THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 12, and 24.

New England Has Air Raid Test Warning; U.S. Fliers Hunt 'Raider' in Atlantic

Tokyo Reported Bombed; West Coast Hunts Carrier; Hemisphere Aid for U. S.

The World's Day—December 9, 1941

War in the Pacific:

Latin America

President Vargas issued a decree placing the financial operations of citizens of all non-American warring countries under the control of the Bank of Brazil.

All police reserves in the Brazilian State of Sao Paulo—which contains the greater part of Brazil's 170,000 Japanese residents—were ordered to duty immediately.

Outright declarations of war against Japan were made by eight Latin-American countries as expressions of solidarity with the United States poured into Washington.

Mexico and Colombia severed diplomatic relations with Japan.

Argentina, Brazil, and Chile refrained from war declarations but cooperated with hemisphere defense. Argentina proposed to let United States warships use its ports. Brazil's Foreign Minister, Oswaldo Aranha, said his country would "do its part."

Chile sponsored a conference of American Foreign Ministers on the Pacific war. The United States, Brazil, and Argentina supported the idea. Plans are under way.

Asia

Bombing of Tokyo and Kobe and the Japanese island of Formosa was reported in an unconfirmed CBS radiocast from Manila.

The Burma Road was the objective of a reported Japanese land thrust across northern Thailand. [Page 6.]

Attack on Singapore area was announced by Japan. British reports said reinforcements were rushed to area north of the port to thwart fresh Japanese troop landings.

Bangkok was occupied by Japanese troops who reached the Thailand Capital after Thai troops ceased resistance.

West Coast

A Japanese aircraft carrier off the California coast was being sought by the United States Army and Navy following reports of reconnaisance flights by squadrons of Japanese planes over the San Francisco Bay area last night.

First official casualty list naming 37 officers and men killed in action in Japanese attack on Hawaii was released by the War Department. At the same time House Naval Committee members requested high officials to appear and explain how Japanese reached Hawaii.

British Columbia, observing total black outs during the night, expected a Japanese attack on the Pacific Northwest.

Oceania

Japanese off the Aleutian Islands, in the narrow Bering Strait between Alaska and Siberia, stirred new alarms in the Pacific.

The Island of Guam was attacked by 18 light and medium Japanese bombers at 8:45 a. m. yesterday. About half a dozen planes made a second attack at 2:45 p. m., United States Naval Headquarters announced at Manila.

The Philippines continued to receive heavy assaults. Manila was bombed heavily; Japanese soldiers attempted a landing on an island in Manila Bay; air raids were carried out on Fort William McKinley and Nicholas Airfield.

Hawaii was quiet following the heavy attacks Dec. 7 in which Japan sank a battleship, a destroyer and caused 3,000 casualties, half of them fatalities, according to the White House.

Midway Island was attacked by Japanese forces.

Invasion of Hong Kong was begun by Japanese troops, who had surrounded the recently-reinforced British crown colony.

In New England: Antiaircraft Units Ready

Army antiaircraft regiments moved into vulnerable positions in New England as Army emergency plans went into effect. [Page 2.]

American "drys" can put over prohibition as a war measure, the chairman of the Prohibition National Committee said. [Page 2.]

Russia: Germans Reported Driven Back

In Russia, Moscow press claimed that the Germans in the south were being pushed back west of Taganrog. Severe cold was bringing operations to a standstill in most other sectors.

Africa: Rommel Regroups Army in Libya

Gen. Erwin Rommel was reported in Cairo to be regrouping his Libyan army for a resumption of fighting in Libya after withdrawing westward to a line from Tobruk to Bir el Gobi.

Washington: Nation to Hear President Tonight

President Roosevelt prepared a speech to be radiocast at 10 o'clock, E. S. T., tonight which, the White House said, would contain a "more complete documentation" of the war than has yet been possible.

Arrest of several hundred Germans and Italians designated as "dangerous aliens" was reported under way by the F. B. I.

Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, told the Senate Banking Committee that he has a new draft of a drastic price control bill which he will urge as a substitution for the bill passed by the House. [Financial Page.]

All Japanese banks and business were seized by the Treasury and from 700 to 1,000 Japanese nationals taken into custody by the F. B. I.

The White House declared that Germany "obviously" did all it could "to push Japan into the war" in the hope it would end the lend-lease program but this program, the statement said, "is and will continue in full operation."

The House completed Congressional action on legislation to hold all Navy enlisted men in service for the duration of the war.

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Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARMER SNOW COLDER FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

New England Gets Its First Air-Raid Test

Boston police withdrew their ban on use of streets by private automobiles after the all-clear signal.

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Cities of New England experienced their first air-raid alarm of the three-day-old war today.

While it was only a test arranged by Army authorities to give military and civilian authorities practice in swift anti-air raid mobilization, it stirred excitement to a high pitch from Maine to Connecticut.

In Boston, police and fire reserves were called out, some schools were closed early, all automobiles were ordered from the streets, and 12,500 air raid wardens were summoned to action stations.

Full-Dress Test

Inother cities, similar steps were taken with officials tensce and on edge in the temporary belief that a genuine air attack was being launched against New York and New England.

From a few minutes after noon until the all-clear was sounded in Eastern Massachusetts at 2:10 p. m., public safety committtes, civil defense workers, police, firemen, and many defense workers, were issuping orders as if in a real emergency.

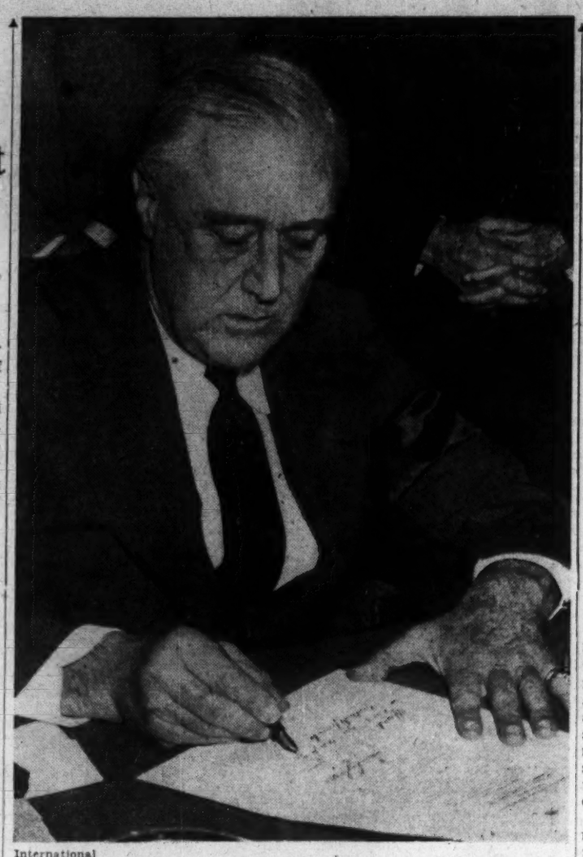
In fact, most of them believed it was an emergency, because Army authorities at Mitchel Field, Long Island, had announced that "hostile planes" had been sighted two hours from New York, then that they were seen over Long Island, and finally over New York itself.

Radio Spreads Alarm

On the streets, however, and in many offices, workers continued with their activities oblivious to the official excitement. Since Boston and most other cities did not even have sirens, thousands had no way of knowing that an air raid alarm had been sounded.

Householders who listened in to the radio, however, heard the news

Continued on Page 2, Column 2



International

President Signs Declaration of War

An historic moment at the White House. President Roosevelt affixes his signature to the resolution passed with only one dissenting vote by Congress proclaiming the existence of a state of war between the United States and Japan.

Hitler Seen Guiding Hand Behind Japanese 'Blitz'

By Randall Gould
Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—Berlin is today the military Capital of Japan.

Adolf Hitler's role has suddenly become enlarged to make him arch-plotter not merely of Europe but of the world.

Forecasts of Japanese political and military action have consistently, and naturally, been made on a basis of Japanese psychology coupled with estimates of the Japa-

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Nazis Again Admit Failure Against Soviet

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Dec. 9 (AP)—Official Russia kept its silence today on receipt of the news of the Japanese-American conflict.

Expiration of the Russian-Japanese fishing pact at the end of this month may bring the first clarification of relations between Japan and the Soviets.

The Far Eastern fisheries Pact, which gave the Japanese the right to fish in Russian waters, expires Dec. 31. Diplomats are watching to see whether the deadline will bring a renewal prolonging anomalous relations between the two countries or a break.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and an authority on Soviet Russia.

With no direct news in as yet from the Soviet Far East, the question how Russia is affected in the new Pacific war is best clarified by asking what will be America's new attitude to the war in Europe. Russia would lose as much by a Japanese victory or even temporary success in the Orient as America would by a Nazi victory in Europe or North Africa.

Just as Japan is utterly committed to a victory of its Nazi partner, America's future is tied up with the Allied cause. It is all one war.

The Russians, who have long insisted on the indivisibility of war and have shown considerable realism in their strategy, are fairly certain to appreciate where their interests lie in the Far East.

Tactical Considerations

Within the last few days Great Britain, in response to Russian pressure, declared war on Finland, Hungary, and Rumania, on the grounds that those countries were fighting Britain's ally. On a reciprocal basis, Russia is therefore committed to declare war on Japan whenever Britain requests her to.

But apart from these general

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Russians press back freezing Germans: Page 10

Boston schools dismiss pupils and Fore River plant closes for afternoon after report enemy fliers are near—Automobiles are ordered off city's streets.

The United States—whose Pacific possessions since Sunday have felt the impact of total war—experienced on its two seaboards within 24 hours the grim prospect of enemy air raids.

New England and New York, experiencing sudden test warnings with reports of enemy planes off the coast, quickly took thorough air-raid precautions.

Passenger automobiles were ordered off Boston streets. Civilian employees were evacuated from the Boston Navy Yard. Schools emptied their children. The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company's largest plant at Fore River, near Boston, was evacuated completely. The Navy's huge air base at Quonset, R. I., sounded an air alarm. Boston sounded the "all clear" signal at 2:19 p. m.

New York meanwhile was experiencing two air-raid alarms. Planes at Mitchel Field took to the air. Families were evacuated from the military reservation. The city's million school children were dismissed. The first alarm sounded at 1:25 p. m., E. S. T., lasted 20 minutes. The second began at 2:05 p. m., E. S. T.

The Army in Washington would not confirm the report that hostile planes had been sighted off the Atlantic Coast, but Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, did warn his press conference that the country should be on guard against a sudden German move supporting Japan in fulfillment of the Axis Tripartite Pact.

As the Atlantic Coast experienced its first air-raid warnings, Pacific Coast defense forces combed the California coast to see if there were any Japanese aircraft carriers harboring the enemy planes that last night were reported making reconnaissance flights over the San Francisco Bay area. Black-outs were experienced by numerous Coast cities, and radio stations were put off the air.

Tokyo, Kobe, and the Japanese Island of Formosa were bombed, according to a radiocast by CBS from Manila, though such bombings remained unverified.

The United States' speedy declaration of war against Japan, signed by the President shortly after passage by Congress, was accompanied by a growing list of such declarations by anti-Axis nations. Seventeen nations to date have ranged themselves with the United States in the Pacific war.

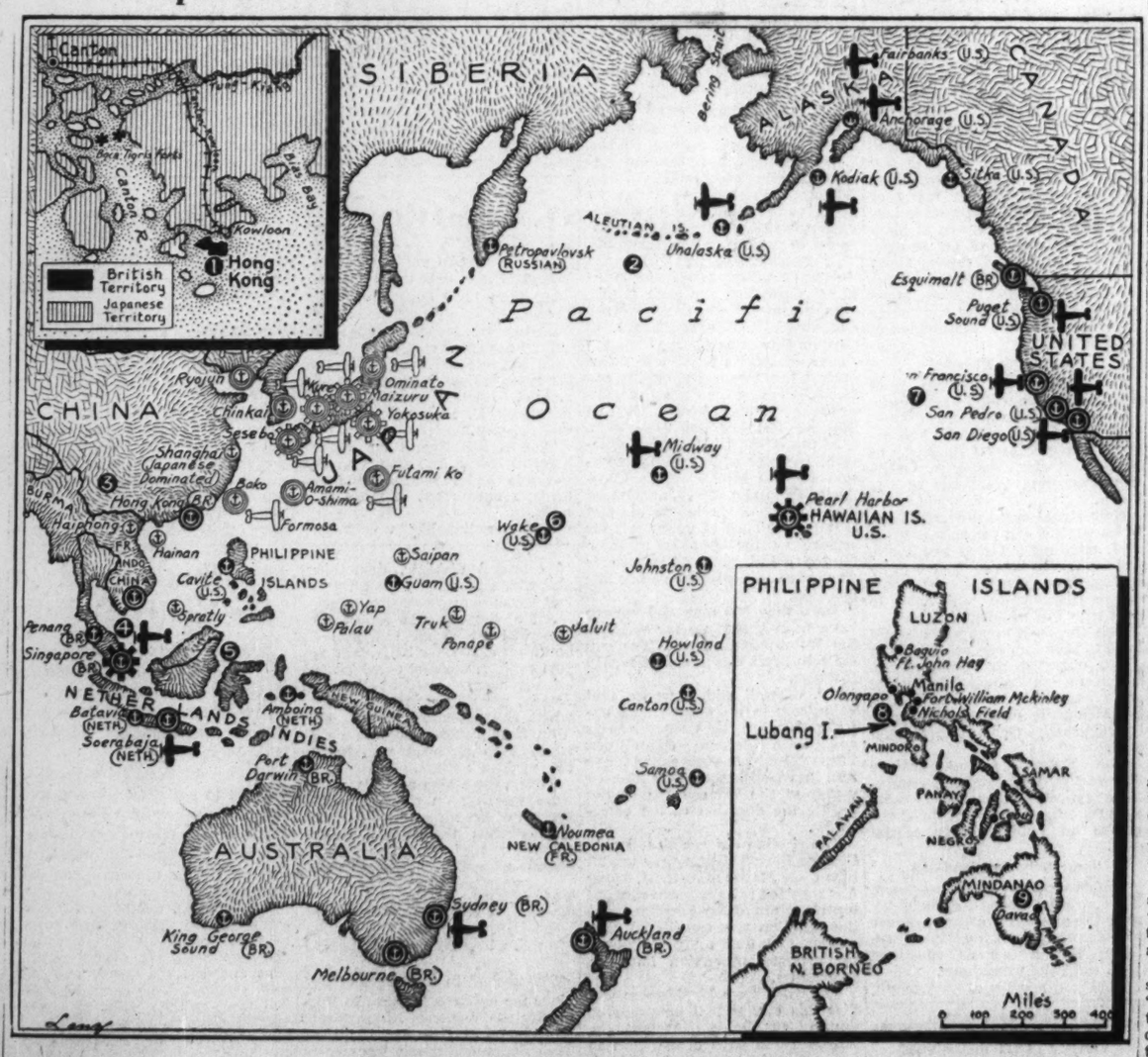
American possessions in the Pacific continued to suffer heavily from Japanese blows from the air. Manila, severely bombed yesterday, was attacked again today as were other strategic points in the Philippine Islands. Japanese troops were said to have landed on the Island of Lubang, near Manila Bay, aided by "fifth columnists" posing as fishermen. Tokyo claimed the capture of Guam and Wake Islands. The status of Midway Island was in doubt.

American Army and Navy officials are giving no reports on enemy losses in air and naval action, but they do deny that the seaplane tender Langley had been bombed during a Japanese attack on Davao.

Japanese land armies simultaneously began an invasion of Hong Kong in the north, and attempted fresh troop landings in British Malaya, just north of Singapore, Straits Settlement.

Japanese fleet units were reported off the Aleutian Islands between Alaska and Siberia, resulting in predictions in blacked-out British Columbia that the Pacific Northwest coast would be attacked.

Japanese Moves on the War Front in the Pacific



By a Staff Artist

Military Action Extends Along a Wide Front

Japan moved into its third day of war with the United States by advancing its military and naval offensives in the Pacific. On land, invasion of Hong Kong (1) was begun simultaneously with a reported drive across northern Thailand toward the Burma Road (3) and south into British Malaya in a drive aimed at Singapore (4). While Japanese naval vessels were reported off the Aleutian Islands (2) the main theater of operations was further south, where a landing at Northern Borneo (5) and on the Island of Lubang (8) commanding the entrance to Manila were reported. Japanese nationals living on the island of Mindanao (9) led to apprehension over possibility of landing on that island. A Japanese aircraft carrier was reported off the United States Pacific coast (7).

Air Raid Warning Finds U. S. Forces Alert for Action

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—Acting on information received from Governor's Island, headquarters of the First Army, that hostile planes were reported two hours out of New York at noon, all planes at Mitchell iFeld took to the air and families were evacuated from the military reservation, although Air Corpe detectors had not confirmed the presence of planes.

Navy press officers said they had not received a report on hostile planes.

In Washington, the White House, War and Navy Departments said they knew nothing about the reported presence of planes off the East Coast.

Capt. Lynn Farnol said Mitchel Field was on the alert and that every necessary precaution had been taken. He said the reported presence of planes did not originate withthe Air Corps, but that the Air Corps was acting on the theory that the reports might be substantiated.

A few minutes after Mitchel Field's original announcement that an "official warning from Washington" indicated the imminence of enemy planes, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, warned the nation to be on the alert for a surprise attack.

The State Department emphasized, however, that Mr. Hull's warning had no connection with the reports that hostile planes were approaching the eastern seaboard.

Simultaneously, in Boston, Navy sources reported they had received "official word" of the report and that "action is being taken" officials declined to expand on what the action ight be.

Families of fliers stationed at Mitchel Field were ordered to evacuate from their homes bordering the airport and they prepared to do so at once.

Air-raid listening posts throughout Long Island were manned by volunteer spotters.

New U. S. Policy: To Fight Axis On World-wide Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—The most significant evidence developed today to show that the United States is undertaking total war against the Axis.

Congress is ready formally to declare war on Germany and Italy at the least sign of Nazi aid to Japan.

Proof that such aid already is being given by Berlin, both instigating and strengthening Japanese attacks on the United States, is already in the possession of the White House, it was authoritatively learned.

In consequence, new steps against the Axis in Europe—as well as against the Axis in Asia—which cannot yet be announced, have been taken.

The purpose of President Roosevelt's radiocast to the nation tonight is to prepare the way for acceptance of war on the widest possible front and it is in light of this fact that the announcement that Mr. Roosevelt will 'deal with "the Nazi pattern" behind Tokyo's multi-thrusts in the Pacific takes on its largest meaning.

Evidence that the war will be fought against the Axis on every front where America can make its force felt came from extraordinarily reliable sources and was illustrated in numerous develop-

Continued on Page 28, Column 1

Congress war "safety valve": important legislation awaits it: Page 10.

Canada's new western front calm: Page 7.

Far West's businessmen map economic war against Japan: Page 10.

Relief tempers amazement as Oregon readies for war: Page 6.

Los Angeles' festive color hides concern over war: Page 8.

Army in New England Moves Into Position to Guard Against Sudden Attack

Northeastern States on Alert for Enemy Raids

Keenly aware that thousands of miles do not protect against sudden and sharp attacks by enemy forces the Army in New England today was moving into position to guard the vital areas of the important northeast States.

Antiaircraft units were on the move to vulnerable areas near important defense centers and big New England cities.

From Oswego, N. Y., the 198th Antiaircraft Regiment was on the way to Hartford, Conn., to stand guard over that city's great aircraft plants and other defense industries. This movement was announced by Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, Commanding General of the First Coast Artillery District.

Plan Goes Into Effect

Meanwhile the 68th and 208th Anti-aircraft regiments were moving into the Boston area and the 67th into Rhode Island. All of these moves were part of a plan disclosed by Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Commanding General of the First Corps Area.

Without disclosing the precise locations of the mobile anti-aircraft units, which will augment the regular coast defenses, General Wilby said last night:

"There will be considerable moving about on the part of antiaircraft regiments within the next few hours. It will be obvious to the general public. The people want to realize that the War Department is taking all precautions necessary."

The General said his purpose in calling these movements to public attention was to allay any possible fears by the public.

Possibility that the Selective Service machinery in New England might be stepped up was held probable by General Wilby.

Rush for Enlistments

All military movements in New England, it was stressed, are part of a prearranged plan to put into action once the present crisis was reached. It was believed, although not officially confirmed, that more extensive troop movements were under way than those announced by the First Corps Area headquarters.

Reaction of New England youth to the declaration of war was best seen in the long lines of young men that stormed the Federal Building in Boston to enlist in the Navy.

The recruiting offices are now open on a 24-hour basis and up to 10 o'clock this morning there had been a total of 2,000 applicants at the Boston office alone. Men stood in line all night waiting for a chance to sign up.

Men accepted are being sent immediately to the Newport Training Station at Newport, R. I. Those rejected refuse to take no for an answer and many of them are endeavoring to enroll as Naval Reserves.

Leaves Subject to Recall

Although strict wartime precautions were in force at Fort Devens and Camp Edwards, commanding officers said that planned furloughs for the men just returned from extensive maneuvers in the Carolinas would be granted unless War Department orders are received to the contrary.

Maj. Gen. Donald C. Cubbison, commanding the Army's crack First Division at Devens said: "We are ready for anything now." He added that five-day leaves will be granted, subject to immediate recall.

"I feel some little relaxation is due the men since they had to pass up furloughs due them in midsummer, when we returned from beach-landings," General Cubbison said.

At Camp Edwards the process of discharging 2,700 "overage" 26th Division soldiers was delayed pending further orders. The first group of 350 men over 28 years was to have been discharged tomorrow. "Hardship cases" will be released as planned, however, the division headquarters said.

N. E. Air-Raid Test

Continued from Page 1

and excitedly called newspaper offices for confirmation.

It was not until 2:30 p. m. that authorities at Mitchel Field themselves admitted that the whole thing had been a practice alarm, and that no enemy planes really had been seen.

Apparently, many Government stations took the raid seriously, too, fr a nair-raid alarm was sounded at the big naval air station at Quonset Point, R. I., and workers were sent home from some Government sttaions.

Air Raid Alarm

Governor Saltonstall issued an air raid alarm over Boston radio networks at 1:25 p. m.

He said: "Hostile airplanes have been reported by the air raid warning service to be approaching the Eastern seaboard.

"The yellow warning signal is now on for all the Eastern sections of Massachusetts.

"All civilian defense units are ordered to report to their posts immediately.

Warns Against Panic

"The civilian population must remember that the worst immediate danger is panic. There is no reason that people should exaggerate the danger, or should change their normal occupation or pursuits, unless and until the planes are reported much closer than at present. If the planes do come nearer wherever you are at the moment, stay off the street. Stay in your houses. Remember that the actual danger to the average citizen in this State is less than that of an automobile accident.

"Whatever happens everyone should remain calm, avoid all unnecessary telephoning, and in case of further alarm keep your automobile off the street. Avoid all unnecessary travel by automobile. Further bulletins will be sent as the situation develops."

Shipyard Closed

Workers on afternoon and evening shifts at the giant Fore River Shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company in Quincy, Mass., were dismissed at 1:10 p. m. today and the Yard was made ready for instant action in case of bombing attack.

Some 14,000 workers went home, leaving a skeleton air raid staff of 400 to 500 persons to watch the vital ship building center. Spokesmen for the Yard said fire fighting forces, rescue staffs, and first aid workers were well drilled and ready for any emergency.

Dismissal orders were given by William H. Collins, General Manager.

Arsenal Keeps Working

While some Government buildings also sent home some workers, the Watertown Arsenal anonunced it would continue as usual.

Shortly after noon American Airlines suspended al service to and from Boston but resumed at 3:25.

Railroads operated as usual at Boston.

Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, Director of the Protection Division of the State Committee on Public Safety, said that more than 300 Massachusetts plants were being guarded by employees, many of whom had taken the special industrial defense course given at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. These plants, he said, employ about 200,000 workers. All of the plants, the General added, are equipped with auxiliary lighting and water systems and have thousands of sandbags ready.

Black-outs Planned

The Protection Division head said that Boston would have black-outs as soon as regulations could be established. He said he had already conferred with Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Frank A. Goodwin, regarding black-out of vehicles.

New signal systems would have to be worked out for railroads, he said, pointing out that headlights and signal lights would have to be extinguished. The Interstate Commerce Commission will have to deal with this problem, he said.

The black-out arrangements will have to take into account the Neon signs, operated by time clocks, which, in San Francisco last night were reported to have burned brightly while all other lights were extinguished, General Needham said.

The Federal Communications Comimssion will establish regulations regarding the closing of radio stations during air raids, the Committee on Public Safety official said.

Some Schools Dismissed

School children in Charlestown, Mass., were dismissed early today after the air-raid warning, because of the proximity of the Navy Yard. Other Boston schools remained open until the usual hour.

Pupils in schools at Weymouth, Quincy, and Braintree, Mass., and a few other places were sent home early.

Every freshman in the Boston Fire Department was recalled to duty for as long as the emergency exists. All policemen off duty were similarly recalled. While Boston's normal complement of police on duty in the day time is between 800 and 1,000, the entire force of 2,300 was recalled to active service this afternoon.

Advisability of blacking out the State House gold dome with an application of black paint was to be considered when Gustave W. Everberg, State Superintendent of Buildings, takes the matter up with Governor Saltonstall.

Protection Planned

Governor Saltonstall conferred earlier with Capt. John J. Stokes, General Needham, of the Committee on Public Safety, and Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson to formulate plans to provide additional protection for Massachusetts firms engaged in producing war materials. This fficonference was held after Washington had asked for additional protection for such plants.

In the meantime, the Governor announced the appointment of Captain Stokes as Acting Commissioner of Public Safety, to serve during the incapacity og Eugene M. McSweeney, the State Commissioner of Public Safetyfl Captain Stokes is Chief of State Detectives.

At the same time, George C. Wiswell, Director of Public Information for the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, announced that because of the immediate and enthusiastic rush of volunteers for service at the Ary Information Center, a full quota of volunteers was obtained before 10 o'clock this morning.

More than 500 men and women have been signed up for work at the Information Center. The call for volunteers was issued yetserday morning.

Mr. Wiswell said, however, that volunteers in all branches of defense work are still wanted by city and town defense committees. These volunteers were called for so that they could establish a 24-hour watch at the Information Center during the duration of the emergency.

The civilian defense situation in Greater Boston took a very urgent turn after Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was reported to have received word from Washington by telephone that the situation was considered very serious and that all preparations for air-raid protection must be stepped up.

The word from Washington was that this city should be prepared within 48 hours. Accordingly, Mayor Tobin gave orders that an order should be placed for at least 15 air raid sirens, the first to be delivered within 48 hours. Plans for a practice blackout were being discussed at a full meeting of the executive committee of the Boston Committee on Public Safety this afternoon.

Mayor Tobin spent the morning at the local defense headquarters, 9 Park Street, going over emergency plans. Plans for evacuation of crowded districts, demolition, first aid, and other air-raid services were being worked out.

All of the city's 12 report centers will be manned within 24 hours on a 24-hour basis. The report centers, the first of which has already been manned at City Hall Annex, are the district stations to which air-raid information is sent from headquarters, and then distributed to air raid wardens in the various sectors.

Today, the Mayor and Mr. Walsh were working on plans for connection of the air-raid siren signal system with the report centers which get information about enemy aircraft.

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By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

New England on the Alert for Air Raid Threat

Leaders in civilian defense in Massachusetts are: (1) Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson; (2) J. Wells Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety; (3) Virgil W. Peterson, New England Head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; (4) Dean James M. Landis, New England Regional Director of Civilian Defense; (5) Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Commander of First Corps Area; (6) Admiral W. T. Tarrant, Commander of the First Naval District; (7) Searchlights comb the inky blackness of New England skies to protect homes and defense industries.

War Termed Opportunity for 'Drys'

If alert to their "magnificent opportunity," America's 16,000,000 drys can sweep national prohibition into effect on the wave of a wartime demand for fighting efficiency, Edward E. Blake, Chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, said in Boston today.

Interviewed after an address before Massachusetts Prohibition Party workers, Mr. Blake said war with Japan demanded an immediate crusade against the "Number One 'fifth columnist,' John Barleycorn."

Those who know a liquor-ridden nation cannot wage war at the highest pitch of efficiency would unite in such a crusade and return prohibition into the law of the land, he predicted.

In 1917, Mr. Blake recalled, liquor was first prohibited as an emergency wartime measure.

A speaking tour of New England arranged for Mr. Blake this month may be transformed into the opening gun of this crusade, it is understood.

Prohibitionists start with a substantial block of the populace already sympathetic to their aims, Mr. Blake said. He cited a poll published in Fortune magazine last August which revealed that 39.6 per cent of the persons polled were willing to wipe away saloons and taverns once again should America have to fight.

Turning to one immediate goal facing dry interests, Mr. Blake said "shameless opposition" of Navy Secretary Frank Knox and War Secretary Henry L. Stimson had "sabotaged" the Sheppard Bill to clear liquor away from Army camps.

Parents of men in the service need not submit to defeat on the issue, Mr. Blake said. "They need only to make their indignation heard."

He pointed out that the legislation, now buried in committee, is exactly the same as that successfully enacted during the World War.

Prohibitionists have allowed themselves to become defeatists in the battle against liquor interests, rendering themselves weak through disunity, the party chairman asserted.

Last year, after the Presidential election, there were 16,000,000 drys in the country, according to the American Institute of Public Opinion, he recalled.

"That was before the declaration of war. Now that step has been taken. With such a large percentage of the people already convinced, what could we do when the facts become truly widely known?"

Rush to Enlist Continues

New England's youth continued to answer the call to the colors with more than 1,000 appearing at the Federal Building in Boston before noon to apply for enlistment in the United States Navy.

Hundreds lined the corridors on the seventh floor, beginning at 7:30 a. m., Lieutenant Commander Frederick D. Powers, Officer in Charge, said.

The naval Recruiting Officer here, at 5:30 a. m., examined and swore in the last recruits from yesterday's enrollment of more than 1,000.

Every nationality was represented in the hundreds of young men applying from all vocations and professions, with the possible exception of Germans and Japanese. Russians, Canadians, Italians, Frenchmen, Poles, Greeks, and one Chinese were among those who have sought enlistment in the Navy.

On the same floor with the Navy, the recruiting office of the U. S. Marine Corps was expressing the same rush, possibly heavier than it was yesterday. The Marine office is also working on a 24-hour basis, as are most Federal agencies in the building.

Bay State Pupils To Get Cent Milk

"Penny milk" for school children will be made available in Massachusetts State-controlled milk marketing areas under a program announced today by the State Milk Control Board.

Massachusetts school authorities wishing to participate in the new program must acquire the consent of the Surplus Marketing Administration and petition the Milk Control Board for a hearing on the need for "penny" milk.

If the Board approves, the students will pay one cent for a bottle of milk, the SMA will pay the dealers the difference between the cent and the bid price, and the milk producer will receive a special price slightly below the prevailing Class 1 price in his area for his share of the milk sold under the plan.

Play for Children At Jordan Hall

The second in the series of five plays for children brought to Boston by the Women's International League and presented by the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater of New York, will be given Saturday morning at 10:15 in Jordan Hall, and will be a shortened version adapted for the stage, of Louisa Alcott's "Little Women."

The others will be "Penrod" on January 31; "The Sleeping Beauty" on February 28, and "Toby Tyler" on April 11.

Individual and series tickets are available at the office of the League, 14 Beacon Street.

Gorman to Head Textile Workers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—The United Textile Workers of America, American Federation of Labor, have elected Francis J. Gorman, Glen Echo, Md., as their President for the next two years.

G-Men Stage Roundup Of Aliens in N. E.

Acting swiftly to prevent outbreaks of sabotage activities by agents of Japanese-Axis allies the Federal Bureau of Investigation today took into custody 19 German aliens and four Italians arrested in a quick sortie through the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine.

Two women, both Germans, were among those caught in the dragnet thrown out by the FBI in co-operation with local police agencies, Virgil W. Peterson, local FBI chief acting under Presidential instructions, announced today.

Similar roundups in Connecticut were indicated from the Hartford office of the FBI.

Although no charges were filed against the aliens, arrests were interpreted as a smashing blow against a German-Italian ring stationed in New England to impede the nation's defense efforts.

No Japanese were included in the list of apprehended aliens, although the G-men were known to have all Nipponese nationals under careful surveillance.

Raids were made around Boston by the G-men in co-operation with local police on Beacon Hill, Roxbury, Cambridge, and Roslindale. They were armed not only with Presidential instructions, but with "Presidential warrants" that provide almost absolute powers in connection with the apprehension of aliens.

Under normal conditions, persons arrested by the F. B. I. are turned over to the United States Marshall on warrants charging them with a specific crime. Presidential warrants omit the necessity of charging a crime and the aliens are not turned over to the Marshall.

For the first time since the first World War, watchmen posted at the Federal Building, Boston, are wearing gun belts as part of their regular uniforms.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARMER SNOW COLDER FAIR

Boston and vicinity: Fair and slightly colder tonight and Wednesday; moderate to fresh westerly winds; lowest temperature tonight near 28 degrees.

Maine: Cloudy with snow flurries, except fair in the extreme southwest portion; slightly colder tonight and Wednesday, increasing westerly winds becoming fresh tonight and Wednesday.

New Hampshire: Fair south, snow flurries north portion tonight and Wednesday; slightly colder, moderate to fresh westerly winds.

Vermont: Cloudy with snow flurries, slightly colder tonight; Wednesday fair except snow flurries in the mountains, little change in temperature; moderate to fresh westerly winds.

Massachusetts: Fair except snow flurries in the Berkshires; slightly colder tonight and Wednesday; moderate to fresh westerly winds.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and slightly colder tonight and Wednesday; moderate to fresh westerly winds.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Fresh westerly winds; scattered to broken clouds tonight and Wednesday, good visibility.

Block Island to Hatteras: Fresh westerly winds diminishing tonight and becoming variable Wednesday; fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	35	34	New Orleans	52	51
Chicago	31	21	New York	39	37
Denver	26	25	Norfolk	40	38
Kansas City	30	26	Philadelphia	39	36
Los Angeles	56	55	St. Louis	26	28
Miami	64	64	San Francisco	47	44
Minneapolis	19	16	Washington	39	39

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 9.
B—Minimum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:47 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Wednesday, 3:23 a. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:41 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Lowell Institute lecture entitled "The Future Citizen," by Prof. Carl J. Friedrich. This is the last in the "Belief in the Common Man" series. At Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Concert by the Highland Glee Club of Newton. Louise Bernhardt, contralto, will be the soloist and will be supported by a chorus of 100 voices. In Newton High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m.

Recital by students of Voice, Piano, and Violin Departments of the Boston Conservatory of Music. Open free to public at 26 Fenway, at 8:15 p. m.

Lecture by Mary Ellen Chase entitled "The New Englander as Novelist," will be sponsored by the Boston Smith College Club. Tickets may be obtained through Mrs. Robert H. Holt of Bennington Road, Lexington. At the Lee Auditorium of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association, 8:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Jade and Amber" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 24
Radio Timetable: Page 4

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Farmers Warned to Combat Grave Threat to Democracy

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 9—Farmers were called to meet the "greatest challenge we have faced in all our history" when they convened here today for the twenty-third annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

"That challenge is not, as it has been in the past, that of low farm prices," said Edward A. O'Neal, President. "It is a threat to our very way of life, a challenge to all the institutions of democracy."

This year's meeting is no "shop talk" session. Even in group meetings on various commodities which preceded the main convention opening today, farmer members of the Federation talked of the biggest issues before the nation—how to defeat the opponents of democracy and how to keep the economic system of this nation stable during the world upheaval, and after.

Sudden changes in the convention program were made necessary by the turn of national events. Almost all the convention speakers, important Washington officials, had to cancel their engagements here. Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, found a way around the difficulty by delivering his address from Washington over the radio. Other Washington notables, like Senator John H. Bankhead, sent addresses to be read. Harold E. Stassen, Governor of Minnesota, came here to address the associated women of the Federation, received long-distance appeals from his staff to return home, and left before he had time to give his speech.

No Turning Back

But substitutions were made and the convention went on with surprisingly little embarrassment. Mr. O'Neal's keynote speech, written before the declaration of war, needed no revision to make it timely. Never an isolationist, Mr O'Neal made an appeal not only for all-out effort but for participation in world affairs after the war.

"We must recognize the fact that our Nation has assumed grave hemisphere and world obligations," said the Southern farm leader. "The die is cast; there will be no turning back. After the war, the United States will be the leader of the democracies. . . . That means we must trade with other nations."

In the interest of better world relations after the war, Mr. O'Neal proposed that the Secretary of Agriculture call a conference of farm organizations from the English-speaking and Western Hemisphere nations to develop plans for an international farm program.

"Many nations now have production-control and surplus-disposal programs," said Mr. O'Neal. "I am convinced these programs could be co-ordinated into a unified plan to bring abundance of food and fiber to the entire world to stabilize world prices and provide a foundation for world peace. It would smooth the way to proper division of the world markets."

Mr. O'Neal said he had great faith in the good sense and good will of farmers all over the world. The word "farmer," he said, unites more people under a common banner than any word in the language. Let farmers have a bigger part in making international policies, he suggested, and you would have a better world.

Threat of Inflation

Returning to immediate issues, Mr. O'Neal faced boldly the threat of inflation, warned his farm organization against it in vivid terms, proposed preventive measures. He went so far as to recommend two unpopular measures: Price control and drastic taxation. Whether members of the organization will go as far as Mr. O'Neal in advocating price control remains to be seen. At a sectional meeting Dec. 3, the question came up when a proposed resolution was offered asking for controls on labor, services, rents, and commodities as well as farm prices.

The original resolution appeared to indorse "ceilings." The group amended it so that it did not specifically approve them, but stated simply that "if ceilings are established" they should be imposed on all alike.

Mr. O'Neal made no such reservation.

"Dreading as I do the forces of inflation," he said, "I believe that Government price control will be necessary to head them off. When Government spending on armament is measured in terms of billions each month, then we may be certain that this volcanic eruption of purchasing power surely will force prices too high unless rigid controls are provided to curb it. And the time is today; tomorrow may be too late."

Like members of the group meeting, Mr. O'Neal maintains that price controls should be imposed on all down the line, for labor as well as for farm commodities. He dismissed the claim of labor that wage regulation is regimentation with the statement: "We are all regimented, whether we know it or not, in the interest of national defense." As for labor in general, he added: "What we need is an entirely new national labor policy, in which the employer, the employee, and the general public are all given fair consideration."

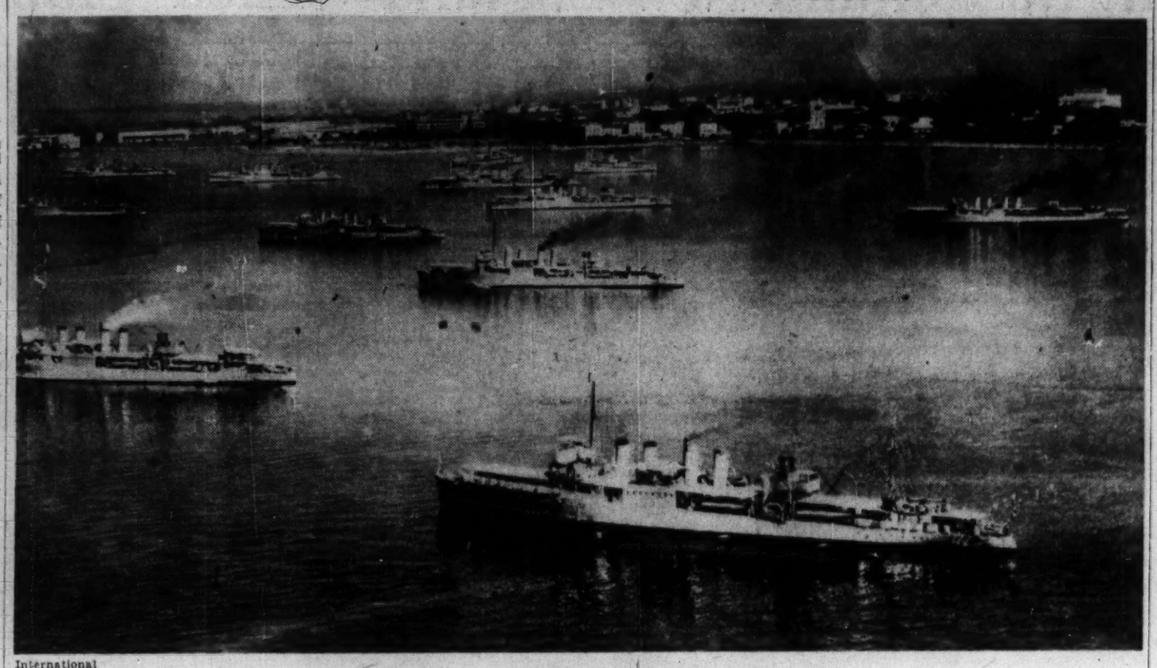
More Taxes Advocated

Taxation, in Mr. O'Neal's opinion, is one of the most effective means of stopping the inflation spiral. The bulk of defense costs should be paid out of current income, he told the convention. "It is the hard way at the moment, but it is the easiest way when the long pull is considered," he said.

The Farm Bureau chief urged all groups to get together now in a co-ordinated effort to plan for the period after the war so that industrial production as well as farm production may continue.

Washington officials reported to the farm people on many of the matters touched on by Mr. O'Neal in a series of commodity conferences held Dec. 8. Among the speakers was T. E. Milliman, of the Office of Price Administration, who recommended passage of a strong commodity price bill. He spoke, he said, as "a farmer, an ex-farmers' co-operative man, and as an American citizen temporarily employed by the Government."

The Calm Before the Pacific Storm



International

The United States Fleet at Anchor in Manila Bay

Scene in the harbor of the Capital of the Philippine Islands before the sudden attack of the Japanese air forces upon the United States bases in the Pacific, including Pearl Harbor in Hawaii, Wake and Guam Islands and at several parts of the long expanse of the Philippines. The first spectacular success of the Japanese attacks without breaking diplomatic relations has aroused the nation.

Civilian Flights Curb Seen As Temporary War Necessity

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Suspension of all private pilot certificates by the Civil Aeronautics Board, following the war emergency, which grounded all civil aircraft with the exception of commercial air liners, started discussions in Boston, as it must have throughout the nation, on the probable status of civil aviation.

In general the ban was interpreted locally as a necessity, the purpose being to establish the citizenship, status and right of every private pilot to fly an airplane again. In the New England area there has been a certain amount of unexplainable flying by individuals with a pro-Axis background. The case was reported of a pilot of German extraction whose plane was equipped with a two-way radio and whose flights came under local suspicion. The ban is welcomed by local operators therefore on this account if for no other.

Another great question heard in local aeronautical circles was "What will happen to the CPTP program?" Local Government officials refused to be quoted directly on this matter but were willing informally to hazard the opinion that the Civilian Pilot Training Program would be reinstated immediately. The CPTP program is very closely geared with the Air Corps' current program to develop 30,000 pilots in the shortest possible time.

One local action was characteristic, perhaps, of what may occur all over the country. E. W. Wiggins, President of E. W. Wiggins Airways, Inc., charter, maintenance and flying schools, in and near Boston with CPTP programs, offered all pilots in his employ an opportunity to get into the military air services or to go into advanced aviation flight instructon where their experience would entitle them to be placed. Mr. Wiggins did this at the expense of his own flying service.

Mr. Wiggins also said at a meeting which he called yesterday for all of his pilots that he would consider taking on pilots who are under draft age as instructors in order to maintain his flying instruction program.

Mather Field Reinstated

Inactive for more than a decade, Mather Field, near Sacramento, Calif., which was originally commissioned for aviation use in the World War in 1918, was formally re-inaugurated on Oct. 31 with the graduation of approximately 130 aviation cadets. The field has the Air Force's unique Advance Aviation and Navigation Training School.

The post was open for public inspection on graduation day, and visitors were allowed to look over the mess halls, barracks, offices and flying line, especially the advance trainer planes that many had seen only overhead high in the sky. The aviation cadets of class 41-I carried on with their routine flights during the afternoon so that visitors might see what a daily program in the Air Corps means under the new expansion plan.

Following a review of more than 60 planes flown by the graduating cadets, the first class was awarded commissions as second lieutenants in the United States Air Corps Reserves. The graduation address was given by Gen. Barton K. Yount, Commanding General of the West Coast Training Center, Moffett Field, Calif.

Mass Flight Chart

A new wall map, designed especially for use in planning mass training flights, has been prepared by the Flight Information Section of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and will be issued quarterly. Basically, it is a chart of the Federal airways system and contains, among other pertinent facts, positions of the navigational aids and data covering every aeronautical radio station in the continental United States, with the exception of airline stations.

This chart is to be used in connection with "Air Navigation Radio Aids," a booklet issued monthly by the C. A. A., in which is tabulated information on minimum safe altitudes for flight, mileages between radio "fixes," and the locations of danger areas. An alphabetical listing of station identifications, a statistical summary of all C. A. A. radio facilities, control airports, airway traffic control centers, and telephone numbers of C. A. A. communications and Weather Bureau aerological stations are also included in this publication.

Greater Leniency Allowed In Criticism of Courts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—A Supreme Court decision gave newspapers and individuals the right today to publish criticism of judicial opinions, even in cases still pending, unless the comment would produce "extremely serious" evil.

This five-to-four ruling was delivered yesterday by Associate Justice Hugo L. Black in reversing contempt-of-court convictions of the Los Angeles Times and of Harry Bridges, west coast Congress of Industrial Organizations leader. The cases had been awaiting action more than a year.

Adding a new and important chapter to the long history of the controversy over the extent of freedom of speech and of the press, Mr. Justice Black asserted that the "evil must be extremely serious and the degree of imminence extremely high before utterances can be punished."

Pointing out that the Court did not "purport to mark the furthermost constitutional boundaries of protected expression," the majority opinion added that the guarantee of freedom of speech and of the press "must be taken as a command of the broadest scope that explicit language, read in the context of a liberty-loving society, will allow."

Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter maintained in the dissenting opinion that "California, speaking through its courts," had concluded that the comment at issue "undermined the conditions necessary for fair adjudication" and the convictions should be upheld. Those agreeing with Mr. Justice Frankfurter were Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone and Associate Justices Owen Roberts and James Byrnes.

Conviction of the newspaper followed the publication of editorials about court cases prior to a final settlement. The newspaper and its managing editor, L. D. Hotchkiss, were found guilty of contempt of court by the Los Angeles Superior Court and the verdict was sustained by the State Supreme Court.

Mr. Bridges was convicted for sending to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins a telegram, subsequently published, criticizing a decision by the Los Angeles Superior Court in a labor case while a motion for a new trial was pending.

Among other actions yesterday, the tribunal upheld the wife murder conviction of Robert S. James, Los Angeles barber, at whose trial two live rattlesnakes were displayed to the jury. He had been sentenced to the capital penalty.

Northwest Defense Tightens

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 9 (AP)—The grim impact of war—and the sudden realization that the Pacific Northwest might at any time become the front line in the conflict with Japan—was felt in every blacked-out home, structure, and street overnight.

Ominous word from Mayor Andrew McGavin of Victoria that "the Japanese are off the Aleutian Islands," served to tighten defense efforts.

Mayor McGavin and Air Commodore A. E. Godfrey both termed the situation serious, the latter saying "there is every reason to believe there will be an attack in the Pacific Northwest.

Mr. Godfrey disclosed that the Canadian Air Force was standing by in "No. 1 war orders," that air patrols had been intensified, and that "aircraft operate along the entire coast of Alaska, where United States patrols carry on."

In Seattle, the blackout was characterized by a mob estimated at 1,000 persons, including several women, which thronged the city's busiest intersections and made itself a self-appointed "lights-out" delegation. Windows were shattered, lighting displays were smashed, merchandise was looted from broken store fronts.

Blackouts were successful in Tacoma and Walla Walla.

A heavy fog over the Spokane-North Idaho area made an actual blackout there unnecessary, officers said.

Radio stations were ordered off the air after 7 p. m. Only KIRO, 50,000-watt Seattle station, kept its mike "open" and was used for official communications to citizens.

Guards were increased at Grand Coulee and Bonneville dams.

New Lens Designed For Mount Wilson

PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—Recent development of photographic plates sensitive to red light has led the Mount Wilson Observatory to remodel its ten-inch telescope for a search for distant, hot, bright stars.

A prism is attached to the telescope for studying the stars by their spectra (the color pattern formed when rays of light are divided into the seven principal colors). The lens used with it originally was designed to focus on the blue light from stars.

Dr. Frank E. Ross, optical consultant on the 200-inch telescope for Mount Palomar, has designed a new lens for the 10-inch instrument which will focus on the red and yellow end of the spectrum.

E. C. Nichols of the Mount Wilson instrument shop developed a variable speed driving device by which astronomers can press a button and obtain any desired movement of the telescope. Most telescopes are kept focused on a star by a clock drive.

The new device eliminates the necessity of adjusting for temperature changes and makes it possible, Dr. Paul W. Merrill said, to spread out the light of a star for spectographic studies.

U. S. Shortwave 'Network': Co-ordinator Can Use It

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

An American short-wave "network" which possesses great potentialities as a propaganda medium is now in existence, although still unorganized. The network even has the physical wire facilities. Only the initiative of the Office of the Co-ordinator of Information in New York would be needed to make the short-wave network a fact. Indeed, such a network may already be a fact with the turn in events occasioned by the Japanese attack on the United States.

Land lines, now used as monitoring program checks by the Co-ordinator's office, now run to the short-wave radiocasters in the eastern United States. In telephone circles, in fact, the short-wave group is becoming known as the "Purple Network" (presumably from the color of the patchcords used in the telephone switchboards in order to link it up). By connecting up the stations through the Co-ordinator's office switchboard a network is readily available for news and announcements which would literally cover the globe.

KGEI Not Included

Only KGEI, General Electric shortwaver in San Francisco, is the sole station outside this network due to the great expense which is involved in leasing a land line out to the Pacific Coast. It is thought that in time this west coast hookup with the eastern network may be achieved.

The present members of the eastern short wave group include: WRCA-WNBI, New York (RCA-NBC group); WCBX, New York (CBS); WBOS, Boston (Westinghouse); WRUL-WRUW, Boston (World Wide Broadcasting Foundation); WCAB, Philadelphia (WCAU Broadcasting); WLWO, Cincinnati (Crosley); and WGEO-WGEA, Schenectady, N. Y. (General Electric).

In addition the eastern stations all have printer circuits running from the Co-ordinator's office over which bulletins containing the background of many news items is sent. The service, in fact, is in no way "propaganda." The Co-ordinator's news office, which is manned by professional newspaper personnel, has leaned over backward, it may be fairly stated, in order not to give the impression that it is peddling "propaganda."

Upon request from individual stations the Co-ordinator's office also will give the official viewpoint on news insofar as it is possible or permissible. Checking with individual radiocasters brought virtually universal expressions of praise. In the phrase of one radiocaster the Co-ordinator's office news service "is invaluable for keeping one from getting out on a limb by wrong predictions."

Effect of War

The war status now, however, it is hoped, may not radically change this setup. The Co-ordinator's office may be forced to step directly into the picture and exercise full control over what is said over short waves.

The network to date has been used on several occasions for exchanging language programs. This is important because of the difficulty of all stations in keeping staffs available to handle every language which is radiocast. In the case of Cincinnati and Schenectady, for instance, Schenectady recently traded some of its German and French programs with WLWO in return for programs in Swedish and Finnish.

The Co-ordinator's office, it is understood, has encouraged these exchange programs and is said to be arranging others. The programs will be varied with events abroad, with the emphasis being placed on different language programs according to the political need.

Most Powerful Tank Turned Over to Army

EDDYSTONE, Pa., Dec. 9 (AP)—America's newest and most powerful tank, a 60-ton monster of the M-1 type, was turned over to the United States Army yesterday by the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

The tank is welded, with heavy armored skirts protecting its running wheels. It operates at high speed on metal treads and carries five guns—three machine guns, one small and one heavy cannon.

Sideglances in Washington: Butterflies in War—Where?

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hit 'Midships: Vichy Ambassador Gaston Henry-Haye described the first reaction to the war declaration as well as anybody. "I feel," said he, "as if I had butterflies in my stomach."

Full Speed Ahead: Though Mayor La Guardia already has been making two round trips a day to New York at times, an OCD receptionist on the tenth floor of the Dupont Building expected him to bustle in with new vigor the first morning after war was declared.

"The Mayor will be coming up in your elevator and he'll want a shave and haircut on the way," she told an elevator boy.

Aroma of Mothballs: More than one army officer had to brave the December winds overcoatless yesterday.

The Sunday order for all military men to appear at work henceforth in uniform caught many officers unprepared. Many overcoats were still stored away in mothballs where they couldn't be reached on short notice.

Privileged Person: Only person allowed behind the new barrier closing off East Executive Avenue that runs between the White House and Treasury was "Steve," the peanut man.

Steve made special representations to Mrs. Roosevelt a few years ago to be allowed to keep his traffic-obstructing cart on the parking between the White House fence and the street. He won't give up now, even though he has to sell his peanuts over a "street closed" barrier

Cooling Off: Taking a cue from Woodrow Wilson, the last wartime Executive, President Roosevelt has begun to rely on late afternoon automobile rides to clear away the cares of office and prepare him for an evening of work.

His dog, Fala, is usually his only companion except the chauffeur and corps of Secret Service men. Whether the latter will forbid these brief "cooling-off" periods now that war has been declared is uncertain.

All-Out Family: Reporters trying to catch Mrs. Roosevelt between appointments at OCD were surprised when a car ordered for "Mrs. Roosevelt" turned out to be for Mrs. James Roosevelt, to join the defense forces as an unpaid volunteer.

Democracy Slow?

Who says democracy can't function fast enough? Here is the Dec. 8 record in Washington:

12:30 p. m.—President Roosevelt addressed joint session of Congress, to ask for declaration of war.

1:07 p. m.—Senate adopted War Resolution.

1:31 p. m.—House adopted War Resolution.

3:15 p. m.—Speaker Rayburn signed the Resolution.

3:23 p. m.—Vice-President Wallace signed the Resolution.

4:10 p. m.—President Roosevelt signed the Resolution.

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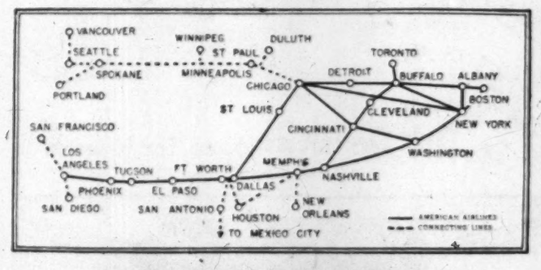

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SEBRING·FLORIDA

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

War Issues Discussed Before Clubwomen

Discussion of the position of the United States in the face of Japanese aggression held the tense interest of clubwomen of the Fifth District today at the first forum on international relations conducted by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs since Japan's attack on the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands. Prof. Frederick H. Cramer of the History Department of Mt. Holyoke College and Dr. Barnaby Keeney of the Department of History at Harvard University, the guest speakers, had revised the outlines for their talks, bringing them up to the dramatic events of the day.

Dr. Keeney, discussing the isolationist viewpoint, declared that while the isolationist group now approves of the declaration of war with Japan, they should not make the serious mistake of regarding the war in Europe as a different matter. "It is one war and there must be one command and one unified effort," he declared.

Professor Cramer, reviewing the world picture from the rise of Hitler in 1933, placed the blame for the spread of aggression squarely on the shoulder of this country. "The guilt is ours," he asserted. "Had we not, in inconceivable blindness, permitted the monstrosity of Naziism to get away with so much without any more punishment than a verbal thrashing, there would never have been any attack on Manila and Hawaii Sunday.

"It is perhaps an act of historical justice," he added, "that it is now devolving upon the most peaceful, the blindest among Hitler's adversaries to save the world from the menace it has permitted to rise to such towering proportions."

Dr. Keeney said that if the isolationists insist that American supplies now be sent only to American troops—in effect, they would have us sit back and wait again to be attacked. "It is a remarkable coincidence," he pointed out, "that this is also what Germany would have us do."

Dr. Keeney warned against expecting the defeat of Japan to come either quickly or easily, for he asserted that Japan, strong to begin with, has become stronger with her conquests in the Far East. Although Dr. Keeney felt that the prediction made in some quarters this morning that Russia might arrange a peace with Germany was nonsense, he did consider it within the realm of possibility that Germany might be able to divert some of her strength to an attack on the United States, now that she has announced a policy of "digging in" for the winter on the Russian front.

The theme of the Conference was "Hope of the World," with emphasis on the three points of the year's program outlined at the convention this fall of the General Federation: that democracy was the hope of the world and that the Federation would be devoted to the defense of democracy, the preservation of democracy, and to a return of religion to the home. Mrs. Max Ulin of Dorchester, State Chairman of International Relations, planned the forum.

Mrs. Robert M. Hill, Director of the Fifth District, presided at the sessions, held in Norwood, with the Norwood Woman's Club as hostess. Mrs. Herbert F. French, First Vice-President of the State Federation, an honored guest, concluded the meeting with an inspirational talk, "A Candle in the Darkness." The Fifth District chorus, comprising about 80 voices, sang a cantata by A. P. Schnecker, "The Hope of the World," under the direction of Mrs. Herbert L. Austin.

At the morning session, the Rev. F. Gerald Ensley, pastor of the United Church of Norwood, pronounced the invocation. Federation members who took part in the program were Mrs. Guy C. Holbrook, Max Ulin of Dorchester, State Chairman of the Division of Cooperation with Disabled War Veterans; Mrs. William G. Darrow, Chairman of the Division of Preservation of Antiques; Mrs. Ralph G. Swain, Chairman of the Division of Conservation and Gardens; Mrs. Hilda Winslow Patrick, Chairman of the Division of Health Education; Mrs. Walter H. Woods, Chairman of War Relief; Mrs. Merton B. Dexter, Chairman of the Division of Social Welfare; Miss Estelle G. Marsh, Chairman of Press and Publicity, and Mrs. William J. MacDonald, Advertising Director of Federation Topics.

University Women To Hold Party For United China Relief

United China Relief will benefit from a Chinese tea being given in Mary Norton Hall of the Old South Church, Copley Square, tomorrow at 2:30 o'clock, by the Boston Branch of the American Association of University Women.

Dr. Chih Meng, Director of the China Institute in America and Administrator of the Boxer Indemnity Scholarships which send exceptionally gifted Chinese students to this country for study, is one of the guest speakers. In connection with his lecture, Dr. Chih will show the new film "Burma Road" which describes the construction of that highway from Rangoon to the center of China and gives a clear picture of Southwestern China, a region heretofore little known.

The other speaker will be Mrs. Henry H. Meyer who, with her husband, has just returned from a college year in China, where she and Mr. Meyer divided their time between the Universities of Peking, Shanghai, and Nanking, afterward going west to Chengtu, the present center for refugee colleges.

Ushers will be dressed in authentic Chinese costumes brought to this country by Miss Lynne Merrill who collected them during her residence in Peiping. Some are modern, the black silk coat and trousers worn almost universally by Chinese women today. Others are magnificent old embroidered coats that once belonged to wealthy aristocratic Chinese families.

Miss Merrill bought most of them from old silk men who came to the door selling their wares. Others she picked up in the Tienstsin thieves' market, the place where, Miss Merrill says, one goes to recover anything that has been stolen from him.

At tea following the talks, the pourers will be Mrs. George Willard Smith of Brookline, Miss Laura Dwight and Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston, Mrs. Albert Hutchinson of Newton Highlands, and Mrs. Elmer D. Merrill of Jamaica Plain.

The Committee on International Relations of the A. A.-U. W. has charge of the meeting. Mrs. Halford L. Hoskins of Tufts College, Medford, and Mrs. A. Eugene Staley, also of Medford, are co-chairmen. Others on the committee are Miss Myra C. Hole of Boston, Mrs. Robert A. Ware of Boston, Mrs. David Hall of Wellesley Hills, Miss Harriet J. Hite of Cambridge, Dean Lucy Jenkins Franklin of Boston University, Mrs. Ivan M. Johnston of Brookline, Mrs. William R. Bell of Waban, and Miss Elizabeth Patch of Framingham Center. Members of United China Relief who are assisting are Mrs. Norman H. Erb and Mrs. John Exter of Cambridge.

Mrs. Gaston Summers **Mrs. Arthur B. Hartt**

Mrs. Summers, President of the Boston Branch of the American Association of University Women, and Mrs. Hartt, Chairman of the Woman's Division, United China Relief, are expected to attend the Chinese tea being held by the organizations tomorrow at Old South Church, Boston.

Cambridge Yule Sale Tomorrow

The Cambridge League of Women Voters announces its annual Christmas Silver Tea and Sale tomorrow at the home of Mrs. George H. Parker, 16 Berkeley Street, Cambridge, from 2 until 6 p. m.

The tea hour will be in charge of Mrs. William C. Greene from 4:30 to 6.

Home-made foods, including bread, cakes, jellies, and pickles, will be sold at one table, herbs and Christmas wreaths at another in charge of Mrs. David W. Bailey. A grab-bag for the children is to be in charge of Mrs. E. Merrick Dodd, Jr. Mrs. Parker will have many plants for sale, and there will be copies of the League's attractive calendar.

XV Club Sells Recipe Books To Aid British

As a combined Christmas activity and war relief aid, the XV Club of Boston has compiled a cook book of favorite, tested recipes and is selling it for the benefit of British War Relief.

The committee in charge of getting out the book includes Miss Julia H. Maslen, of Brookline, President of the club; Mrs. J. Frank Dutton of Milton; Mrs. Oscar Jacobson, Treasurer, also of Milton; Mrs. Arthur W. Ferguson of Dorchester, and Mrs. John Poor of Cambridge.

The XV Club was formed in 1926 by fifteen high school girls as the Sewing Club, but later changed its name to indicate the limit of its membership. It has been continuously active since its beginning, holding monthly meetings and engaging in some specified philanthropy each year. For several years it sent three and sometimes four underprivileged children to camp for the summer, and, at Christmas and Thanksgiving, has distributed many maskets of food to those in need. Its funds this year are being devoted to war relief work.

At each of its meetings some time is given to an educational or instructive program. This work is in charge of Mrs. Ferguson, program chairman.

Dorchester Group Fetes Clubwomen

The Dorchester Woman's Club today entertained Mrs. W. O. B. Little, Recording Secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Walter H. Woods, its Chairman of War Relief; Mrs. C. J. Cook, President of the Boston City Federation, and Mrs. Fletcher P. Osgood, Fourth District Director, as special guests at its Presidents' Day meeting at Whiton Hall, Center Street. These Federation officers shared honors with the presidents of the Fourth District and neighboring clubs.

The Choral Class under the direction of Mrs. Eleanor Kerr Smith furnished the entertainment.

Dessert was served at 1 o'clock, with Mrs. Ellsworth J. McLeod as hostess and Mrs. George R. Clark, Mrs. Henry W. Davis, Mrs. William Hoag, and Mrs. Frederick H. Smith as pourers.

Mrs. Roosevelt to Attend RadcliffeCandlelightService

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will participate in the annual Christmas candlelight service of Radcliffe College, Friday afternoon. The President's wife, as guest speaker, will address the students of the college, assembled at Christ Church in Cambridge for the service.

Vermont Women Organizing Tomorrow for Defense Work

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 9—Vermont women will organize for defense at a meeting to be held tomorrow in the Hall of Representatives at the State House. The call for organization was sent out by Gov. William H. Wills, who has appointed Mrs. James J. Bromley, of Ascutney, Chairman of women's participation in civilian defense.

This meeting, the Governor said, "will bring the strength of women into the defense effort in Vermont on a unified basis. I hope that every community in the State will be represented, because there is work for every woman to do."

The speaking program will include two representatives from the office of Dean James M. Landis, Regional Director of Civilian Defense, at Boston; Miss Evelyn Davis, Chairman of the Volunteer Service Bureau, who will speak on "The Volunteer Office and the Volunteer," and Mrs. Livingston Hall, special consultant on women's activities for region one. She will speak on "Meaning and Organization of Defense."

Representatives of all women's organizations in the State are expected to attend as well as many civic-minded women who are not members of any organization. Sessions will begin at 10:30 o'clock and under the heading of health, recreation and welfare, speakers will include Mrs. Helen D. Robinson, of Burlington, State field representative of the American Red Cross; Mrs. Nellie Jones, of Burlington, representing the department of public health; Timothy C. Dale, commissioner of public welfare; Miss Marjorie Luce and Dr. Florence King, of the Vermont Extension Service. Miss Luce is defense chairman for the Vermont Federated Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Merrill F. Proctor, of Ludlow, and Col. Murdock A. Campbell, Assistant State Adjutant General, will be the speakers at the section, 'Strengthening the Community."

From this meeting it is anticipated that a State-wide organization for women in defense will be formed.

Jobless Aid Group Change

William L. McKee, of Montpelier, has succeeded Sterry R. Waterman, of St. Johnsbury, as Chairman of the Unemployment Compensation Commission. Mr. Waterman's resignation became known this week simultaneously with the appointment, by Gov. William H. Wills, of the new Chairman.

Mr. McKee has been Director of unemployment compensation since the department was started in December, 1936, and has also been one of the three members of the Commission. There will be no appointment of a new director, and Mr. McKee will carry on his executive duties as well as the overhead administrative work hitherto performed by Mr. Waterman.

In his notice of resignation, Mr. Waterman said he was unable to carry on his duties as Chairman of the Commission because of the demands of his private law practice. He will, however, continue as a member of the Commission and handle the Commission's legal work as part of his duties as a member of that group.

Roy Beattie will continue as chief accountant of the unemployment compensation department but his duties as Treasurer of the fund will be taken over on Jan. 1 by State Treasurer Thomas Cave, who held that position from the time the unemployment compensation law went into effect in 1936 until the first payments were made in January, 1938.

Mr. McKee, the new Chairman and Executive Director, is a native of Greenock, Scotland. He located in Montpelier in 1910. He has been both Alderman and Mayor of Montpelier and from 1936 to 1937 was State Commissioner of Finance. Vermont is the only State which has retained the original personnel of its Unemployment Compenstaion Commission. The third member is Earl F. Horsford, of Charlotte.

Although motor vehicle registration receipts showed a slight drop during November, receipts from April 1 to Dec. 1, this year, are 140,703 more than for the similar period a year ago, according to H. Elmer Marsh, State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles.

New Fire Inspector

Chester M. Kirby, of Williston, has been appointed an inspector in the State fire marshal's department, according to an announcement by Reginald T. Cole, State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance.

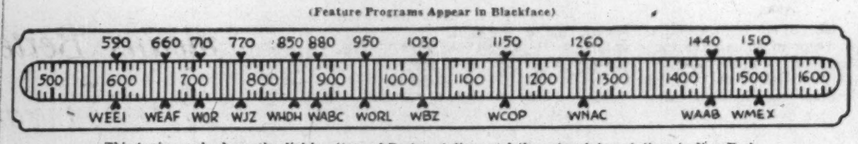
Mr. Kirby's duties will be along the line of engineering inspection and recommendation, in contrast to those of Deputy Fire Marshal Francis S. Regan, who conducts legal investigations. He has been employed temporarily on a survey for the office of Industrial Agent Lester E. Richwagen and was transferred from that office to that of Banking and Insurance.

Commissioner Cole said that Kirby's appointment will meet a long felt need of the department, and that much of the work he will do has never been done before.

Mr. Kirby was a member of the 1933 House of Representatives and is Chairman of the House Commerce and Labor Committee of the 1941 Legislature. He is a graduate of the engineering department of the University of Vermont.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling";	Sports and music
3:15 "About Us"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	variety show	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Dance Orchestra	Sports and music
3:45 Fed. Wom'n's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Dance Orchestra; Music	Sports and music
4:00 Milestones in Amer-	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk	Defense Program	Sports and music
4:15 ican Music	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; s	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Johannes Steel News	"Pioneers"; dance orch.
6:30 News; Sports	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Political Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Chico Simone's Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Mass. State Emergency	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns, Gracie	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Music
7:45 "Second Husband"	Allen; vocalist; orch.	Musical Program	"Inside of Sports"	"PM Reporter"
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Treasury Hour: Variety	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Jack Starr Hunt; Music	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15 Heir?"; drama	Show; guests; orches-	vocalists; chorus	J. Crowley's Press Conf.	"Essays in Drama"
8:30 "Arkansas Travel-	tra; Graham McNamee,	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Sheloh Kholl's Electric
8:45 er"; Bob Burns	master of ceremonies	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	Choir; Religious Music
9:00 "We, the People";	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Na-	NBC Symphony Concert;	Fibber McGee and	American Business Cong.	Variety Hour
9:45 tion	Juan Jose Castro, cond.	Molly; guests	Football Award	Variety Hour
10:00 President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Boston Bruins - Chicago
10:15 President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	hockey game
10:30 Irving T. MacDonald	Midweek Function	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Hockey game; News
10:45 News; Sports	Midweek Function	soloist; comedian	Msle Chorus	Dance Music
11:00 Weather; Master	News; music	News Service	"Parade of the News";	George Harris's Orch.
11:15 Works of Music	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	dramatization	Ray Noble's Orchestra
11:30 Music; Benny Good-	Want"; recordings	Ruby Newman's Orch.	BBC News; Rudy Bundy's	"Day's End"
11:45 man's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Ruby-Newman's Orch.	Orchestra	"Day's End"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock";	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"; tax talk	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	"Musical Clock"; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Eight Bells; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast; music	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch; talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast; popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	The Rhythm Ramblers
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 "The Virginians"	Shopping talk	Musical Roundup	Musical Early Edition	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 Betty Crocker	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Fashion talk
10:15 'Myrt & Marge'; sk.	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Rhythmaires Novelty Or.	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk.	Musical Program	"Help Mate"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Two Men and a Girl	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	You"; music
11:00 Popular music	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	"Musical Moments"
11:15 "Man I Married"	Defense; News; K. Ivers	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter Quest"
11:30 'Bright Horizons'; sk	Stories; Music; News	"The Bartons"; sketch	Melody Strings	Al Perry's Surf Riders
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Cowboy Songs	"David Harum"; sketch	Choir Loft	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News Musicale	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"; sketch	Dramatized News	Agriculture talk	Popular Music
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; news comment;	Radio Playhouse; drama	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	guest speakers; orch.	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	Musical Roundup	Government Girl	Musical Mailbox; Drama
1:30 Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Religious Program
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	Dance Orchestra	Religious Program
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Talk; Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	AVA Convention
2:15 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	The Mystery Man; sketch	Network Orchestra	String Ensemble
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Jubilee Four; quartet	John Kiley, organ
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	"School of the Air"	News Service
3:00 The Music Box	'Orphans of Divorce'; sk.	"Against the Storm"	Launching U. S. S.	Sports and music
3:15 Around the Hub	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Doran and U. S. S. Earle	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife: sk.	"The Guiding Light"	Launching; Mutual Goes	Sports and music
3:45 "Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Calling; Variety Show;	Sports and music
4:00 Columbia Concert	Neil Gilel	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Dance Time	Sports and music
4:15 Orchestra	Neil Giles	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Dance Time	Sports and music
4:30 "United We Stand"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy Songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Superman	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Political talk; Music
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	"Alpineers"; dance orch.
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Baseball Interviews	Sports results; Music
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dance orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek";	The Great Gildersleeve.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Dance Music
7:45 sketch	The Great Gildersleeve.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Howard Barlow's Orch.
8:00 "Big Town"; sketch	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News";	Attuck's Chorus
8:15 "Big Town"; sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Baritone and Organ	Attuck's Chorus
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	Listener's Theater: Yale	"About Today"
8:45 Hersholt; E. Davis	night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	U. dramatic series	Buddy Clark, songs
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor, Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen, K. Baker,	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Shore, E. Fairchild's Or.	News Service	Album: recordings
9:30 Portland Hoffa,	Penthouse Party	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Adventures in Melody"	Classical Album
9:45 guests; orchestra	Penthouse Party	dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Melody"	George Harris' Orchestra
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Melody Hour	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	American Melody Hour	Musical Knowledge	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Local Sports
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs	Pioneer Radio Council of	Kay Kyser's College of	"Mystery Hall"; drama	Local Sports
10:45 News; Sports	Springfield Defense	Musical Knowledge	"Mystery Hall"; drama	Local Sports
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Local Sports
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; Music	Local News; Weather	Albert W. Hawkes	Local Sports
11:30 Music"; Vaughn	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	BBC News; Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Lowree's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—5:30 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Brahms' Symphony No. 4, Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.

London—7:45 p. m.—Democracy Marches: "Inside Nazi Europe." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Budapest—8:00 p. m.—News in English. Messages of the Hungarians' World Association; Music. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.

Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Poetry Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Music of Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be changed.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Dec. 10

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (9.70mc-30.9m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from the Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
7:15 p. m. — Inter-American Goodwill Program arranged for Latin American listeners.

(6.04mc-49.6m or 11.73mc-25.6m)

9:30 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc-25.26m)

3:45 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Dance Music.
4:30 p. m.—Portuguese Defense News.
4:45 p. m.—Broadcast Melodies.
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
5:15 p. m.—Piano Interlude.
5:30 p. m.—Discoteca Victor (recordings).
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks.
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air.
6:45 p. m.—Three Sups.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—Viennese Ensemble.
7:30 p. m.—American Aviation.
7:45 p. m.—Entr'acte.
8:00 p. m.—America Thinks.
8:15 p. m.—Semi-Classic Music.
8:30 p. m.—Music Appreciation.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
9:30 p. m.—NBC Symphony (Spanish).
10:30 p. m.—News in English.
10:45 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
11:00 p. m.—Dance Music.
11:30 p. m.—Dance Music.

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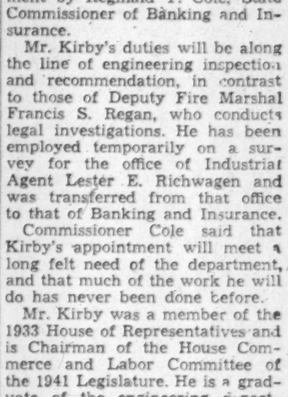

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PERFECT FOLDING 26.00 others 34.00 to 55.00

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when you can buy this delicious Holiday dessert at your Hood dealer's

CHOCOLATE NOUGAT Ice Cream

It's Chocolate Nougat Ice Cream. Rich chocolate ice cream, swirl-blended with creamy, fruit-filled nougat ice cream. Treat the family to a quart tonight—

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DECEMBER SPECIAL

Women of Bay State Storm Recruiting Offices for Civilian Defense Work

Big Overflow of Volunteers Follows the Call for Women

Since the emergency call for women volunteers, literally thousands have stormed recruiting offices in Boston to register for civilian defense work of all kinds from scrubbing floors, if necessary, to watching for air raiders.

Wires to Red Cross headquarters, to the Massachusetts Defense Corps and other organizations engaged in home defense projects have been sizzling with calls from hundreds eager to enlist in first aid and other courses which will enable them to protect their homes and their city in case of attack.

Plans for the evacuation of children and others of the civilian population are under way and expected to be completed within 48 hours.

At the office of the Women's Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety at 18 Tremont Street, volunteers answering the call for women to staff the Army's secret information center crowded in to register up to a late hour last night, and beginning again early this morning.

Quota Filled

After interviewing more than 1,000 applicants, Mrs. Robert S. Homans, head of the Division, announced at 10 o'clock today that the quota had been filled and those selected for service would start immediately, working in shifts on a 24-hour schedule "for the duration."

With regard to the tremendous overflow of volunteers, George C. Wiswell, Director of Public Information for the Committee, urged that all of those who were turned away at the Boston center report immediately to their local safety committee for assignments.

Requirements for service are a high school education and American citizenship.

Brig. Gen. John Sherburne, retired, Director of the Division of Evacuation, has been working on plans for the evacuation of children and others for several weeks These plans, which would be put into execution in case of danger of an attack on Boston, will be ready within 48 hours, according to an announcement from the Safety Commissioner today.

At the Women's Defense Corps, 883 Boylston Street, wires were humming with calls from applicants who wish to enroll in courses. A new mobile casualty class will start tomorrow, new canteen courses are being organized to meet the demand for instruction in that branch of emergency training.

A refresher course for Defense School graduates has been arranged to meet the new emergency, and a more intensive course for air raid wardens will be started immediately, it was learned at the headquarters today.

Social Service

Welfare leaders at the Boston Council of Social Agencies met in special session today to consider ways to adapt their social service program to defense needs. A call for volunteers went out this morning and is being carried on several of the radio stations at intervals during the day.

Red Cross headquarters at 17 Gloucester Street announced today the inauguration of a special knitting project for members of the American army and navy—a program that is expected to start Red Cross knitting needles clicking for men in uniform on a scale reminiscent of the old World War days.

The new call is for long-sleeved, turtle-neck sweaters, scarfs, watch caps, socks and gloves, all of navy blue. Yarn and directions for the Navy garments may be obtained at the Red Cross headquarters, or at the downtown knitting center on the second floor at 21 Temple Place.

These garments will be distributed by Peter T. Garden, Red Cross Field Director at the Charlestown Navy Yard, to members of crews of destroyers patrolling the North Atlantic sea lanes, and to men at the Navy ports all along the New England coast.

Raid Precautions For Your Home— Eight Steps Now

By the Associated Press

Attention Mr. and Mrs. Householder!

Here is a list of air raid precautions from the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety:

1. Clear all attics of inflammable material at once.

2. See that your attic is made accessible so that it can be entered by stair or ladder in case of fire.

3. Have three or four buckets filled with dry sand available to fight incendiary bombs.

4. Have a scoop or shovel with the sand; also an axe.

5. Two or three buckets filled with water, a stirrup pump, or hand fire pump for water should be available. Keep your bathtub filled with water to replenish buckets quickly.

6. Procure some type of fire-resistant paint which can be used all over the attic, including rafters, joints, doors and other woodwork.

7. If a garden hose is available, store it at the foot of attic stairs. Be sure nozzle will give a fine spray as well as a jet of water. This is excellent for fighting incendiary bombs. There must be a faucet to attach the hose to, and if not available, should be installed.

8. If not already familiar with fighting an incendiary bomb, ask your air raid warden for instructions. This may mean the saving of your home.

Court Finds Flaws In Plan of I. C. C. For New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 9 (AP)—Federal District Judge Carroll C. Hincks turned down several portions of the Interstate Commerce Commission plan for reorganization of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Among the reasons for disapproval of the plan in his lengthy decision, a brief summary of which was made public today, Judge Hincks cited "cancellation of the Old Colony common claim against the New Haven." This would discriminate against secured creditors, he said.

The Old Colony Railroad, which the I. C. C. proposes be separated from the New Haven in the reorganization, was under lease to the latter system when reorganization proceedings were instituted six years ago.

Two years ago Judge Hincks set the amount of damages for the Old Colony, which had filed a claim because of disaffirmation of the lease, at approximately $39,400,000.

By a Staff Photographer

Governor Saltonstall Addresses War Rally

At noon today a packed Faneuil Hall heard the Governor and military and civilian defense officials tell of preparations made to safeguard the men, women and children of Massachusetts and the State's vital defense industries.

Cole Takes Up The Problems Of Loom Fixers

An unusual labor problem took Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, to Fall River today.

Before the Japanese attack 950 loom fixers, key workers in the textile industry, threatened to strike on Monday. Their walkout would have made 15,000 workers idle in a general textile shutdown. Thirty per cent of the local mills is reported on defense production.

The loom fixers at Fall River have been organized for nearly 50 years. What troubled them was that they foresaw their organization partly wiped out by three elections just held by the National Labor Relations Board.

In each of these elections, the Textile Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations won. The victory gave the C. I. O. sole right to bargain collectively for all employees. That meant that the loom fixers could no longer bargain for themselves.

In a rare form, this is the conflict between the skilled workers and the mass of the workers, or the craft and industrial union made familiar by the split in the labor movement.

General Cole traveled to Fall River today to see if some adjustment could be found. While the law makes the C. I. O. sole bargaining agency, the possibility has been discussed of giving the loom fixers autonomy and their own treasury within the C. I. O. union.

When the Japs attacked the United States the loom fixers cancelled their strike.

Saltonstall Calls for Renewed War Effort

Action entered the preparedness meeting held at Faneuil Hall this noon with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and representatives of City Departments, defense agencies, fraternal and veterans' organizations attending.

Even as the meeting went on a message was carried to the platform that enemy aircraft were approaching the Eastern Seaboard. Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Commanding Officer of the First Corps Area, left when the message was handed to him. The audience, which jammed the hall, was not informed of the reason.

Governor Saltonstall called on the civilian population to maintain calm and courage and to do everything possible to avoid any interruption in production of war material.

Asks for Volunteers

He called on individual citizens to respond to call for more volunteers in civilian defense services. He warned that "Germany may declare war at any time, if it has not already done so since I left the State House."

General Wilby, who spoke before receiving the message, said it was necessary to put into effect long range plans to counter sabotage and fifth column activities. Few Federal troops would be required he felt, but he assured his hearers that the Federal Government stood ready to supply whatever help was needed to protect the lives and property of New England's people.

Mayor Tobin called for determined effort to completely smash the power of Japan. "Our problem is to set up a civilian defense that will be able to meet any situation that may arise." (At this point the message was brought to the platform.) "It cannot be done solely by your leaders. It must be done by the spirit of the people with the contribution each individual can make," he said.

He added that 23,000 civilian defense volunteers were available for action. The unprovoked attack on American territory has done more than anything else to unite the people of this country, he declared.

On the platform were distinguished representatives of the city departments, defense activities, fraternal and veterans' groups, including Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, Soldiers Relief Commissioner Herman L. Bush, Rabbi S. Shubow, Bishop Raymond A. Herron of the Episcopal Church of Massachusetts, and Msgr. Richard J. Haberlin, representing William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston.

Labor Ready to Avoid Strikes

The Japanese war will either cause strike legislation to be passed at Washington or will lead orgainzed labor voluntarily to avoid major strikes, according to outstanding labor authorities here today.

Two points of view developed in New England labor. One group felt that, entirely contrary to the prospects of last week, something like the Smith bill would be passed, and that organized labor would honor it.

Other labor opinion held that action on the Smith bill should be delayed because of this week's pledge by leaders of both wings of the labor movement against strikes. Then, if any strike of major proportions should break out, the lid of legislation should be clamped on within 24 hours.

Both agreed that there would continue to be some strikes without legislation, just as in Great Britain and Canada, where walkouts have not disappeared despite the greater emergency.

"Many unions here are hoping that in view of organized labor's pledges there will be at least a suspension of action on a strike law at Washington," as one viewpoint was expressed.

"Why crack down and place the strike situation on a mandatory basis while labor is willing to practically outlaw strikes? It would be better to put labor on a patriotic basis than Government edict."

On the other side, it was said, "A week ago it looked as if the strong unions would fight the Smith bill if passed, and that only the minor unions would go along with it. Today the probabilities are that 99.9 per cent of the strong unions will honor any strike legislation that is enacted.

"Apparently some restrictive measure will be voted by Congress and will be accepted by labor."

C. I. O. Faces Defeat in Move To Annul Fore River Vote

New England's biggest labor election seemed today to face little chance of annulment, despite protest by the losing union.

Recommendation against cancelling the recent election at the Fore River Shipyard at Quincy, Mass., has been made by Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board.

In making this announcement today, Dr. Myers said he had recommended dismissal of a motion to annul to the NLRB at Washington.

The motion was filed by the Shipbuilding Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations after being outvoted 8,991 to 3,564.

The C. I. O. union charged that the Bethlehem Steel Company, which runs the great shipyard, had interfered with the free choice of the employees in their voting.

Dr. Myers, who supervised the election at the yard, investigated the union charges and reported to the NLRB:

1. The company and he took every possible step prior to the such possibilities of electioneering as were cited in the motion to annul and were within their control.

2. No evidence has been submitted as to improper practices which could have affected the result of the election.

While Dr. Myers' report will be passed on in Washington, as a rule such a finding by a Regional Director is accepted by the Labor Board.

The C. I. O. practically lost its five-year-old campaign at Fore River last summer, months before the election, it is said, when the national officers of the union discontinued effort to disestablish the independent union at the yard.

By an agreement between the national union and the company, litigation on both sides was dropped at all the shipyards of Bethlehem Steel and the way opened to holding Labor Board elections.

Previously the company had resisted such elections and the union had fought the independent organization at Fore River. The new policy helped the union to win elections in several other shipyards, but left the independent in the field at Fore River, where it successfully campaigned against the C. I. O.

A Labor Board election is being held today in the Browne and Sharpe plant at Providence, where 8,500 workers are employed on machine tools, an essential defense item.

No Raid Shelters Planned in Bay State

Air-raid shelters are not on the Bay State's war shopping list.

Declaring that such shelters are not being considered in the present crisis, Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, Chairman of the Protective Division of the State Committee on Public Safety, added that, "for one thing, the necessary materials aren't available. For another, similar shelters haven't worked so well in England.

"If you're caught in an air raid," he asserted, "the best bet is to stay where you are. And if you're on the streets, get inside a building—even if it's a wooden shack."

'Faith for Living' Topic of Meeting

"Faith for Living" as exemplified in our various religions and creeds, is the topic of the December meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston. The meeting will be next Thursday at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, with Miss Bertha L. Goldthwaite of Cambridge as Chairman, and has been arranged in co-operatoin with the Massachusetts Committee of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Speakers representing different creeds will participate.

Preparations Complete For White House Black-Out

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—Preparations have been completed for blacking out the White House. Just what steps were taken was not disclosed, but officials said that arrangements had been made to blackout the Executive Mansion upon orders from the proper authorities. They said they assumed these authorities were civilian defense officials.

Long-Time Lawrence Mayor Faces Crucial Test at Polls

Although the Japanese war situation has considerably lessened interest in elections, Lawrence voters today went to the polls to elect a Mayor, and two Aldermen who will also serve as Commissioner of Public Safety and Commissioner of Engineering. Three members of the School Committee are to be elected at the same time.

The Mayoral election climaxes a bitter fight between Mayor Walter A. Griffin, who has served eight years as Chief Executive, and James P. Meehan, former State Senator. At the primaries Mr. Meehan led Mayor Griffin by 2,800 votes, a situation which resulted in vastly increased activity on the part of the Griffin forces.

Overshadowing the entire Lawrence election is the recent Lawrence job-selling scandal, resulting from an investigation started by the State Civil Service Commission. One of the Commissioner of Public Safety nominees, James C. Reardon, Jr., member of the School Committee, is under indictment on charges of municipal irregularities. Thomas P. Galvin, Lawrence Commissioner of Public Safety, is now serving a two-year House of Correction sentence for job-selling.

Mayor Griffin recently testified before the Essex County Grand Jury in connection with the Lawrence situation. After his appearance Frank G. Volpe, Assistant Attorney General handling the Lawrence case, issued a statement clearing the Mayor.

The other candidate for the post of Commissioner of Public Safety is John P. O'Neill. The nominees for the Engineering post are Daniel F. Ferris and John W. McCarthy. The winners become members of the Board of Aldermen to serve in the Commission positions.

For School Committee the nominees for the two two-year posts are James R. Cotter, Edward J. Grinley, Paul J. Perocchi and Miss Maris E. Welch.

To fill a vacancy on the School Committee John P. Higgins and Miss Gertrude L. Jordan are the candidates. There is one year remaining in the unexpired term.

In North Adams voters will elect seven members of the Council, two School Committeemen, an Assessor and a Library trustee.

Maine Results

WESTBROOK, Maine, Dec. 9 (AP)—Republicans, by electing all their candidates in yesterday's municipal election, broke a five-year Democratic control of this paper mill city's government.

H. Ordway Furbish won the Mayoralty with 2,172 votes to 1,352 for City Solicitor Grover C. Welch, who defeated Mayor Roscoe F. Libby in a Democratic caucus.

BIDDEFORD, Maine, Dec. 9 (AP)—Mayor Louis B. Lausier won what was tantamount to re-election by defeating Henry Boisvert in yesterday's Democratic primary, 1,992 to 342.

Republicans took no part in the primary and Mr. Lausier was expected to be unopposed at next Monday's election.

In the only other contest, Democratic Police Commissioner Edward H. Reny won re-nomination over Joseph A. Lacerte, 1,822 to 203.

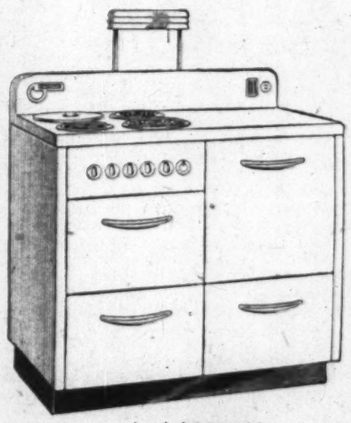
Rescued Seamen Brought to Boston

Three survivors of the Canadian auxiliary schooner Jean R Anderson, which was swamped in a gale while en route from Nova Scotia to the West Indies, were brought to Boston by an American freighter now in port.

The men are: Capt. St. Clair Geldert and William Snow of Lunenburg, N. S., and Ross Peller of Brighton, N. S., who lashed themselves to the boom of the vessel, where they remained five days before rescue by a British ship which took them to Pernambuco, Brazil.

Christmas Giving means Better Living ...when you give

ELECTRICAL GIFTS



A real buy at $148.33 *Terms*

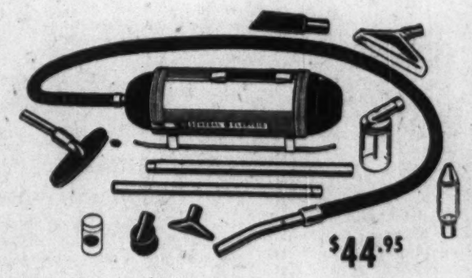
This Christmas Buy for the Future . . . Switch to Electric Cooking Now! Here's the finest Christmas present of all! It's a genuine *Universal* Electric Range, "The Nation's Fastest Range." Large Bake-Fast Oven, one-piece table top, acid-resisting porcelain.

Complete, only $26.50

Triple Her Christmas Joy with G-E's Triple-Whip Mixer! Just start the motor and *three* beaters leap into action. A most welcome gift for the lady of the house.

$19.95

Now . . . She can be the Happy Hostess! Meal-time and snack-time become feast-time with this Toastmaster De Luxe Toast'n Jam Set presiding. 2-slice automatic toaster. Walnut tray. Franciscan ware toast plate. Covered jam jars. What a Christmas gift!



$44.95 *with old cleaner*

Lighten Her Labor from Christmas Day on! Not just a vacuum cleaner, but a genuine G-E *AIR-FLO* Cleaner! Up-to-the-minute tank-type, the kind she's been wanting. A complete cleaning service with all attachments.

All prices and terms subject to change without notice

AT

Edison Shops

Buy Early Mail Early

BOSTON *Edison* COMPANY

New Uptown Store Established 1830

BIGELOW KENNARD

384 Boylston Street

Between Arlington and Berkeley

Downtown Store: Ten West Street

$6

Women's pigskin gloves, various color combinations $5.50

Men's pigskin or handsewn deerskin gloves, $5

Mark Cross Gloves In addition to superb gift gloves in rare leathers, the Mark Cross line also includes high quality gloves—at moderate prices—for everyday wear. Obtainable in Boston only at Bigelow Kennard—384 Boylston St. or Ten West Street.

Exclusive with Bigelow's

Japan Attacks Borneo, Hong Kong and Singapore

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Dec. 9

Striking over widespread areas, Japanese troops were reported to have landed in the northern part of Borneo, where the British said they had been beaten off, and started an invasion of Hong Kong, Britain's second chief bastion of defense in the Orient. These operations were cointidental with assaults on American bases.

Japanese land forces were also said to have opened an attack on the area of Singapore, Britain's great "Gibraltar of the Far East" —and it appeared that one of the major Japanese efforts was directed toward that powerful naval stronghold.

Berlin radio quoted a Japanese communiqué as saying that Japanese troops also were advancing in northern Thailand toward the Burma Road, now guarded by United States planes.

British Rush Troops

Singapore dispatches reported that British reinforcements were being rushed to northern Malaya as 25 Japanese troop transports attempted new landings in support of forces already engaged in bitter fighting in an attempt to gain control of Kota Bharu airdrome, near the northern terminus of the rail line to Singapore.

Japanese troops occupied Bangkok, the capital of little Thailand, which yielded yesterday after a brief-lived "token resistance" to the Japanese invaders.

Tokyo said two contingents of Japanese troops arrived in Bangkok, "in accordance with the new Japan-Thailand agreement."

Japanese dispatches from Bangkok said the Japanese forces now are guarding the Bangkok legations of the United States, Britain, and the Netherlands, in which most of the naticnals of the three nations in that region had taken refuge, Domei said.

Japanese Reach Bangkok

The first Japanese contingent reached the Capital yesterday afternoon and a second marched in this morning.

The Japanese dispatch said reports were current that more than 100 Thai subjects, including 40 policemen, were killed Monday night by British troops which invaded Thailand. The British have denied such invasion.

Domei said the Japanese fleet in China waters announced the capture of the 10,509-ton American liner President Harrison and several hundred other vessels along the Chinese coast.

The attack on Hong Kong was made by forces of the Japanese army which had been camped for three years across this British Crown Colony's mainland frontier. The attack began yesterday at two places in an attempted invasion, it was disclosed officially today from Hong Kong. Hong Kong was recently reinforced by Canadian troops.

A communiqué, however, said that all mainland defenses were being held successfully and that artillery fire had brought attacking parties to an abrupt halt.

Many Air Alarms

Hong Kong was kept on constant guard by air alarms during the morning, but the communiqué said the raids were feeble and there were no serious casualties. At least one hostile plane was severely damaged. There were no afternoon raids.

Air attacks were made on British warships but the communiqué said none was hit.

An earlier communiqué declared a Bren gun-carrier had "engineered a highly successful ambush of a Japanese platoon which was practically annihilated on Castle Peak Road on the western coast of the mainland.

Although the larger part of Hong Kong is on the mainland, the main city is on an island just off shore. Hong Kong's perimeter defenses have been reinforced and strongly manned since 1938 when the Japanese landed a powerful army in Southern China and captured the great Chinese port of Canton. Next to Singapore, Hong Kong is the British Empire's chief citadel of defense in the Far East.

Strong Defense Action

News of the Japanese land assault was said to have been received at 5 a. m. yesterday and full defense machinery instantly was set in motion. Within a half-hour patrols were demolishing roads and railways of potential strategic value to the Japanese and had completed their assignments inside two hours.

"A Chinese company of sappers (engineers) has so far taken a leading part in operations and continues to perform its duties admirably," the communiqué aid.

It cited one instance yesterday when a Japanese scout was observed signaling from what he evidently thought was a rise in the ground.

"In reality," the communiqué wryly added, "it was one of our concealed mines, which was immediately touched off. The signaler vanished."

Fifty Japanese residents have been seized here.

United States nationals all are safe and Consul-General Addison Southard has exhorted them to keep calm. There are 400 white and 1,000 Chinese-Americans here.

Threat to Singapore

At Singapore a British communique acknowledged that the Japanese had succeeded in landing fresh troops in the Kota Bharu area yesterday afternoon and declared that the situation there was confused after a night of heavy fighting.

It also asserted that the Japanese were bringing into action large numbers of aircraft "in an endeavor to gain a measure of air superiority in northern Malaya to enable them to cover a landing in southern Thailand."

The British communique voiced the suspicion that with the fall of Thaikand and the heavy scale of Japanese air activity from French Indo-China bases, Japan may be "prepared to engage considerable forces in an attempt to obtain control of northern Malaya."

It declared, however, that such a tactic "always has been foreseen as a likely one and our forces before the outbreak of the war were designed to meet it."

Landing Attempt

Apparently, the British said, the Japanese planned an attempt to disembark troops at Singora and Patani in southern Thailand as well as at Kota Bharu.

Patani is abuot 60 miles north of the Malayan frontier and about 70 miles from Kota Bharu, which is near the northern terminus of a railway leading to Singapore. Singora is approximately 50 miles north of Patani.

Japanese and German reports that the Japanese had effected landings in southern Malaya or had launched an assault on Singapore itself were officially denied.

The British communiqué said that both Singapore and Kuala Lumpur, 200 miles north, had been under air alarm yesterday and again during the night, but said there had been no reports of bombings at either place.

Official radiocasts picked up from Tokyo said a ring of Japanese warships which shelled Midway Island, a United States possession 1,400 miles west of Honolulu, set hangars and fuel stores ablaze in a bombardment yesterday.

Island Reported Seized

A Tokyo radiocast heard by CBS declared that Guam and Wake, two other United States stepping stones across the Pacific from Pearl Harbor to Manila, were now under the Japanese flag. The radiocast was heard last night, and there was no subsequent elaboration.

The Japanese said they shot down nine planes in their attacks on Wake Island yesterday.

The seizure of more than 200 vessels of "enemy nationalities," including the 10,509-ton American President Lines liner President Harrison, the 3,000-ton Panamanian vessel Carrier, and the 2,698-ton British vessel Mary Holler, on the Chinese coast and in the Whangpoo River at Shanghai, was announced in a Domei dispatch.

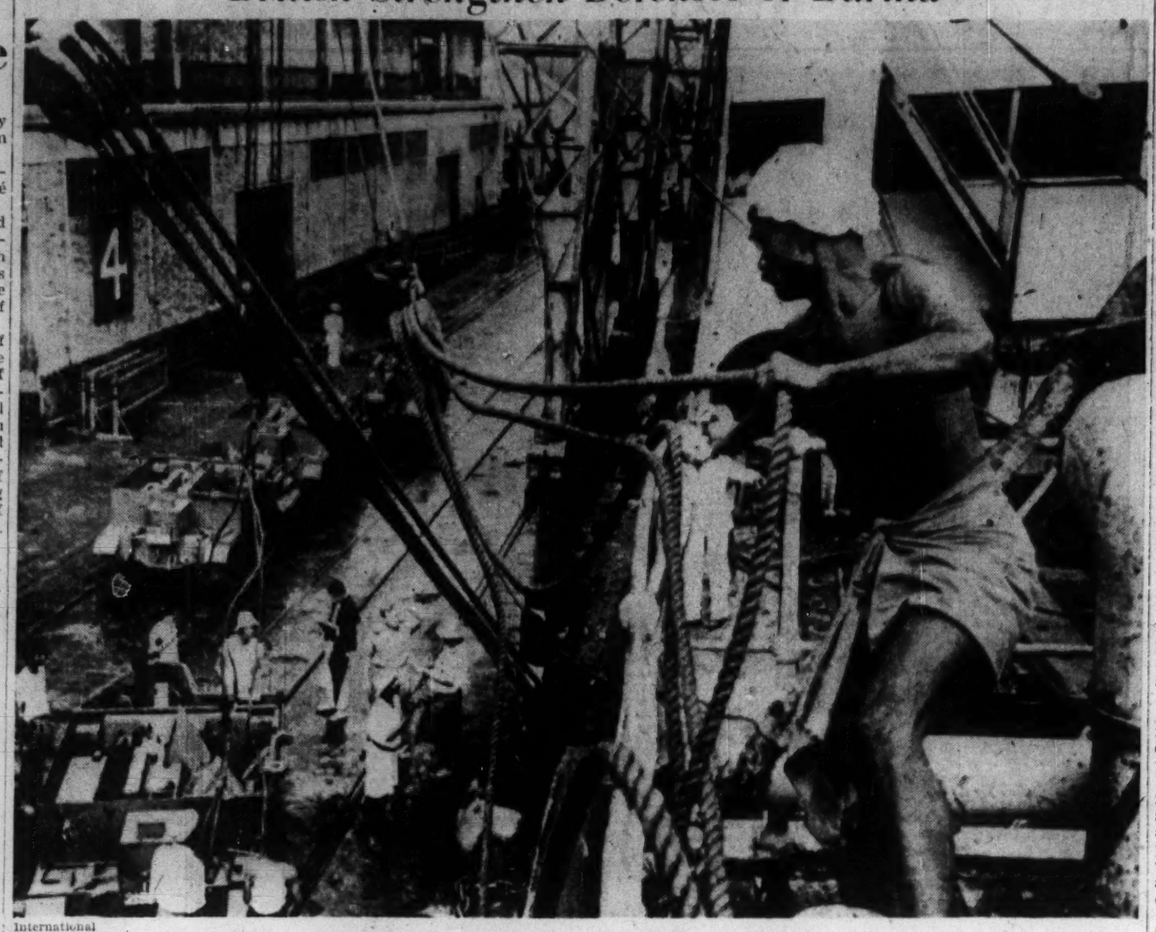
The Cabinet approved a measure for establishing prize courts in Tokyo, Yokosuka, and Sasebo to consider disposition of captured ships.

Roundup in India Nets Few Japanese

NEW DELHI (AP)—A roundup of Japanese in India netted fewer than 200 Dec. 9, most of them having left after Britain's credit-freezing.

One of those placed in a detention camp was a Japanese monk, Kesho Tenzaki, a follower of Mohandas K. Gandhi, who had lived near Wardha for the past four years.

British Strengthen Defenses of Burma



International

Japanese Threat Against Burma Road Faced

At Rangoon is pictured a Burmese longshoreman helping to unload Bren gun carriers from a British freighter. Burma is very much in the spotlight as Japan seeks to crush Allied aid to China in Japan's attempt to end the "China Incident." The Burma Road is the gateway for British and American supplies to the Chinese, allies of the democratic powers in their attempt to halt the aggressors.

Burma Prepared to Resist 'Until Japan Is Beaten'

By Everard C. Cotes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 9—While Japanese troops are reported in Tokyo dispatches to be advancing across northern Thailand in the direction of the Burma Road—supply route to China—the British province of Burma is preparing actively for invasion.

The Burma Government, according to reports received here, has issued a notification requiring all able-bodied citizens "to perform any work necessary for meeting actual or apprehended attack or for facilitating operaton of His Majesty's forces anywhere." An official statement also declares that everything is ready and there will be no negotiation until Japan is beaten.

Access to Burma, it is recognized, may be either by sea or overland across Thailand. There is, however, only one practicable route through densely forested southern Shan States which can also themselves be counted upon stoutly to oppose invaders from wherever they may come.

Confidence in India

Information from India is less specific. But there also preparations for meeting invasion have long been going on, and confidence is felt here that a well-equipped army will give an exceedingly good account of itself.

Its bases and armament works are for the most part far inland in the west and north, where they offer no easy target for attack.

Regarding the attitude of the Indian population generally, no doubt whatever is felt here as to the unversatility of support which the British authorities will receive, though owing to the vastness of the area concerned and the slowness with which news traverses it some time is expected traverses it, some time is expected nouncements of leading men become available.

Sympathy for Victims

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who has just been released from internment for opposing India's war effort, undoubtedly expresses Indian feeling in declaring in his latest statement strong Indian sympathies with the victims of totalitarian aggression.

"We have watched from afar," he says, "the heroic courage and infinite sacrifice of other people's struggle for freedom, especially the people of China and those of Soviet Russia: pouring out their lifeblood and destroying their own mighty achievements that freedom may live."

New Social Credit Setup

CALGARY, Alberta, Dec. 9 (AP)—Social Crediters will contest the next Federal election under the banner of the Democratic Monetary Reform Organization of Canada and on a national basis, under ... Constitution and bylaws of the recently-formed organization introduced at the annual convention of the Alberta Social Credit League.

The new Constitution provides for absorption of the Alberta Social Credit League into the ranks of the Democratic Monetary Reform Association of Canada. It also contains the aims and objectives of the new organization and a summary of the platform under which the Association will appeal to the people of Canada for support at the next Federal election.

Ultimate objective of the Association, organized a month ago at Winnipeg, is outlined in clause (B) of the aims and objectives, which reads as follows:

"To establish in accordance with the highest traditions of the British way of life responsible and effective democratic government in Canada as a basis of postwar reconstruction, so that the people will gain the results they desire from the management of their own affairs."

Other objectives are "to liberate the country from the yoke of the present financial system and its enslavement of a constitutionally free people" and "to restore to Parliament effective control over the issue of all currency and credit."

The former objectives of the Social Credit movement, which included monthly dividends of $25 a month to all adults, interest-free loans and "a lower cost to live," do not appear in the new Constitution.

The Democratic monetary reformers promise, in the Constitution, "just prices, including parity of prices to primary producers; fair wages to the workers; the direct issue to consumers of purchasing power through public works, social services, pensions, bonuses or other means as required."

Water Tunnel Cuts Mountains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVO, Utah—Utah's largest reclamation development project came a step nearer completion late in October when the Alpine-Draper tunnel was finished. It cuts through a high range of the Wasatch Mountains and will transport a supplemental water supply for Salt Lake City.

This is one of three major units of the Deer Creek project, largest of the kind ever undertaken in Utah. The Deer Creek dam itself, impounding water on the Provo River system for the enlarged enterprise, is also near completion and will be commemorated at a celebration in the near future.

The Alpine-Draper tunnel extends for 15,000 feet through the mountain range. It has an interior width of 6.5 feet and is lined with cement from 7 to 12 inches thick. It was begun in December, 1938, and is part of a 40-mile canal project to divert water from Provo River into Salt Lake Valley which has utilized virtually all of its own native water resources.

Construction recently began on another large tunnel to transport water from the Duchesne River into Provo River for storage in the big Deer Creek reservoir. The latter tunnel cuts through a range of the Uintah Mountains.

Sponsors of the enlarged project have asked the United States Reclamation Department to name the new reservoir "Lake Timpanogas" for the historic Mt. Timpanogas near by, and on which lies the southernmost glacier in the United States.

Japan Shifts Chief Of National Defense

TOKYO, Dec. 9 (Official radio picked up by (AP))—Emperor Hirohito's brother-in-law, General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of National Defense Headquarters, it was announced today.

He succeeds General Otozo Yamada and will retain his post also as Supreme War Councillor.

It also was announced that Lieut. Gen. Asazaburo Kobyaishi has been appointed Chief of Staff of General Headquarters, replacing Lieut. Gen. Torashiro Kawabe, who had held that post only since Sept. 12.

Park Service Stirs Interest in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The National Park Service is conducting a six weeks' program which has as its purpose the stimulation of greater appreciation of national history, and the building up of pride of citizenship through interpretation of the significance of historic areas.

As a part of the program, Col. John R. White, veteran National Park Superintendent, and student of American history and institutions, is visiting five famous Virginia battlefields of the Civil War as part of a survey to increase public service of the park in the Federal system.

Nazis Denounce Roosevelt; Berlin to 'Watch and Wait'

BERLIN, Dec. 9 (AP)—A Wilhelmstrasse spokesman said yesterday the curse of the entire world would rest upon President Roosevelt, whom he called "the Father of War," as he commented on the Far Eastern war.

The spokesman gave his comment in the daily press conference without waiting for questions from foreign correspondents.

He said he was not authorized to expound on the international angle as to who was the aggressor. However, he stated: "But from my commentary there should be little doubt about that."

As seen from a historical point of view, he asserted, it was unimportant whether war would be declared between Germany and the United States as a result of Far Eastern events.

"Now Roosevelt has the war he has wanted," the spokesman said. "Now American boys will be ploughed under.

"The Shylock in the White House first tried to bluff Japan, then encircled her every way to prevent her from realizing her national principles and territorial needs."

He said Tokyo and Berlin were in the closest contact. They are allies, he said, but he would not state whether that meant military co-operation. He declared Germany never was in a hurry about its decisions.

The commentary Dienst aus Deutschland, which has close connections with the Foreign Office, said in a special issue that the American people and President Roosevelt may be assumed to be the only persons surprised at the expansion of war to the Far East.

The service said it could be assumed undoubtedly that Tokyo kept Berlin and Rome informed of all phases and therefore informed quarters were less surprised "than the German public."

Italy's Attitude

ROME, Dec. 9 (AP)—Reliable circles described the Italian attitude in the outbreak of hostilities in the Pacific as one of "solidarity and sympathy" with Japan.

This was the unofficial reaction pending clarification of Italy's position as an ally of Japan with Germany under the Tri-Partite Pact.

The Italian people were following events with great attention, although most of them were unable to read of Japan's declaration of war until noon. There are no Monday morning newspapers in Italy.

When the newspapers appeared, they refrained from comment except to say in headlines that Japan's attack was the "inevitable consequence of Roosevelt's provocative policy."

Berlin: So What?

BERLIN, Dec. 9 (AP)—A White House statement placing upon Germany responsibility for developments in the Far East was described as "immaterial" today by authorized German sources, who declared:

"Nothing can change the fact that there is only one aggressor in the world—namely, Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The sources also dismissed as inconsequential the addresses yesterday by President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Churchill in the light of the tremendous events which preceded them.

What Will America Do? British Public Wonders

By Barbara Browne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 8 (Delayed)—"Japan has declared war on both of us," said Mr. Mac, waking us by his morning "victory ringing" on our door and bringing in our breakfast. It was just past seven, so he closed our windows and blacked them out carefully before turning on the lamps.

"Yes," we said, "it looks as though Britain and the United States are in it together now—probably at both ends."

"Japan is very saucy indeed, but," and he turned toward us at the door with a reassuring smile before departing—"we are ready for her."

We wanted to reach the office especially early, so we broke our custom of walking across St. James Park and took a taxi. Our driver said: "It looks bad. America won't be able to send us as many arms. But it may all be over sooner all the same."

A policeman in his tin hat said: "Not too bad—they can't last."

The office doorman, bringing out his bright blue cages of canaries by the street door, shook his head and said: "Not too good—be glad when it is all over."

The office boy thought that war in the Pacific would check the flow of supplies from the United States to Britain.

Inside the office, views were falling like ripe fruit. One group was sure that it was all a false alarm and that the President's message to the Japanese Emperor would prevent war from developing even after the Japanese attack. But others took a more accurate view.

Going on down the hall, I heard it tossed off as "just one more war." The treacherous way it was accomplished came as a great surprise to two persons. One of them said: "I never fully realized how deep are the ties of affection between us and the United States. But that bombing revealed it to me. I was shocked that such a thing should happen to them. The bombing of Warsaw was awful, but not the same—it did not touch us in the same way."

The press conference in the office to which I was especially invited seemed solemn but more due to restraint than to shock. After all, Japan is the fourth country Britain has gone to war with in the past week. An American editor showed less of this restraint—in fact, he became quite excited over the news potentialities of the Pacific conflict from the angle of his nation.

A Conservative Member of Parliament remarked on the general war weariness and that "one more" did not seem to matter very much. One colonel, knowing the Malay Peninsula at first hand, wondered how the British would make out fighting in that climate. Others took it all as an interesting but not surprising development in the pattern as a whole. A military correspondent observed that a frequent but perhaps unnecessary comment is: "We have seen the United States at the ringside — now let's see what they are like in the ring."

Still eager to know what the people were thinking, I slipped out into the street again.

A charwoman washing steps was talking to a butcher boy: "News?" she said, "Oi don't know as I've 'eard it—oh, the Japs!—that's old; Oi 'eard that last night." She went on scrubbing.

I dropped in at a shoemaker's shop in Brewers Green across the road from the office. He said: "Japan will make a splash and do some damage. But their land strength is very much spread out. It is a good thing for the United States to have war declared on it—no time for their Congress to talk. And it may bring it all to a close sooner."

In a lunchroom nearby a little woman buttering stacks of sandwiches for lunch said she hoped "someone will bomb them—they are capable of anything."

The general feeling seems to be that things are clearing, that all cards are now just about on the table.

Relief Tempers Amazement As Oregon Readies for War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 9—Amid a general feeling of excitement, relief and determination, the State of Oregon mobilized quietly and quickly for war as the first almost unbelievable news dispatches told of Japan's attack on the United States' insular holdings in the Pacific.

The first reports brought protestations of amazed disbelief from Oregonians in general, but as news flash after news flash crackled from radios, that attitude changed to a mixed feeling of excitement, belief, relief, determination and something of anger. There was no hysteria but the excitement was well delineated in the faces of citizens who gathered around radios in public places. They were tense, intent.

Beneath the excitement was the sense of relief. Oregonians have watched the long-drawn negotiations between the United States and Japan with concentrated interest for many of their lives and fortunes have been linked irrevocably with the outcome of those official discussions. The general citizenry, too, has been no less interested for it will be the Pacific Coast that will be first to come under the guns and bombs of a belligerent Japan.

The general sentiment was echoed in the words of one public official who commented on hearing the early flashes:

"Well, that takes care of that. Now we can really get down to the business at hand."

The realization that Oregon was the closest mainland area to Japan, however, only sharpened the determination of the State's citizens as they moved to posts assigned to them in organizational planning that has been under way for months.

The thousands of citizens who enlisted for the aircraft warning service were at their stations tonight as a general blackout was ordered over the Northwest, bringing the war even closer. Blackouts were in effect in Portland and all major coast cities from 11 p. m. until dawn. Radios were silenced and all automobile traffic was halted.

But even those drastic measures, which officials pointed out did not necessarily mean that attack was imminent, brought only an added determination to Oregonians to "see the thing through."

Behind the scenes, City, County, State, Army and Navy officers spent long hours making plans for the emergency. Practice evacuation drills were scheduled in Portland schools and plans were made to place 24 hour guards on all major highways.

Canada Probes Fish Boom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER—A woman, Mrs. Phyllis Gregory Turner, technical advisor to the Oils Administration Board of the Wartime Prices and Control Board of Canada, has completed an investigation into the complex situation confronting hundreds of West Coast fishermen.

Her problem was to find a satisfactory solution to the dogfish and soupfin shark price riddle. These varieties of fish have been in greatly increased demand because of the wartime requirements for fish oil of all kinds.

British Columbia fishermen protested when the packing plants here insisted on a price level much lower than that prevailing in the United States. Prices have been pegged in Canada, and an embargo was established some time ago against export to the highly profitable Seattle market.

Since the first protests were made, the Canadian prices for dogfish liver advanced to 20 cents a pound and $4 for soupfin shark.

Mrs. Turner had to deal with a baffling set of conditions, and the result of her work will not be known until her return to Ottawa. Both fishermen and packers are confident that her recommendations will end the present impasse.

Meanwhile the boom in dogfish and shark has resulted in a rush to the fishing grounds in the State of Washington to take advantage of the higher prices. Some fishermen claim to have made as much as $1,000 for a week's work.

Carnegie Grants Aid U. S. Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 9—The Carnegie Corporation assisted American defense by allocating $500,000 directly to projects connected with the national emergency out of a total of $2,706,834 paid out in grants in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, it was announced today.

Frederick P. Keppel, who retired as President of the Corporation on Nov. 18, said in his final report that the foundation had several times saved important defense projects by quick allocation of funds for co-operation between public and private groups when public disbursements were tied up momentarily by red tape.

"In case after case, the legislative and executive branches of the Government were more than willing to make the necessary funds available, but the mills of government grind slowly," Mr. Keppel said.

Emergency grants were made to the National Academy of Sciences to the sum of $100,000, to the Institute of Public Administration for special studies undertaken at the request of government agencies, to Harvard University for the training of supply officers, to the National Bureau of Economic Research, the Council on Foreign Relations, and to the American Council on Education.

Of the total $2,706,834 given for use in the United States, the British dominions and colonies, $398,511 was allocated for library interests, $566,930 for adult education, $285,452 for the arts, $906,956 for research studies and $548,985 for general interests.

Ban on Poison Gas Sought by Britain

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 9

Britain has informed Japan it will abide strictly by the terms of the poison gas protocol of the 1925 Geneva convention and has asked Japan's assurances that it intends to do the same, it was disclosed authoritatively today.

British sources said similar messages also had been sent to the governments of Finland, Hungary and Rumania through neutral representatives.

Vichy Is Neutral

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Dec. 9 (AP)—Informed sources here said yesterday that the Vichy Government was remaining neutral in the war of the United States and Britain against Japan.

During the day, the Japanese Ambassador to France, Sotomatsu Kato, called on Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan to explain the Japanese point of view.

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Canada West Coast Calm Despite Status as 'Front'

VICTORIA, British Columbia, Dec. 9 (AP)—A complete blackout of coastal British Columbia and the lower mainland was ordered last night because "the war situation is such that an attack by Japanese forces on the Pacific Northwest Coast is imminent." Japanese were reported off the Aleutian Islands and were expected any time.

All motor traffic on Victoria streets was halted at 6 p. m. by naval policemen.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Dec. 9—Canada's West Coast, so far immune from the ravages of war and separated from the scene of conflict by thousands of land and sea miles, today prepared to take its place in the front line of the Pacific war.

The people of Canada's frontier on the Pacific faced the sudden reality of hostilities with Japan calmly and confidently. Army and Naval authorities took prompt steps to co-operate with United States units in accordance with a program of strategy planned months ago. In Vancouver, Victoria and other cities of British Columbia, civic officials called emergency conferences to organize civilian defense for the emergency, and in Vancouver enlistment of hundreds of paid Air Raid Precaution workers has been discussed.

The Japanese in British Columbia, numbering about 25,000 and representing more than 90 per cent of all the Japanese in Canada, were apparently taken by surprise by developments on Dec. 7.

Ichiro Kawasaki, Japanese Consul in Vancouver, appealed to Canadians to be "kind and broad minded" toward Japanese in Canada.

Most Are Naturalized

Mr. Kawasaki said that most of the Japanese in Canada were naturalized subjects of Canada and that they would be loyal to their adopted country.

Other Japanese renewed their pledge of allegiance, and George Ishizawa, President of the Japanese-Canadian Citizens League, said that the Japanese in Canada were "heartbroken" by the clash in the Pacific. He recalled that ever since the present war broke out Japanese-Canadians have tried to enlist with the Canadian armed forces, although so far only three men have been accepted. In the last war more than 60 Japanese enlisted in British Columbia and served overseas.

Some time ago all Japanese in British Columbia were specially registered and finger-printed so that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the military authorities would have full records in the event of sabotage or other trouble.

In Vancouver's populous Japanese colony the Japanese were anxious but orderly and went about their business as usual.

Japanese Incredulous

At Steveston, where the population is about 80 per cent Japanese fishermen and their families, news of war was first accepted with incredulity. Japanese in farm communities up and down the Fraser River, where they have congregated for a quarter century, and in coastal fishing villages expressed surprise and deep sorrow at the turn of events.

Meanwhile military and naval authorities declare themselves ready to meet any crisis. The war establishment in British Columbia has been greatly strengthened since the present war broke out, and strong fortifications have been built that did not exist two years ago. The Navy, although small, is ready to give a good account of itself, as it did in the last war when the Japanese Navy was regarded as a strong ally rather than as a foe.

Only recently Canada completed the establishment of a chain of air bases across British Columbia and the Yukon to provide access for United States war planes to Alaska and this route is expected to play an important part in the strategy of war in the Pacific.

Fishing Boats Inspected

All Japanese fishing boats in British Columbian waters, numbering many hundreds, have been ordered to proceed to the nearest port for inspection by Naval officials. The order applies to all Japanese fishermen whether naturalized or not.

Outbreak of war with Japan will affect Canadian trade very little, because all commerce with the Orient has already been reduced to negligible proportions as a result of the Sino-Japanese war and the determination of the Canadian Government to co-operate with the other Western powers in withholding materials that might conceivably be used by Japan as war supplies.

Before the war Canada's trade with Japan represented more than $70,000,000 annually. Non-ferrous metals were sought in large volume in British Columbia, and in the last year before war copper and other metals accounted for more than two-thirds of British Columbia's shipments to Japan.

In the summer of 1940 Ottawa refused to grant permits for export of copper and some other metals, and more recently prohibited the export of woodpulp and cereals.

Commercial Holdings Moderate

Japanese commercial holdings in British Columbia are not as extensive as commonly supposed. Copper mines once operated by Japanese were unimportant and they are not productive now. Japanese own timber on Vancouver Island, but export restrictions make it impossible for them to ship any of it to Japan, and the freezing of credits last summer placed all business between Canada and Japan virtually at a standstill.

Japan was once one of British Columbia's biggest markets for lumber, but the drain on Japanese finances resulting from the war in China prevented the Japanese buyers from continuing their purchases. The same situation applies to frozen and salt fish.

Most Canadians living on this coast expect that Japan will cause considerable destruction before peace is restored to the Pacific, but they have no doubt about the ultimate outcome. They realize the advantage Japan will have in carrying out naval and military operations in the Far East because of the proximity of their armed forces to their base, but they know how four years of war on China has weakened the economy of Japan, and how effectively the blockade of the Western powers has prevented Japan from adding to her stock piles of war goods in recent months.

Citizenship Denied Germans, Italians

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 9 (AP)—Federal Judge William C. Coleman yesterday denied citizenship "until further notice" to Germans and Italians because he said the United States is "in effect, at war with those countries."

"Japan is not merely an avowed ally of Germany and Italy," he said in a courtroom statement. "It is apparent, even to a little child, that Japan is only a puppet of those countries. We are, in effect, at war with those countries."

He told 34 persons at monthly naturalization proceedings that "it is the duty of this court to state that naturalization as to you will be postponed until further notice."

The 34 included 17 Germans, 12 Italians, one Finn, and four women who lost American citizenship by marrying foreign-born men. Persons of other nationalities were permitted to take the oath of allegiance.

More Va. Farms Using Electricity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.,—The Rural Electrification Administration in Washington reported that 53,000 farms in Virginia, or 30.3 per cent of the State's total, were receiving central station electric service on June 30, 1941.

On Jan. 1, 1935, the year the REA was established, the report said, only 14,954 farms were receiving such service out of a total of 197,632 in the State or 7.6 per cent.

The 38,046 newly electrified farms, representing a 254 per cent increase, enabled Virginia to retain its rank of twenty-seventh among the States in percentage of farm electrification, the report added.

A total of $9,268,000 has been allotted by the REA to 17 borrowers in Virginia, as of June 30, for construction of 8,300 miles of power lines to serve nearly 31,000 customers.

Japanese-Canadians Give Loyalty Pledge

By the Canadian Press

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 9

Kunito Shoyama, Executive Secretary of the Japanese Canadian Citizens League, telegraphed Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King at Ottawa that "in this hour of crisis for the Commonwealth and its Allies, Canadian-born Japanese pledge their loyalty again and reiterate their preparedness to act in any capacity."

Girding U. S. to Alaska Coastline

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Canada's New Chain of Coast Defense Air Bases

Airplanes show long stretch from the international boundary to near the Arctic Circle along which huge fields are being provided.

Report Says Hitler to Aid Japan by February

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa said today he had received information from a source found to be reliable in the past that Hitler had promised Japan he could obtain control of the French fleet by next month and would be able to give the Japanese active military aid by February.

Senator Gillette said this information came to him from persons who had reported on Oct. 28 that Japan planned to launch an attack on the United States either in December, 1941, or in February, 1942.

Senator Gillette said this information was transmitted to the State Department, along with a report from the same source on Nov. 16 that Saburo Kurusu, special Japanese envoy, had been sent to this country at Hitler's instance to gain time for preparations for aggressive action.

Most legislators thought that the extent of any military aid Hitler might give to Japan in furtherance of the Axis Pact would depend largely on whether the Russian armies were able to continue their resistance to the Nazis.

But any move to make a portion or all of the French fleet available to the Japanese was regarded with extreme concern in congressional circles, already shocked by disquieting reports of American naval losses in the surprise Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

U. S.-Canadian Air Bases Protect Coast Lines

OTTAWA (CP)—New air bases already completed or under construction by Canada and the United States now gird the northern half of North America so every inch of exposed coastline can be easily patrolled.

From the international boundary to near the Arctic Circle, huge fields are being provided for the planes whose job is to seek out surface and undersea raiders and provide the first line of defense against any sea-borne invading force.

Since the war began millions of dollars have been poured into aerial defenses, but the work has been veiled by military secrecy. Only now is it possible to draw a fairly complete picture of the amount accomplished.

In brief, this is the picture presented by recent disclosures by Canadian Ministers in the House of Commons and announcements made previously in Washington. Most of the bases are in usable shape.

East Coast: Canadian operational bases at Yarmouth, Shelburne, Dartmouth and Sydney, N. S.; Botwood, Gander and Torbay in Newfoundland; Northwest River "and elsewhere" in Labrador; United States bases in Greenland.

West Coast: Canadian operational bases at Patricia Bay, Ucluelet, Togno and Coal Harbor on Vancouver Island; Alliford Bay in the Queen Charlotte Islands; Bella Bella and Prince Rupert on the mainland coast of British Columbia; United States bases in Alaska, including some stretching out across the Aleutian Islands toward Asia.

Chain of Air Fields

In addition there is a new Canadian chain of seven airfields from Edmonton across Northern British Columbia and the Yukon to Alaska, providing a short-hop air route by which fighter craft could be rushed northward if the need arises.

It is known the Canada-United States Joint Permanent Defense Board set up under the Ogdensburg agreement of 1940 recommended construction of the Edmonton-Alaska chain. Presumably its studies of defense requirements on the Pacific and Atlantic seaboards led also to recommendations for building of the various coastal bases.

Even to a layman, brief study of a map gives a pretty detailed picture of the aerial defense layout by which long-range bombers like the Royal Canadian Air Force Digbys, Hudsons, Bolingbrokes, Stranraers, and Catalinas can keep a watch over every sea approach to the northern half of the continent.

Fighter Planes Important

Most of the coastal bases are close enough together that fighter planes based at one could jump by easy stages to any other.

It has been announced that Royal Canadian Air Force planes have on occasion operated more than half way across the Atlantic. Planes that can do that would have little difficulty carrying out coastal patrols from bases existing or planned.

Obviously the Nova Scotia bases and those in Newfoundland are ideally situated to provide for searches for submarines and surface raiders which might be in the Western Atlantic in wait for trans-Atlantic convoys out of east coast Canadian ports.

Easy to Patrol

The base at Hamilton inlet in Labrador, with those in Newfoundland, can be used to patrol the Strait of Belle Isle area where enemy submarines already have been sighted and attacked. In addition, planes from Hamilton Inlet, working in co-operation with United States planes from Greenland, could watch the outer entrance to Hudson Bay.

Permanent Arctic ice pack makes it impossible for ships to sail around the northern end of Greenland. Thus, the watch which is possible over the waters south of the big island means the only sea entrance to northern Canada from the east can be patrolled.

The southern section can be watched over by the Vancouver Island bases. From the tip of Vancouver Island to a point a little north of Prince Rupert a patrol can be maintained from the Prince Rupert and Bella Bella fields and the Queen Charlottes.

Canada's responsibility covers less territory on the west than on the east. The Alaska panhandle which stretches far down the British Columbia coast is United States responsibility and bases built or planned provide needed facilities for patrol operations there.

The arctic pack ice helps again on the west, limiting the need for protection of the arctic approaches by sea to the Bering Strait between Alaska and Siberia and a narrow strip of water open part of the year, forming the northeast passage from Murmansk and Archangel across the roof of the world—a passage only kept open by a fleet of 40 Russian ice-breakers.

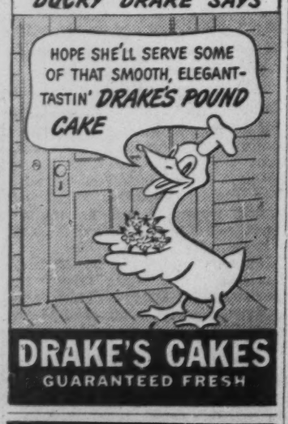
The United States' Alaskan bases give facilities for patrol of both these sea approaches.

Virginia Travel Bureau Reports Busiest Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia State Travel Bureau in Washington, operated by the Virginia Conservation Commission, had the busiest year in its history during the travel year ended Sept. 30, Miss Evelyn R. Mullen, Director of the Bureau, reported to N. Clarence Smith, Commission Chairman.

DUCKY DRAKE SAYS



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"Thanks for the cookies!"

This is a "thank you" letter we received from a Westinghouse boy now with the U. S. Army. Like all Westinghouse men in the service, he has been hearing from us regularly, and not long ago our Home Economics department sent him—and the others—a box of cookies. The letter is pretty characteristic of the hundreds we've gotten from these fellows.

November 26, 1941

Dear Westinghouse,

Thanks for the cookies. All the guys in my tent enjoyed them very much. Including the sergeant.

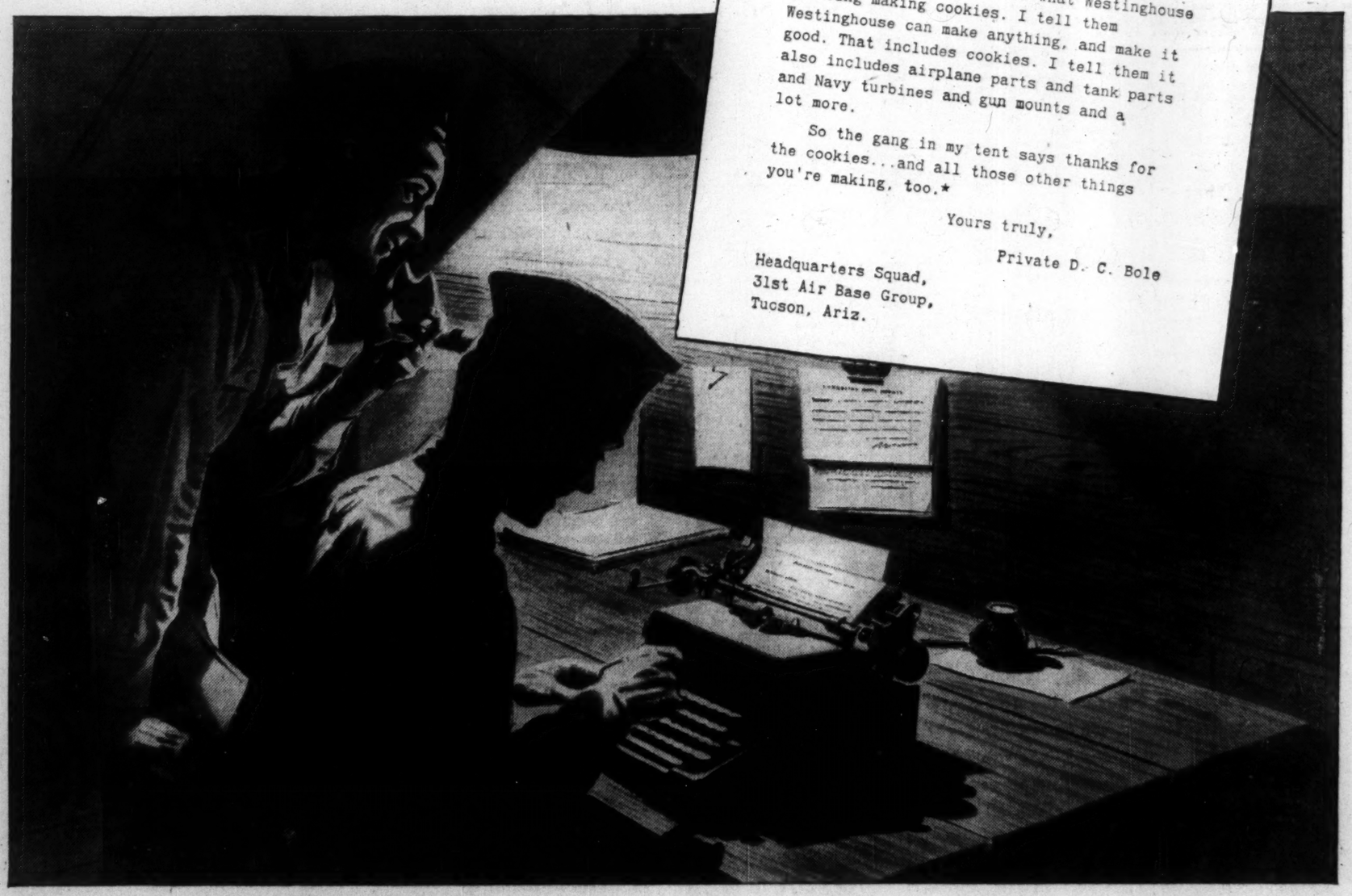
The gang wants to know what Westinghouse is doing making cookies. I tell them Westinghouse can make anything, and make it good. That includes cookies. I tell them it also includes airplane parts and tank parts and Navy turbines and gun mounts and a lot more.

So the gang in my tent says thanks for the cookies...and all those other things you're making, too.*

Yours truly,

Private D. C. Bole

Headquarters Squad,
31st Air Base Group,
Tucson, Ariz.



*The cookies referred to are part of 1500 batches made on Westinghouse electric ranges under the supervision of Mrs. Julia Keine, Manager of Home Economics at our Mansfield, Ohio, plant, where home appliances are manufactured. If you want the recipes she developed especially for these cookies, just write to her at that address. You'll find they meet the usual high standards of Westinghouse design. The other "things" are just a few of those included in the $400,000,000 worth of National Defense orders, now being made in the 26 different Westinghouse manufacturing plants.

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Los Angeles' Festive Color Hides Concern Over War

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 9—This broad metropolitan area, vast target for any kind of a military or naval expedition which might penetrate California's still sketchy coastal defenses, dissembles its grave concern and proceeds amid war's alarms to give its main outward show of interest to the approaching gift-season.

The real main interest, of course, is the war, but the day and night crowds on downtown's Broadway and on Hollywood Boulevard promenade beneath gaudy, brilliant holiday decorations, and only exceptionally high stacks of black headlined newspapers at the corners, and the occasional overheard word, hint that the "rattlesnakes" have squirmed around into the Pacific Ocean.

Down in Little Tokyo, largest Japanese colony in the United States, not a dozen blocks from Los Angeles' busiest downtown corner, picture panels, huge illuminated stars, and long garlands of evergreen hung on trolley guy wires across First Street, tell of holiday plans shattered for the Japanese colony by those ugly facts from Honolulu which Sunday shocked the Nation. Scores of alien Japanese are being placed in—strangely foreign phrase—"protective custody."

Never have Los Angeles and Hollywood been more expensively adorned for their year-end holidays. Big illuminated panels high above richly disguised lampposts show Judy, Captain Taffy, Cinamon Bear, Queen Melissa, Jimmie, Nicky Foodle, and Crazy Quilt Dragon, all at one principal downtown corner. A whole great pageant of story-book characters glows in these lofty panels each night.

The blackout hasn't come as yet to Los Angeles proper, despite a big headline which last night said "S. F. Air Raid Feared." Down at the harbor, 20 miles away, and in some of the towns and cities on the ocean front, blackouts are being practiced. Elsewhere no, for it would interfere with production of airplanes and other needed implements of war.

All doors to one of the many big downtown office buildings are locked after dark, except one. As you enter two brisk young men step up to and say, "We're Federal officers. This is a safety measure. What is your business here?"

The State Defense Council is meeting. Civilian groups are entering service to guard the City and its important adjuncts. Enlistments in all armed services soar. An air raid fileter board such as are used in England is being perfected in its work. A siren on a police automobile speeding across the City on some nocturnal errand has an especially eerie sound.

The Pacific Coast is involved in a war that seems, somehow, peculiarly its own. Los Angeles, doubtless like all other Pacific Coast cities, feels that it holds the center of the stage. Work goes on. Everyone listens more intently than usual.

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American Pacific Coast Becomes Front Line in War

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Air View of Downtown San Francisco and Embarcadero

Guam and Midway Islands: Targets of Japanese Attack

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—Two of America's defense outposts, one at Guam and the other at Midway Islands, have already been the objectives of severe Japanese bombing and their fate is not yet definitely known. Guam is itself in the midst of Japanese-mandated islands east of the Philippines and Midway Islands lie in the North Pacific about halfway between Asia and North America. The following description of the islands is furnished by the National Geographic Society:

Guam

"Guam is the southernmost of the Marianas Island group. Rota, the nearest Japanese island, lies only 40 miles to the north. The Japanese Caroline Islands are the nearest land spots to the south.

"Situated 1,520 miles southwest of Wake Island and 1,501 miles east of Manila, Guam lies about 1,600 miles southwest of Tokyo. Guam has been United States territory since 1898, when it was ceded by Spain, after the Spanish-American War. In June, 1941, the native population was 21,994; the normal peacetime American-stock population was only a fraction of this number.

"Guam's greatest length is 30 miles, and its area is about 225 square miles. Of volcanic origin, the Island has hills in the southwestern part which reach a height of 1,330 feet in the summit called Lamlam. Agana, the capital and largest town, with a population of more than 10,000, has modern water supply and sewage systems, ice and electric plants, hospitals and shops. Most of the limestone houses are roofed with American sheet-iron and equipped with American furniture.

"Valleys of the island are wooded, or are tangled jungles of vines and plants. Graceful coconut palms provide Guam's chief cash crops—copra, the dried white meat of the coconut, and coconut oil. Maize, rice, vegetables, and fruits grow abundantly, except when destructive hurricanes destroy the crops. On Nov. 3, 1940, Guam was struck by the most severe typhoon in its history."

Midway Islands

"They are situated near the western end of the Hawaiian group, facing Japan proper some 2,500 miles to the northwest. The nearest Japanese territory, however, is only 1,300 miles to the southwest. It is the Island of Taongi, one of the Japanese-mandated islands from which the attack on Hawaii may have been based.

"Midway is made up of two main islands—the larger only 850 acres in extent—and several islets, all surrounded by a broken coral reef. This little group has been under the jurisdiction of the United States Navy Department since 1903. They were first claimed by the United States by a visiting sea captain in 1859, and became an official American possession eight years later.

"Except for crabs, turtles, and innumerable sea birds, the islands have no native animal life. Before the United States set up emergency defense stations in the Pacific the islands' population was composed only of employees of a commercial cable company and of the Pan American Airways, which had made Midway a stopover point for regular trans-Pacific service in 1936.

"So numerous and ubiquitous were the islands' albatrosses (called 'gooneys' because of their comical appearance and habits) that the colony was humorously known as Gooneyland.

"Recently, following the appropriation by the United States Congress of some $5,000,000 for a seaplane base there, considerable activity had been reported going on at Midway. Dredging and building operations were begun, including the construction of barracks and administration buildings and various accommodations for men, planes, and ships to be employed in patrol work by sea and air."

'China Incident' Becomes World War

By Sir Frederick Whyte
Former President of India Legislative Assembly and Political Adviser to the National Government of China, 1929-1932

LONDON, Dec. 9—Japan's war in the Far East is no longer a mere "China incident." It is now a war of the Triple Axis against the Anglo-Americans and thus becomes part of the world struggle.

The militarists in Tokyo have taken the bit in their teeth and believe they can gain their own ends in the Pacific because Britain and America cannot afford to divert their attention from the war against Hitler in the Atlantic and Europe.

Japan thus turns the war into a world conflict; but in doing so it forgets that the settlement, regardless of what happens in the Western Pacific, will be dictated by the victors in the total struggle.

This is the characteristically shortsighted outlook of the militarists; and I can well believe that there are many in Japan today who are wringing their hands over headstrong gamble of their General Staff.

Japan may win immediate and local successes; and to the extent which its action diverts American power to the battle of the Pacific it is serving the interests of its senior Axis partner in Berlin But providing we win in Europe, as we shall, in the long run and in the long view, Japan must lose more than it can gain. And meanwhile China will rejoice to know that its war is now our war in a vital encouraging and decisive sense.

Now the strategists alone can solve the problems of Anglo-American belligerent action. Civilians must wait and watch the result. The governing factor in Pacific strategy is distance; and in the first phase the advantage may seem to lie with Japan.

Time and Distance

But distance is not the only factor for time is also vital to Japan The Japanese militarists reckoned that the fall of France in 1940 meant a short war, and thought it incredible that Britain could long survive. But since Britain did survive and now that America enters the war the struggle will not be short. And the resources of Japan are not great enough to sustain a long conflict.

While the fighting men strive to come to grips the civil observer will do well to reflect on the ultimate origins of Japan's precipitate action. The key to Japan's policy whether pacific or provocative is the search for relief from pressure at home by expansion abroad. Under the increased pressure of the Anglo-American embargo of last July, Japanese militarists, suffering from a violent attack of claustrophobia, have broken out in hope they can rid themselves once and for all of Anglo-American pressure.

Placing Responsibility

Those who seek to distribute responsibility for the present crisis will, of course, place it in the first instance firmly on the shoulders of Japan. But both Britain and America must bear some blame in the matter through errors of omission rather than commission. When they signed the Washington Treaties in 1922 they set their hands to a constructive task in the Far East. But in my judgment neither of them fully appreciated the necessity for developing out of those treaties a common policy to treat the political and economic problems both of China and Japan in a long-range constructive program. This failure to understand and fulfill the essential purpose of 1922 is one of the prime causes of the present crisis.

I do not propose to enter here into the old controversy between Sir John Simon and Henry L. Stimson; for the moment it is both out of date and irrelevant. The vital thing for us to remember, even in the heat of war in the Pacific, is that the essential problems of both the Chinese and Japanese in the Far East will remain broadly the same as they have been for the past 20 years. Britain and America will be summoned to provide a constructive solution when the war is over; and if they learn the lesson of past misunderstandings they may be able to profit by the new opportunity offered by close co-operation in the present war.

FBI Heads Roundup Of Japan Nationals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—It was reported here yesterday that FBI, United States immigration officers and local police were detaining hundreds of Japanese nationals for questioning.

"We Japanese Americans are stunned and horrified at the unwarranted attack by Japan upon American soil, our country," the Japanese-American Citizens League with 15,000 members telegraphed President Roosevelt. "In this solemn hour we pledge our fullest co-operation to you, Mr. President, and to our country."

There wasn't a single Japanese colony spared from the Government raids. Aliens were taken from homes, theaters, stores, office buildings and off of street corners. A Japanese-American newspaper office in San Francisco was searched for a Japanese news service employee.

Your Winter Window Garden

The sun-loving plants in my winter window garden are now in their accustomed places; those which need light but not sun necessarily have found their proper niches; and the third group, easiest of all to grow because they are not "choosy," are distributed in the left-over spots. Altogether, my winter gardening seems off to a good start.

As to the plants themselves: first of all comes that good old standby, the geranium—but with a difference, for mine are self-raised plants. The seed was planted in flats early last spring, transplanted to pots in June and kept in a shady place in the garden all summer. They are now coming into flower and will continue steadily in blossom throughout the winter. Raising your own geraniums is good fun, easy as can be, and you get lovely and unusual colors—far different from the usual run of geranium. And while we're on the subject, be sure to have a few of the scented varieties, too, such as rose, nutmeg, and peppermint—the last named with large leaves of the texture and sheen of velvet.

Cuts Back Ivies in Fall

When I clean out porch and window boxes in the fall, I always cut back and repot a number of German ivies. Plants can of course be secured from the florist. This is an ideal vine for the house, since it grows rapidly and rampantly and will, if so trained, wreathe the windows with bright and shining green, thriving on the cool air which seeps in around most windows. It will also grow where there is light but not sun. Ivies are thirsty plants; be sure that they have plenty of water.

Another fast-growing winter climber is the Madeira vine—grown from tubers. This has attractive, glossy foliage, not unlike smilax, and requires a rich sandy loam. Incidentally, do you provide variety among your vines by letting some of them cascade from a shelf midway of the window?

Did you know that the charming Virginia bluebells (Mertensia Virginica) will grow and blossom in the house? Good blue flowers are scarce in the winter, and this is a welcome addition. Since the plant blooms in early spring, it has been resting all summer, and is ready to start into growth now. You can purchase from the nursery or lift a clump or two from the garden. Place in pans and force as you would bulbs.

The succulents are excellent specimens for the windowsill, lending variety of texture and color. Choose some of the Echeverias from Mexico. These have thick leaves, some dark green with an edge of red, while others are gray with a purple tinge. The flowers are red, deep rose or yellow, according to the variety, and are borne in panicles on long stems. They have another advantage—that of remaining in bloom for a long time. Give them a predominantly sandy soil, with loam, a bit of bone meal and plenty of finely broken flower pot bits mixed with the soil for good drainage. Water sparingly and give full sun.

Bulbs for Winter Planting

Then there are bulbs which you may plant now and at intervals of two weeks all winter. These include paper white narcissus, soleil d'or (yellow), and Chinese sacred lily. Place the bulbs in a bed of pebbles. Pour in water to the base of the bulb only, replacing as fast as evaporation takes place. These bulbs should be kept in a cool, dark, airy place until root growth has formed—from two to three weeks—then brought to light and heat but not into direct sunlight, since this may cause bud blight.

One of my favorite indoor plants—a more unusual one perhaps—is the shrimp plant, a native of the tropics and a member of the Acanthus family. Its name is derived from the shape and color of its blossoms. It is interesting, ornamental and extremely easy to grow. The lovely pale green of the foliage contrasts delightfully with the reddish-pink of the blossoms. It will grow in ordinary soil and in full or partial sun, and cuttings may be started at any time of year.

The overwarm, dry air of the average house in winter is rather hard on plants. If therefore you would keep them at their best, spray them thoroughly with tepid water once a week; and on sunny days see that they get some fresh air, being careful to avoid drafts. House plants may seem to require a lot of attention, but how ample is the reward! **Ethel M. Eaton**

A Tuesday feature

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America's War Trials Stir Britons' Sympathy

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 9—New ties linking the English-speaking peoples have been forged overnight. A chord of sympathy has been struck throughout Britain by the news of how the American people are now sharing the common atmosphere of danger.

Sirens in San Francisco, raid precaution pamphlets in New York, calls to Pacific Coast Americans to stand by for radio announcements and instructions, the rush for blackout materials—such happenings recall vivid memories here of Britain's earlier wartime experiences. And last night around British firesides men and women listened with sympathetic understanding to reports of bomb attacks on the United States Navy and its bases. British homes know so well the trials of visualizing fathers, sons and brothers in action and the anxieties of awaiting official communiques often necessarily delayed on the progress of battles.

Today there is a feeling here that the one weakness in the Anglo-American front against aggression due to the United States having hitherto been spared direct war perils has now been removed.

Air Cleared Mentally

If for the time being the air seems physically darkened for free peoples, yet mentally the air is cleared. That is the general impression here — an impression backed by such assurances as I've been given in Parlamentary lobbies by British Labor spokesmen. They said the differences which had developed lately between some sections of the Labor Party and the Government on the question of conscription of property would be largely ironed out by the new emergency. They warmly welcome reports of a new solidarity of American labor, and particularly the news that John L. Lewis has pledged his support of the Administration in the new situation.

Justification for Prime Minister Churchill's plea on the radio last night for a greater British war production effort in the light of the United States' involvement in the war is fully recognized here. The Premier appealed to all Britain's arms workers, especially those making tanks and planes, to exert renewed efforts to bridge the gap in supplies liable to result from America's need to fill its own requirements. But the recognition of new perils in the changed situation is more than compensated here by the feeling that Axis gamblers in the latest desperate raising of the stakes have made their defeat more certain and brought the end of the struggle nearer.

Mr. Churchill in a world radiocast declared that "we are fighting for the maintenance of the parliamentary system," and stressed again what he had said in the House of Commons—that the Japanese attacks on Britain and the United States preceded a notification of a state of war, announced not by the Japanese Government, but by the Japanese High Command.

"Secret Societies" Blamed

Mr. Churchill blamed the attacks on Japan's militant "secret societies."

"There has been for a long time in Japan," he said, "a number of military societies, secret societies, which have asserted their views on what policy Japan should take by murdering the Ministers who might not suit the ginger to their taste, and it is to those bodies that most of the violent action of Japan, so fateful for her future, must be ascribed."

The Times of London gives appropriate advice to the British people today when it says that while the response from American industry may be expected comparable with that evoked from sluggish England after Dunkirk, at the same time "We dare not deceive ourselves by imagining that any new weight is thrown immediately into our side of the balance. For the present we shall receive less from our friends and must be prepared to do more for ourselves; we must face greater privations and labor more mightily than ever before."

Reactions here to America at war follow individual flights of fancy, "Oh, just imagine the yards and yards of black-out cloth they'll need," said an acquaintance of ours whose first thoughts were of skyscrapers. Other imaginations turn toward Hollywood which the movie screen has brought closer to countless Britons than any other aspect of American life. Gary Cooper in a uniform; Zasu Pitts as an Air Raid Precautions Warden; Marlene Dietrich, immaculate as a member of the American Women's Fighting Services. Such are the novel roles for popular American figures which flash through the minds of the average Briton as he pictures the United States mobilizing.

Serious Side Considered, Too

But British thought, too, is turning to the more serious considerations of the new strength of Anglo-American solidarity.

The United States is seen in the press here today in the full light of its supreme importance in the present war—as a focal point between the Battle of the Atlantic and the Pacific. The News-Chronicle says, "No one will rejoice that the area of slaughter has been extended or under-rate Japan's strength in the initial encounters. But from now on, at least, we have the satisfaction of knowing that all aggressors will finally go down together. World peace would have been only half won if the power of Japan had remained unbroken when fighting in the West died down."

Nazis Held True Foe

Newspapers re-echo the Churchill declaration yesterday that the root and branch of the present worldevil (Nazi Germany) must now be extirpated together.

The Daily Herald summarizes the task for all nations defending freedom as "to achieve forthwith closer understanding than has ever been achieved among men of varied race and tongue."

At the same time it has never been more clearly seen or voiced in Britain that Anglo-American understanding and co-operation must be the cornerstone of the free peoples' alliance against aggression. The Daily Telegraph today bases its confidence on the closest co-operation already established between powerful British and United States forces. The Times says, "The Pacific with Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the United States forming its southern and eastern shores is the meeting point of the whole English-speaking world and draws that world together as no other issue could while China from the main Asiatic seaboard and the Soviet Union from the great harbor of Vladivostok look out across the ocean to the lands of their friends."

Casualties Light in Pre-Dawn Manila Raid

MANILA, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Army announced today that one United States soldier was killed and 12 were injured in this morning's pre-dawn raid on Nichols Field near Manila. Two other soldiers were hurt when a bomb landed near Fort William McKinley also in the Manila area.

The Army spokesman said 10 Japanese bombers raided Nichols Field, damaging one hangar and burning an officers' quarters

The two soldiers wounded near Fort William McKinley were injured by a stray bomb, he declared.

Other sources also said the fort was not bombed but that some antiaircraft guns in its vicinity had gone into action. Neither did bombs fall on the waterfront, they said, and reports that they had were the error of witnesses who mistook the attack on nearby Nichols for a bombardment of the breakwater sector.

Evacuation Ordered

Because Nichols Field is near crowded Paranque, that district will be evacuated, probably today, marking the first Army-sponsored exodus from Manila.

Manila's populace began its second day of war busily, meanwhile, with heavy traffic rolling through sunny streets and the markets jammed with food buyers.

Many, leaving on their own initiative, were hurrying to the country with suitcases piled high on taxis, buses, and even horse-drawn carriages.

There was an evident air of nervousness but, for the most part, Manilans still were complacent, gathering idly to watch antiaircraft guns and flocking to the bay front in hopes of seeing an air battle.

The Nichols Field air alarm lasted more than four hours—from 3:09 a. m. to 7:20 a. m. Because of the lapse of time, many Manilans, including some soldiers, thought the all-clear was a new alarm and there was a moment's flurry as crews manned their guns.

One antiaircraft gun fired a single shot although no planes were visible.

The Philippines faced a new threat as reports reached here that Japanese troops had seized Lubang Island, about 50 miles off the entrance to Manila Bay.

Adding to the anxiety over this situation was the fear that the Japanese might effect a landing on the big island of Mindanao, where about 10,000 of the 25,000 Japanese settled in the Davao area were said to be armed and ready to cooperate with an invasion attempt.

One report said approximately 3,000 armed Japanese already were actively resisting Filipino authorities attempting to curb incipient "fifth-column" activities in Davao Province.

Reliable sources, authority for the reported seizure of Lubang, said the Japanese apparently had gained full control there with the aid of "fifth columnists" posing as fishermen.

Prior to the sudden Japanese onslaught Sunday morning against United States possessions in the Pacific, Japanese fishermen were known to have established themselves not only on Lubang but on other islands farther south.

Control of Lubang would be of tremendous importance to the Japanese because of its dominating position southwest of Manila Bay and because it virtually controls waterways between the middle Philippine Archipelago and the China Sea.

Manila itself, which experienced three air-raid alarms during the night, was on the alert for a new thrust by Japanese air raiders against nearby strategic points.

(A CBS reporter said that Manila was a "bad dream throughout yesterday and last night," with the final all clear sounding at 7 a. m.—6 p. m. E. S. T. Monday).

Details still were lacking on the damage and casualties already caused by the Japanese raiders, but it was reported unofficially that there were at least 200 at Clark Field, military airdrome 40 miles north of the City.

At least 150 other casualties were reported outside the immediate Manila area.

Japanese planes which bombed northern and central Luzon yesterday came in two waves, apparently from southern Formosa. The first wave followed the eastward side of Luzon. Flying south, it bombed the Batan Islands off northern Luzon, then Aparri, then an undisclosed point in Tarlac Province, then Tuguegarao on the main highway from Manila to North Baguio, where nine were killed and 10 injured.

As the invaders neared Fort Stotsenburg and nearby Clark Field, American interceptors roared into the air and turned back the Japanese wave before it reached Manila.

The second wave of about 80 planes bombed Fort Stotsenburg and Clark Field after apparently coming down the China sea coast from the north, probably from Formosa or the Island of Hainan. Two hundred soldiers were reported wounded and an undisclosed number were killed at Fort Stotsenburg.

Nichols Field, hard by Manila, was one of the major targets of the Japanese. Other military objectives repeatedly attacked were Fort Stotsenburg and Fort McKinley.

Belated dispatches from the northern part of Luzon told how American pursuit planes had beaten off three separate daylight raids on western coastal areas yesterday after the Japanese had caused minor damage to air fields, bridges and buildings.

The Iba area on the Luzon coast, 35 miles northwest of Olongapo Naval Station and 70 miles northwest of Manila, also was reported heavily attacked yesterday, with casualties totaling 100 dead and many injured.

Army authorities did not give any figures on the number of Japanese raiders shot down or on American plane losses.

Unofficial reports, however, said four Japanese planes had been downed yesterday over Fort Stotsenburg, whose communications with Manila were cut off for a short time. Another raider was reported downed over Davao.

Observers feared the attacks on Davao might be a prelude to a more serious Japanese attempt to gain control of the sea lanes leading southward to Borneo and the Netherlands East Indies.

Hitler Seen as Guiding Hand Behind Japan's Blitz Attack

Continued from Page 1

nese national interest. The shocking events of recent days proved that this is no longer a valid yardstick. From now on to the end of the present tragic phase things Japanese must be judged in the light of instruction from Hitler.

It is a curious fact that almost every Far East authority has been recognizing the symptoms of this, yet few have been willing to believe what they could see. This has been a case of a little knowledge being a dangerous thing.

It was easy for anyone to understand that an Axis alignment for Japan meant a probability that the Japanese would draw more than political inclination from Berlin. But those who were in some degree familiar with Japan and the Japanese found reason to think that German influence would be resisted.

German Advisers Spurned

For years it had been resisted, mostly to the detriment of efficiency. Tokyo swarmed with German advisers who gave good advice, and mostly got nowhere except on such points as bringing about the incarceration of leading Britons as "spies"—a type of malicious idiocy obviously German in inspiration yet extremely congenial to the mind of the Japanese bureaucracy in time of war. Other less congenial ideas, such as rigorous administration of currency control measures, had to struggle along in a losing battle against the Japanese tendency to be slipshod and to mire down in red tape.

For some time it should have been simple enough for any Far East "expert" to judge that Hitler might have been offering, through his agents, suggestions as to how the rules of the game should be overridden in a simultaneous series of blitzkrieg strokes designed to triumph by daring disregard of the probabilities. But although the Japanese were pioners in the art of hitting without warning — Manchuria has twice been the scene of Nipponese exploits of this sort, first at Port Arthur in 1904 and more recently at Mukden in 1931—it has not been a Japanese characteristic to plan things on the grand scale.

China War Built Gradually

Most such strokes have been the actions of relatively small groups.

Even the sizeable China war built up very gradually, by intermittent incidents, and at several crucial points (notably the beginning of the Shanghai Battle of 1937) there was almost incredible lack of Japanese preparation and far-sightedness. The Japanese were good enough at hitting without warning, but extremely deficient in the staff work necessary for grand enterprise. And, as indicated, Japanese leaders have for the most part been rather peppery in insisting that though they might take hints from the Germans, the main performance had to be conducted by the Japanese themselves.

Likewise it must deviate somewhat from even the best of plans which had worked elsewhere. Otherwise it could not be uniquely Japanese.

Probably the best warning of a new approach was to be found in the Japanese bombing raids over Chungking during the last "bombing season," now ended by winter fogs. During previous years the Japanese consistently sent their bombers over in groups. Chungking might be driven underground for a few hours by an intensive administration of Japanese cultural ideas from on high, but then there would be a respite.

New Bombing Technique

While the Japanese pilots rested up for another visit, their unwilling hosts took a rest too. With them rested a number of Germans who had hung on as advisers of various sorts in spite of Hitler's orders to leave, given under Japanese pressure some months after the beginning of the 1937 fighting.

But when Japan signed the Axis Pact the Germans did leave, this time by Chinese request. And from the time of their departure a new bombing technique suddenly came into full flower. The Japanese spaced their raids so that the end of one bombing alarm coincided with the beginning of the next. Only a few planes came each time, but these successive visits immobilized Chungking for periods of whole days and nights during which everybody had to remain underground and the life of the city came to a full stop, to the accompaniment of much strain and loss of sleep.

The Chinese promptly attributed this to advice from the recently departed Germans, who had learned by personal experience just what would hurt Chungking the worst.

This theory has been universally accepted, but there was no general disposition to apply it on a large scale for the Germans had previously been successful in "selling" the Japanese on some detail. There seemed no reason to feel that the traditional Japanese stubbornness, coupled with the apparent fact of Japanese self-interest, would not continue to hold German advice in check when it came to broader policies.

Nevertheless it seems completely apparent that in launching widespread attacks without warning against such a variety of targets as Hawaii, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Hong Kong, Shanghai and the Pacific "stepping-stone" islands, German political and military persuasiveness completely dominated the previously prevailing Japanese policies and technique.

Little Hara-Kiri Spirit

There was not even what some have mistakenly termed a "spirit of national hara-kari. True, thousands of Japanese threw themselves into the execution of this gigantic plan of reckless aggression in a spirit of blind bravery which might well be regarded as suicidal. But those at the top had no such thought for themselves, their scheme, or the Japanese Empire. Such elements of the Samurai tradition as came into the plan were contributed by sons of farmers—the common people of Japan. Their unreasoning devotion to Emperor and Empire was taken by German planners and utilized through the medium of Japanese leaders who had convinced themselves, or been convinced, that victory through such means was inevitable.

Without a doubt the Japanese must have long resisted German arguments, which perhaps were pressed only half-heartedly because it suited the German book to immobilize American and British forces in the Pacific. It is by no means certain that Hitler wanted Japan to plunge into war with either the United States or Great Britain so long as he himself continued to fare well on his own path of aggression. He neither wanted Japan to win anything for itself, nor to be put speedily out of commission so that undivided forces of democracies could turn against Germany.

But of late the position of both Germany and of Japan has been growing more tense. It would be too much to say that Russia's strong resistance represented a crisis, but a diversion on the part of its Far East Axis ally became more and more welcome.

At the same time the Japanese were convincing themselves of the reality of "encirclement" both economic and military. They had visions of the whole great gamble going out the window without a struggle. Such being the case, the temptation toward even relatively hopeless struggle must have grown constantly—and this would be particularly true as their German advisers dangled temptingly before them a plot of such dimensions as to stun the world. Perhaps there was here some trading upon the Japanese tendency toward an inferiority complex.

Childish Daring

It would be impossible for anyone to say that such a tremendous coup did not represent daring in concept and execution, a thing for everyone everywhere to sit up and take notice of. This argument may sound childish but it is impossible to exaggerate the capacity of the Japanese military intellect to revel in such childishness, as may be judged by even the most casual perusal of the scores of Nipponese manifestos about the China situation.

The question of "what next?" is hardly one which the Japanese would inquire about too much, or concerning which the Germans would feel called upon to give much of a preview. What seems to have been sought was a series of knockout blows—if not materially, then morally. The Americans in particular have been regarded by Japan as soft and disunited. There has been great magnification, in Japanese eyes, of all isolationist sentiment.

Again and again the strategists of Tokyo have miscalculated American reactions. This has certainly been true in the sphere of diplomacy, where it was hoped that by one means or another Washington could be scared or argued into tame acceptance of the theory of Nipponese hegemony over East Asia.

It seems reasonable to assume that the Japanese, and their German tutors, took the line that the very audacity of a blitzkrieg attack on Oahu—and on shipping between Hawaii and San Francisco—would paralyze the American will to resist. This would not have to extend so far as to include any sort of complete surrender, of course. It would merely bring Washington around to a properly repentent view of the error of standing up against a hard-boiled Oriental Power determined to risk all.

Miscalculations Still Unrealized

Even at this moment the Japanese may not realize how badly they miscalculated. They have yet to find out that the sudden attack has united the United States as few other things could have done.

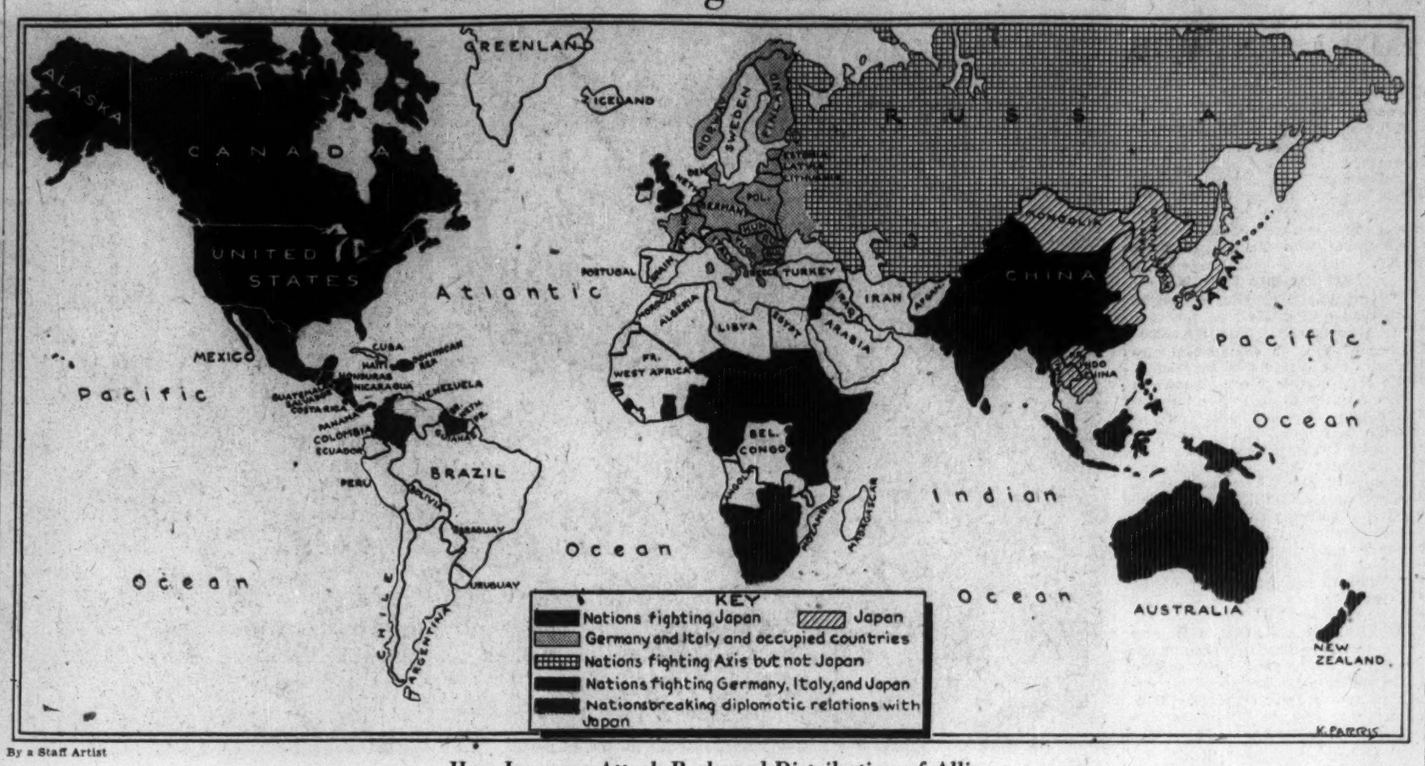
Japan's fanatic views are not only due to a good measure of stupidity, but to a lack of principle and lack of information among the Japanese equivalent of the Junker clique.

As to the Germans, they might well have felt at this juncture that it was merely necessary to convince their Nipponese tools. Their own acceptance might well be with full reservations, for at the present juncture the one objective—from a German point of view—would be to persuade the Japanese into remaining a convenient Axis implement. If Japan could hold on, immobilizing large American and British forces, that might be most satisfactory. But rather than let the Japanese yield, abandon their attitude of threat, and quit the Axis, they must be nerved up to a fight—and, if any fight, the more dramatic, Hitlerized a fight the better.

The one objective from the German point of view would be to shock and provoke the Anglo-American combination into devoting—if possible—a disproportionate amount of strength to the Pacific arena. Then if the Japanese were later defeated and put out of the running as a potentially dangerous competitor with Hitlerism, well and good; meanwhile Hitler might win his own decisive victory and be well on the road to world conquest against the last of foes shattered by others than himself.

Admittedly this is analysis after the fact, but it is on a basis of evidence now before us and not previously in view. Berlin has gained a victory in the Pacific by assuming unprecedented leadership, but it cannot be forgotten that this victory is in the nature of a fresh gamble. If Japan goes down and out speedily, perhaps as a direct result of spreading itself too thin in the execution of this gradiose scheme, Germany will find itself confronted by suddenly released powers all concentrated upon its destruction. However, Hitler has never flinched from a gamble. That made him what he is today.

A World at War: Alignment of the Powers



By a Staff Artist

How Japanese Attack Reshaped Distribution of Allies

Several special cases arise that are not covered by symbols in the key of this map. Greenland and Iceland, while not officially at war with Germany, are under protective custody of Allied armed forces. Egypt is in a similar category, with its soil entrusted to British protection. Iraq is occupied by Allied forces. Iran is under British and Russian control and partial occupation. Free France, Free Greece, and the Netherlands Government-in-Exile are at war with Japan although their homelands are under Nazi occupation. The Polish Government-in-Exile and Free Belgium are at war with Germany, and have broken relations with Japan.

Nazis Again Admit Failure In Campaign Against Russia

Continued from Page 1

considerations of principle and policy, the course adopted by Russia in the next few days will probably be determined by tactical considerations, unless, as is quite possible, the Japanese should force the Soviet hand by attacking first.

The Russians know more about the Japanese army than anybody save the Chinese. For nearly three years—from 1936 to 1939—their Far Eastern forces were engaged in an intermittent, restricted but often sanguinary unofficial warfare with Japan. In the summer of 1938 this secret conflict threatened to develop into an all-out war, when the Japanese, in a manufactured border dispute invaded Soviet territory near Vladivostok.

In a series of pitched battles with tanks, heavy artillery and air units participating on both sides, the Japanese were forced to retire and settle the incident on Soviet terms, which however were phrased in "face-saving" fashion.

Still heavier fighting raged through the spring and summer of 1939 along the Outer Mongolian-Manchurian border between Soviet forces in conjunction with the Outer Mongolians and Japanese-Manchukuan troops. Again the Japanese were apparently worsted. But neither side wished the conflict to spread into an all-out war and a cease-fire agreement was reached in September, but sporadic frontier clashes have continued to the present time.

Before the German invasion Russian land and air forces in the Far East were more than a match for the Japanese forces in Manchukuo. The Russians were said to have more than 70 divisions divided between the First Special Far-Eastern Red Army in the Vladivostok area and the Second Army in the Khabarovsk area, and other forces farther west in the Baikal area. Red air strength in the region was placed at between 2,000 and 3,000 planes.

Present Strength Unknown

In the last few months it is believed that large contingents of these Far Eastern forces were shipped westward to fight the Germans. To what extent this has weakened the forces facing the Japanese is a matter of conjecture. Recently Japanese-controlled sources in Manchuria claimed the Soviets had moved 500,000 men to their European front.

If reduced to half or one-third its former strength, under winter conditions, the Soviet garrison should be able to cope with the tasks of defense everywhere save in the Vladivostok maritime region, where milder weather and geographic position might give the advantage to Japanese encirclement operations. But realizing Vladivostok's vulnerability, the Soviets are believed already to have transferred their main Far Eastern naval base 800 miles north to Nikolayevsk, whose sea approaches are well guarded by the narrow well-fortified Tatar Straits between the mainland and Sakhalin Island and is well out of reach overland. From here the submarines and small destroyers which make up the bulk of the Soviet Far-Eastern Navy, could slip out into the Japan Sea and play considerable havoc with Japanese shipping.

Air Bases Well Located

But the chief Soviet contribution to the war against Japan would be in air strategy. The Russian air bases at Khabarovsk, Chita, and elsewhere are admirably situated for systematic bombing operations with every target in Japan, Manchuria, and the Japanese-controlled area of Northern China within a 1,200-mile flying radius.

Such bombing of the highly concentrated and extremely vulnerable Japanese target areas from these conveniently located Soviet bases might prove the best way of dealing Japan a quick knockout blow. It is highly doubtful if the Soviets have sufficient aircraft of their own left in the region to do an effective job. But the transfer of British and American planes, if available, to these Soviet bases would be a relatively simple matter.

The Japanese themselves are keenly alive to this air danger from Soviet bases. That is doubtless why they hesitate now as in the past to attack Russia. Under the circumstances even though Russia is not in a position to begin operations against Japan, it would seem advisable for America and Britain to take the initiative in seeking and obtaining the use of Russian Far-Eastern bases.

18 Nations Declare War on Japan

BERLIN, Dec. 9 (AP)—An authorized spokesman said today he was unable to state whether German - American relations would change within the next 24 hours, but well-informed sources said a "clarifying statement" on the American-Japanese war was expected soon.

There were unconfirmable reports that the Reichstag would meet tomorrow to receive a statement on Germany's official stand.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—A Japanese Government spokesman was quoted by the British radio today as saying, "We naturally expected Germany to declare war upon the United States." The radiocast was heard by NBC.

Ranged against Japan today by formal declarations of war were 18 nations, with several others breaking diplomatic relations or preparing to declare war.

Overnight additions to the roster supporting the United States and Britain were Free France, Free Greece, Panama, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Guatemala.

South Africa acted today.

Free Belgium recalled its Ambassador from Tokyo.

The Polish Government-in-Exile said it stood opposed to Japan.

Turkey decided to remain neutral.

Mexico severed diplomatic relations with Japan and initiated vigorous defensive measures along its coasts.

Colombia, an Atlantic and Pacific power that links Panama to the South American mainland, also severed relations with Japan.

The Cuban Congress had before it a Cabinet measure for declaration of war, and was expected to act today.

Conference Proposed

Argentina, Chile, and Brazil concurred in a Chilean proposal for a conference of American Foreign Ministers on hemisphere defense.

In Buenos Aires a plan was announced to permit the United States to use Argentine ports in the war against Japan.

Uruguay and Colombia were reported taking similar action.

None of the war declarations or defensive moves specifically referred to Japan's senior partner in the Nazi-Fascist-Nipponese Axis.

From Stockholm, Sweden, NBC correspondent David Andersen predicted that Germany would declare war on the United States "within two hours." No confirmation could be obtained.

Nations at War

The nations now formally at war against Japan are:

The United States of America.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland. With Britain the colonial possessions, other than dominions, automatically go to war. These include, Burma, Hong Kong, and India.
Australia.
Canada.
New Zealand.
Union of South Africa.
China.
Netherlands Government, including Netherlands East Indies.
Free France.
Free Greece.
Panama.
Costa Rica.
Dominican Republic.
Haiti.
El Salvador.
Nicaragua.
Honduras.
Guatemala.

Argentina to Aid

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 9 (AP)—Argentina will consider the United States as a nonbelligerent, thus permitting the United States to use Argentine ports in the conduct of the war against Japan, Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazú announced.

Other diplomatic, military, and legislative activities among Pan-American republics indicated a progressive alignment with the United States in the war.

Chile announced that the United States had accepted its suggestion for a conference of all 21 American foreign ministers to formulate a common policy toward Japan, and Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil seconded the idea.

Many messages from South American political leaders were sent to President Roosevelt, including one from Argentina's President Ortiz, who said Japan's "aggression disgusts the sensibility of all America."

Foreign Minister Ruiz Guinazú said "Argentina is ready to support the United States in reciprocal defensive co-operation."

Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Foreign Minister, when asked if Brazil planned a declaration of war against Japan, said "No," adding that "our attitude is one of full co-operation in the Pan-American system and fulfillment of our agreements. . . . The United States can count on Brazil to do her part."

Chile ordered naval measures to protect its coast and the Magellan Straits, and notified the United States that its action was in line with the hemisphere defense. Julio Allard, Chief of Chile's naval staff, was given extraordinary powers.

Peru promptly froze Japanese funds, and President Prado met his Cabinet and declared Peru's solidarity with the United States to be "an absolute, frank, and unflinching solidarity." Peruvians cheered his words.

Colombia seized two Italian tankers at Cartagena, the Rapallo, 5,812 tons, and the Anteo, 6,972 tons. They had been refuged in the port since Italy entered the war.

In Ecuador, military authorities assigned troops to guard American and British properties, including oil fields, mines, airports, and electric power plants.

Mexico established a 24-hour naval patrol over its Pacific Coast as a guard against possible invasion.

A Japanese merchant ship has arrived at Manzanillo on Mexico's West Coast to embark Japanese nationals who wish to return home, it was announced.

Pétain Regrets Attacks on Nazis

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Dec. 9 (AP)—Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain sent Adolf Hitler a personal telegram today expressing his own and the French Government's condolences "for hateful attacks which have been renewed against members of the army of occupation."

The telegram, prompted by recent attacks on German officers in Paris, said, "All of us censure such acts and will try with all the means in our power to discover and arrest the authors of these crimes, whose cowardice has filled all Frenchmen with horror."

Lindbergh on War: 'We Must Retaliate'

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Dec. 9

Charles A. Lindbergh issued the following statement through the America First Committee yesterday:

"We have been stepping closer to war for many months. Now it has come and we must meet it as united Americans regardless of our attitude in the past toward the policy our Government has followed. Whether or not that policy has been wise, our country has been attacked by force of arms and by force of arms we must retaliate.

"Our own defenses and our own military position have already been neglected too long. We must now turn every effort to building the greatest and most efficient Army, Navy and Air Force in the world. When American soldiers go to war, it must be with the best equipment that modern skill can design and that modern industry can build."

Hoover Urges Unity Behind The President

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—Former President Hoover issued the following statement last night regarding the war situation:

"American soil has been treacherously attacked by Japan. Our decision is clear. It is forced upon us. We wust fight with everything we have. I have opposed the foreign policies of our Government. I have believed alternative policies would have been better. But whatever our differences of view may be as to the causes which lead to this situation, those are matters to be threshed out by history.

"Today there is just one job before the American people. We must defeat this invasion by Japan and we must fight it in any place that will defeat it. Upon this job we must have and will have unity in America. We must have and will have support for the President of the United States in this war to defend America. We will have victory."

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Robert E. Wood, National Chairman of the America First Committee, said last night as he boarded a plane for Chicago:

"We were as patriotic as anyone else. No one but people here in New York thought otherwise. We were opposed in good faith to participation in this war, but now that we are in it, we will support it."

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 9 (AP)—The advisory board of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the America First Committee dissolved last night in a meeting lasting less than 15 minutes.

Former U. S. Senator David A. Reed introduced the dissolution resolution. A spokesman for the chapter said "nearly 15,000 persons" in the district were members.

Senator Gerald P. Nye Sunday addressed a mass meeting sponsored by the board.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9 (AP)—Declaring politics adjourned by the outbreak of war, Edward J. Flynn, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, issued a formal statement last night urging that all party functions already arranged be turned into patriotic demonstrations.

The Democratic chieftain stopped here briefly on his way to Jefferson City, Mo., for a statewide party harmony meeting today.

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American Aid to Turkey Interests Arab Nations

By Derek Patmore
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Dec. 9—President Roosevelt's announcement that he considered it in the vital interests of America that Turkey should be able to defend herself and that Turkey would henceforth benefit under the Lend-Lease Act has made a sensation throughout the Middle East and caused great satisfaction in Government circles here.

Today the entire Turkish press underlines the importance of this decision and the Government paper Itlus publishes a leading editorial declaring "this news augurs well for the strengthening of Turko-American friendship which has never known any setbacks."

The paper adds that since the beginning of the war Turkey has pursued a policy which has always aimed at maintaining peace around its frontiers and with its neighbors and friends.

The leader concludes with the view that Turkey's position is extremely delicate and that American aid would be a tremendous contribution to Turkey's military preparations to resist any aggression.

Influence on Neighbors

It has been known at Ankara for sometime that American armaments have been arriving in Turkey. But Washington's official confirmation that Turkey, while still neutral, shall share the same benefits as others that are prepared to defend their rights and resist aggression is bound to have great influence on her neighbors.

It gives the lie to Nazi propaganda, which for months has insinuated that Turkey would not fight under any condition and that she was slipping into the Axis camp.

During my recent trip round Arab countries I was surprised to learn how effectively Axis propaganda had managed to persuade many Arabs in Syria, Iraq, and Palestine that Turkey would not fight on the Allied side.

Washington's decision, which everyone here appreciates, is based on deep confidence in Turkey's intentions, should make a deep impression on the Arab world already impressed by the might and vast resources of America.

"Severe Blow to Axis"

As one distinguished foreign diplomat remarked to me yesterday: "America has dealt another severe blow againt Nazi intrigues."

There have been many signs during the last few months that Turkey, while wishing to maintain her neutrality, has left nothing to chance in her military preparations.

Allied instructors have been helping to train the Turkish Army, which can mobilize about 2,000,000 men, in tank, aerial, and other branches of modern mechanized warfare.

Germany has brought great pressure to bear on Turkey, but recent Nazi missions have been singularly unsuccessful in their efforts to woo Turkey to their side.

Nazi Pressure Disliked

Symptomatic of growing Turkish dislike of crude Nazi pressure are reports concerning the reactions of Turkish commercial circles to the intrigues of Dr. Rumpf, the Nazi economic expert now in this country to supervise the application of the Turko-German trade agreement, recently negotiated by Dr. Karl Clodius.

Its terms provided for an exchange of goods fixed at impressive figure of 100,000,000 Turkish liras, but events appear to justify the predictions of foreign economic experts who have maintained that the Nazis were in no position to fulfill their side of the bargain.

Dr. Clodius had agreed to the Turkish demand that Germany must deliver goods Turkey needs before Turkish goods were sent to Germany, but when Turkish merchants sent their buyers to Berlin they were told that German firms would need from 18 months to two years to fill any Turkish orders.

Trade Pools Formed

Consequently few Turkish exports have been sent to the Reich so far. Dr. Rumpf has tried to solve this deadlock by instructing his agents to buy up wholesalers' stocks and thus force the hand of Turkish business firms.

However, the latter have countered this move by forming pools which have now cornered the bulk of commodities desired by Germany.

Turkish business men are further exasperated because the Germans have been placing their orders through the local agencies of American firms.

All these Nazi trade intrigues can avail them little unless they can improve communication with Europe. Regardless of the recently-signed Turko-German railway convention for resumption of traffic via southern Bulgaria, interrupted last spring, the bridges at Svilingrad, Turkey's sole link with the European railways, are still unrepaired, and material for the repair work has twice been destroyed while passing through Serbia.

The Black and Aegean Seas are dangerous for Axis shipping. Dr Funk and his satellite, Dr. Rumpf, may talk about new economic order, but until the Nazis pacify Europe it remains a myth.

Russians, Undaunted by Cold, Press Back Freezing Germans

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Dec. 9

Red Army troops attacking in temperatures as low as 17 degrees below zero have forced the Germans from several localities before Moscow and cost them heavy casualties, Soviet Government agencies announced meanwhile.

Pravda said the Germans had been pressed back with heavy losses in sectors of the important Tula Front, 100 miles south of Moscow.

The same source stated that the Russians had advanced six miles beyond Taganrog, capturing a score of villages.

A sizeable Axis force has been bottled up at Taganrog in the Soviet southern counter-offensive, one Russian report to London declared.

A fresh German unit which hurried into the Donets Basin to cover the withdrawal and attack the Russian right flank was said to have been forced to pull out also.

The Russians, acclimatized, were reported to have maintained the initiative in the Baltic as well, severing German communication lines at Tikhvin, east of Leningrad.

The Soviet Information Bureau announced that a 4,000-ton Axis transport had been sunk in the Black Sea.

Russian airmen were declared to have knocked 128 German tanks and 940 trucks out of action and dispersed or destroyed more than three regiments of infantry Sunday.

British sources, explaining in part what the Germans meant yesterday by "oil-congealing cold" on the Russian front, gave these statistics today:

In Moscow—Six to nine inches of snow and a temperature of four degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.

At Pezza, between Moscow and Kuibyshev—Minus 30 degrees.

A German spokesman said:

"The cold is so terrific that even the oil freezes in motorized vehicles. Soldiers and officers trying to take cover simply freeze to the ground.

"Fighting under these conditions is practically impossible. This does not mean, however, that the front will become stagnant or fixed. There will be local operations, local air attarcks and local straightening out of our front in such a manner as either to shorten it advantageously or, as in the space between Taganrog and Rostov, to fix the front line so as to be most advantageous to us.

Panama at War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, Panama, Dec. 9—The Republic of Panama, most strategic of all Latin-American countries because it embraces the Panama Canal and the narrow Canal Zone which is under lease to the United States, is formally at war today with Japan.

The vote came last night in an extraordinary session of the Panama Assembly.

Under terms of the Constitution, a bill also was passed granting emergency powers to the President, Dr. Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia.

While Canal defense forces are on the alert, there was no black-out either in the Zone or in Panama Monday night.

President de la Guardia described Japan's attack on the United States as "unexpected, treacherous, and perfidious."

Japanese, German, and Italian residents were rounded up by Canal Zone police, in close cooperation with Panamanian authorities. Eleven prominent Germans were held, and 171 Japanese.

Credits and funds of Japanese were frozen by Panama.

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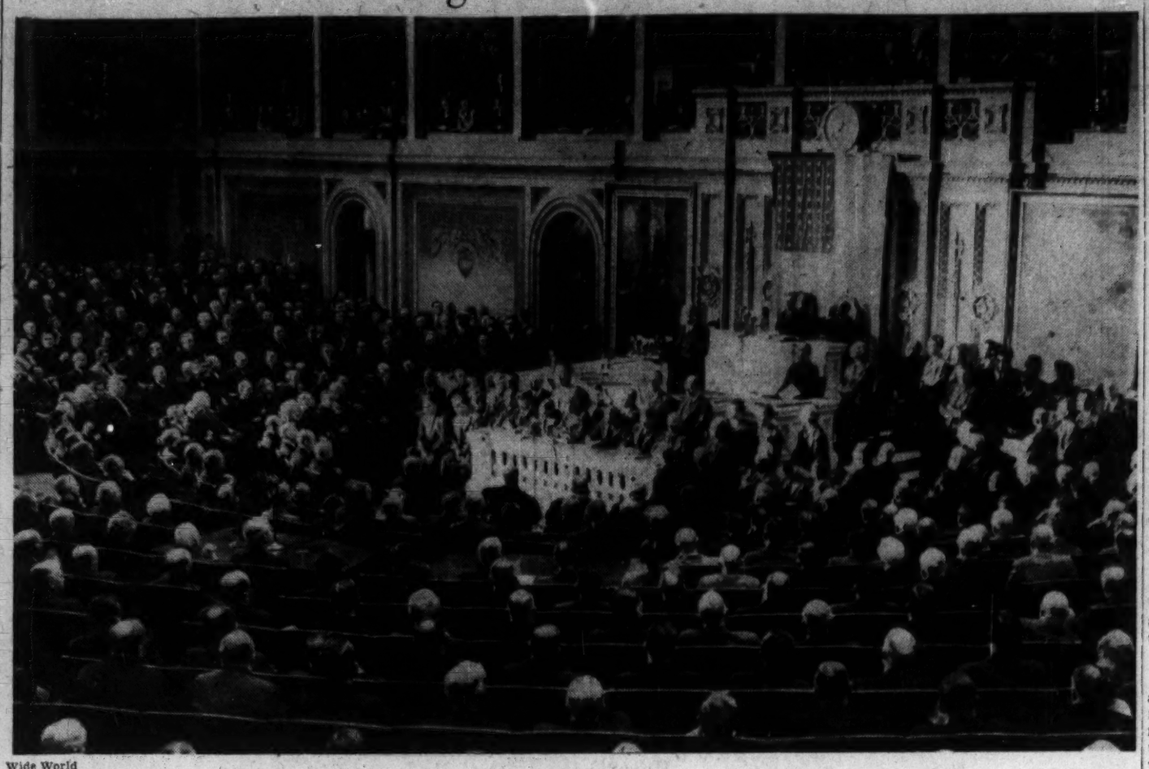

Wide World

Scene in House of Representatives as President Roosevelt Read His Historic War Message to Congress

Congress War 'Safety Valve'; Vital Legislation Awaits It

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—Congress has buckled down to its new role in the Japanese war.

A flood of new legislation and legislation that has gained new importance awaits action.

Congress also has its traditional role of safety value and watchful observer of military matters. Already Representative John D. Dingell (D) of Michigan has demanded courtmartial proceedings against five top Army and Navy commanders, including Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet for the "Naval debacle" at Pearl Harbor.

No war has even been fought by America yet in which scattered Congressmen did not demand somebody's courtmartial nearly every week. In the Civil War Congress at one point almost took operations out of Lincoln's hands but fortunately refrained. On the whole, the role of Congress is invaluable, when kept within proper bounds, in spurring on the Executive, in watching jealously the course of operations, in giving popular sentiment a vehicle of expression, and exposing inefficiency, bungling and selfishness.

Price Bill Hearings Start

Immediate problems before Congress are specific. The Senate Banking and Currency Committee started hearings today on the admittedly inadequate House price control bill. With war declared there is more danger of inflation than ever. Long, hard, dull, constructive toil is needed by legislative committees to frame proper controls. The work of this character in Congress may be as important in the long run as that of the ships at sea. Selfish interests and political blocs have been reduced in the common patriotism of the start of this war, but all sorts of sectional considerations must still be taken into account.

That isn't all. The Treasury wants money more than ever. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau at a press conference yesterday stressed the fact. The Treasury has an immense job of raising money, making loans, and possibly taking a hand in the flow of private capital. Many of these matters, particularly taxes, come to Congress shortly.

"Enforced Savings" Urged

Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California today proposed a 10 to 15 per cent "enforced savings" tax, withheld from the weekly pay check, as an amendment to the pending price control bill and predicted it would go "80 per cent of the way" toward controlling inflation.

Senator Downey offered his proposal at a meeting of the Senate Banking Committee, called to hear Price Administrator Leon Henderson on the House-approved price control bill. He served notice he would offer it at a later stage of the Committee proceedings.

Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, objected that the Downey proposal was a "tax measure" which, under the Constitution, must originate in the House. "It would be futile taking up the time of the Committee talking about a tax bill," Senator Barkley said.

"My proposal is not for a tax but for an enforced savings plan, which is a different proposition," Mr. Downey replied.

One acute problem before Congress is the labor situation. To a large degree strikes will be ameliorated by the emergency. But industrial relations don't reach Utopia in war overnight any more than law cases do, otherwise it would be possible to abolish the courts. With rising living costs, and big profits in some instances, workers are still going to ask for higher wages and cherish grievances. The point here seems to be for Congress to set up or strengthen all the conciliation machinery it can to channel inevitable disputes into peaceful boards rather than open conflict.

A. F. of L. Council Meeting

A rigid antistrike bill was passed by the House just before the Japanese war, and it is now before the Senate Labor Committee. The question Congress must now ask itself is whether it should be passed in its present form. American Federation of Labor President William Green called his Executive Council for a meeting here tomorrow to "make the no-strike policy 100 per cent effective." Congress of Industrial Organizations President Philip Murray has pledged his support to the war; but in a radio address last night he argued against restrictive labor legislation contending that it would result in more, rather than less, industrial conflict. Strike legislation is, accordingly, one of the big matters before Congress.

Congress must decide, too, about the draft bill. The House Military Affairs Committee met this morning to draft legislation that may be the first step in wholesale revision of the draft law, to mobilize man power required to defeat Japan. One proposal is that of expanding the Selective Service age limit of 21 to 28 years to 18 to 35 years.

Draft Law Prohibitions

Another big matter before Congress soon is whether to repeal draft law prohibtions against use of selectees and National Guardsmen outside the Western Hemisphere. Actual war has put an entirely new light on the situation. Arguments of earlier isolationists may be revised.

Former isolationists are momentarily quiet. The surprise attack of Japan has produced an unaccustomed, if temporary, solidarity in Congress. To some degree this will last through the war. But the history of Congress in wartime shows that its valuable right to criticize is maintained, and is not silenced long amidst hostilities. A Congressional investigation into the Pearl Harbor debacle may be one of the first moves. Some sardonic prophets believe the erstwhile isolationists will shortly be leading an attack on the Administration for failure to win the war fast enough. Yes, there'll always be a Congress.

Far West's Businessmen Map Economic War Against Japan

By Nate White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9—How to wage effective economic warfare against Japan, a nation unusually susceptible to it, engaged bankers, legal experts, importers, and exporters from all corners of the Far West here today. They met in dramatic all-night and all-day sessions Sunday and Monday with officials of the Treasury Department at the Twelfth District Federal Reserve Bank.

Scarcely had word spread throughout the West that Japan had attacked the United States than planes began to bring to San Francisco men who will administer the West's most telling blows in the economic battle against Japan. They came from Seattle, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, Phoenix, and other Western points fully cognizant that their economic weapons are as powerful as tanks and guns and planes.

On planes and trains officers of the Internal Revenue Department, Customs, Narcotics, Alcohol Tax, and Secret Service Divisions of the Treasury arrived to check and stand watch over Japanese business. Plainclothes officials stood before each padlocked door of Japanese stores and financial agencies.

The first effect of the economic battle was victory for the city's Chinese who were smiling in front of their shops today. Contrariwise, San Francisco's Japantown was drear and the streets empty, except for curious onlookers, none of whom was Japanese. San Francisco businessmen take the position that Japan has adopted a policy which will lead to its complete destruction as an important world commercial and naval power, although all seem agreed the battle will be no easy victory. Although Russia's desire to remain technically neutral in the Pacific conflict is recognized, it is believed here it will support the United States in eliminating Japan.

San Francisco is united. Pending strikes have been called off. Those under way are due to end. The America First Committee closed its offices, donating its remaining funds to the Red Cross. All citizens want to "do something." They are enrolling in civilian and State defense organizations.

Meanwhile in the heart of the downtown shopping center, adults could still find the time and inclination to stop and laugh at the antics of the city's famous clown, Jo-Jo.

Miss Rankin Repeats History In Voting 'No' on War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—History repeated itself and was made yesterday when Miss Jeanette Rankin, Republican Congresswoman from Montana, voted against the United States going to war against Japan.

A confirmed pacifist, Miss Rankin for the second time in her life responded in a calm and deliberate negative on an American declaration of war. Twenty-three years ago, she had 56 colleagues in the House and Senate on her side. Today, she stood alone, the only member of either House to oppose armed resistance.

Newspaper stories of 1917 reported that Miss Rankin, then the only woman in Congress, stood up in the House on the day the United States went to war, voted "no," then fell back and burst into tears.

She had often denied that story. Today when the drama of her vote was emphasized by its singleness, reporters claimed to see red circles around her eyes again. But when her name was called she responded with a firm voice.

Today, as in 1917, Congressmen were repeating Fiorello H. La Guardia's remark, "there were so many tears in my own eyes that I couldn't see if there were tears in hers."

For many years Miss Rankin has not only preached peace but actively worked for it. She was a young woman in her 30's when she came to Washington in 1917 as the first feminine duly-elected Member of Congress. She lasted only one term then.

The last 10 years, until her second election to Congress in 1940, Miss Rankin was a familiar figure in the halls of Congress, as legislative representative for the National Council for Prevention of War. She frequently testified before congressional committees against measures that she felt would lead the United States to a point where war would be inevitable. Her hair had become gray in the intervening years, but her manner was still calm and collected.

In 1940, Miss Rankin went back to Montana where she had been born on a ranch and made a door-to-door campaign on a platform of "keep America out of war" and adequate national defense. She retook her old seat in the House last January.

Shortly after today's vote, Miss Rankin sought a rule that would have allowed her to explain her stand, but she was blocked by Speaker Rayburn.

In the cloakroom Miss Rankin explained her vote: "as a woman I can't go to war and I refuse to send anybody else." She said she did not believe the United States was yet a victim of aggression.

Representative Caroline O'Day of New York, in the past so much of a pacifist that she was under surveillance during the World War was unable to be present today, but sent word that she would vote "aye" for the war declaration.

Joint War Action Planned by China, Britain, and U. S.

CHUNGKING, Dec. 9 (AP)—Brig. Gen. John Magruder, head of the United States Army mission in China, held a long conference tonight with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and a representative of the British forces to map joint action by the three powers in the Far East.

Observers predicted the appointment of an Allied commander in chief in South China and said indications pointed strongly to intensified Chinese action, with large-scale attacks in spheres where the allied interests were threatened.

On Dec. 8, General Chiang and his Foreign Minister, Quo Tao-chi, handed messages to representatives of the United States, Britain, Australia, and Russia for transmission to the heads of those governments and Mr. Quo said afterward that China had decided to declare war against Japan, Germany, and Italy.

Clarence E. Gauss, United States Ambassador, and Alexander Panivushkin, Soviet Ambassador, saw General Chiang.

Great Labor Unions Pledge War Support

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—The International Executive Board of the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations), claiming a membership of 700,000 workers, today pledged to President Roosevelt speedy and uninterrupted production "to insure the military defeat of Japan, Germany and Italy."

RAVENNA, Ohio, Dec. 9 (AP)—A strike of union workmen at the Army's $57,000,000 shell-loading plant near here was ended today because of involvement of the United States in war.

R. R. Walker, President of the Arsenal Workers of America, said his union, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Switchmen's Union of North America (A. F. of L.) decided to end their five-day walkout in view of the Far East war.

Montanans Urge Rankin War Vote

CUT BANK, Mont., Dec. 9 (AP)—Representative Jeanette Rankin (R) of Montana, who cast the only vote in Congress against declaring war on Japan, was called upon by Dan Whetstone, Montana Republican National Committeeman, to "redeem Montana's honor" by changing her vote.

"As soon as word of the treacherous attack of Japan on American possessions reached this State, Montanans made the only decision possible for loyal Americans, to assert full support to the Administration in defense of this nation.

"Messages from all parts of Montana indicate disappointment over your attitude in failing to support the war declaration. I urge and beseech you to redeem Montana's honor and loyalty and change your vote as early as possible."

Arab Grand Mufti Confers at Berlin

BERLIN, Dec. 9 (AP)—Adolf Hitler has received the fugitive Grand Mufti of Jerusalem in the presence of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop for "conversations of great importance for Arabian lands," DNB said yesterday.

Polish Flags in Russia Tell of Past Erased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., Dec. 9—Polish, British, and Soviet flags fly side by side above the staff headquarters of the reconstituted Polish army in a little village on the steppe near this provisional Soviet Capital. Near by are the training camps for cavalry, infantry, and tank brigades. The whole scene bustles with activity.

At a large quartermaster's depot the new arrivals, most of whom come from widely scattered points in Asiatic Russia, whither they were sent in 1939 after the Polish invasion, are completely outfitted with neat khaki uniforms and the other equipment.

The uniforms, save those of the officers, which still retain a bit of the old Polish military swagger, are of obvious British cut, which creates from a distance the impression that British troops are quartered in the neighborhood.

From Polish officers it is learned that hundreds of thousands of former Polish prisoners of war as well as civilians had passed through this field headquarters and had been assigned to various units scattered over the country.

Russia Now "Our Ally"

One officer showed an issue of a Polish national paper, published in Kuibyshev. He appeared to be much elated over the news it contained of Marshal Timoshenko's victories near Rostov. He also expressed confidence that the present conversations between Stalin and Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, the Polish Premier, would go far toward defining future Polish-Russian relations and the present status of the Polish army.

On the subject of Russia he declared that the past was now of little consequence. The important thing was that today Russia was "our ally, fighting an epic battle in the common cause of Hitler's destruction."

He further declared that he and his comrades had lost everything they possessed, their families, homes, and country, and were now motivated by only one desire, to beat the Germans and smash the Nazi power. All those who worked for this goal were their friends.

Variety of Food Products

In the surrounding village a typical straggling Russian settlement strung along a single wide street. One or two large, modern structures completely dwarfed the surrounding peasant huts. The inhabitants went about their normal business apparently quite unperturbed by the war and the bustle of military activity.

In a spacious market an abundant variety of food products were for sale. Milk and eggs, smetana—the inevitable Russian sour cream—cucumbers, melons, and suckling pigs were offered for sale by weather-beaten peasants at prices slightly above those in the Government stores.

The chief attraction for both soldiers and civilians was a movie house where a poster of Deanna Durbin beckoned those with nothing better in prospect to step inside and see "One Hundred Men and a Girl." Outside the local Russian church, now turned over to the Poles, one encountered two Roman Catholic Polish army chaplains. There was also a Polish synagogue in the neighborhood.

The scene in Kuibyshev affords convincing evidence that recent Soviet friendliness toward the Poles is no empty gesture.

La Guardia and Mrs. Roosevelt Fly West for Civilian Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—Taking off for California with his civilian defense assistant, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia left behind a series of instructions for civilians in case of air raids on either coast.

"We who live on the Atlantic Coast are just as much in danger as our countrymen who were bombed in Honolulu," the Civilian Defense Director warned as he departed to take personal charge of one section of the vast flood of volunteers offering their services for all-out defense.

These are the Government's first instruction for the guidance of civilians in areas subject to possible aerial bombing:

What to Do

Keep cool.

Above all, keep cool. Don't lose your head.

Do not crowd the streets; avoid chaos, prevent disorder and havoc.

You can fool the enemy. It is easy. If planes come over, stay where you are. Don't phone unnecessarily. Do not run—do not scream. The chance you will be hit is small. It is part of the risk we must take to win this war.

Until an alarm, go about your usual business and recreation in the ordinary way.

Think twice before you do anything. Don't believe rumors—spreading false rumors is part of the enemy's technique. Don't let him take you in.

Know your air-raid warning. In general, it is short blasts or rising and falling pitch, or whistles or horns. The all-clear is a steady tone for two minutes. Watch this paper for description of the local signal. (This is subject to change.)

Await official information before taking any action. When the air raid warden comes to your home, do what he tells you. He is for protection. He is your friend.

He will help you do your part to whip the enemy.

We can do it. We will do it, if we stay calm and cool and strong and alert.

Everyone Wants to Help

From coast to coast, meanwhile, hundreds of aroused citizens rushed to civilian volunteer bureaus to offer their services in capacities that ranged from canteen dish-washing to air raid wardens.

At the outbreak of hostilities there were approximately 950,000 Americans enrolled as air-raid wardens, plane spotters, fire wardens and first-aid workers, but the numbers immediately began to jump so fast that national OCD headquarters made no attempt to keep up with them. Drills were ordered in every community. The American Red Cross and the Women's Voluntary Services also reported their headquarters all over the country stormed by local volunteers wanting to do "anything."

After a "grim" talk with her staff, Mrs. Roosevelt left for Los Angeles last night, turning her duties here over to Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury. She expects to remain in Los Angeles as long as necessary, while the Mayor goes on to San Francisco and other West Coast cities.

The OCD hustled up a plan for a Civil Air Patrol that has been in the making for several months under the direction of Gil Robb Wilson, President of the National Aeronautical Association.

Will Be Formidable Force

The Air Patrol will consist of approximately 90,000 licensed pilots, 90,000 student pilots who will be licensed by spring, and a ground personnel of about 100,000 to supplement military operations. Both men and women will be asked to join up.

Object of the Civil Air Patrol, as described by Mayor La Guardia, will be to enlist, train and discipline civil aviation personnel to aid in national defense. Training courses will be provided in cooperation with the Army and Naval air services.

Maj. Gen. John F. Curry, U. S Army Air Corps, has been named national commander of the Civil Air Patrol.

Knox Says Navy To Double in Air

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, writing in the January edition of Flying and Popular Aviation, out today, says that the Navy now has 4,000 airplanes in service and will have an additional 4,000 by next July in an expansion program designed to give the Navy a total of 15,000 aircraft.

Secretary Knox emphasized that the estimates under which the Navy sought and received in July, 1940, authorization for a 15,000-plane fleet were not "haphazard guesses as to what our air strength at any given date should be, but were carefully weighed estimates of the requirements of our expanding Navy, for naval aviation is primarily sea-going and bears an almost constant ratio to naval surface tonnage.

"The projected two-ocean navy," he added, "will be a balanced force of ships and aircraft, and our advanced bases in the Atlantic and Pacific, on completion, will each have its complement of vitally necessary aircraft for scouting, attack, and defense."

House Group Approves Foreign Service Bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—Legislation to permit use of the Nation's land and naval forces, including selective service trainees, on foreign soil was approved swiftly today by the House Military Affairs Committee.

The measure also would permit the retention of selective service trainees for the duration of the war with Japan and for another six months thereafter.

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Today's Woman

Clare Tree Major Brings Loved Storybook People to Life In Children's Theater

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Picture your city's largest theater, packed to the last seat in the top balcony with children—well behaved, eager boys and girls, waiting for a play to begin. Suddenly a youth in page's costume comes skipping and whirling down the aisle, casting a spotlight on a dainty fairy who dances down behind him.

There are peals of delight from the children. The littlest stand up or kneel on their seats in order to get a better view, and the play is on. The Children's Theater Company of New York has come to town and its young friends have turned out en masse to enjoy themselves.

Late in September each year a fleet of trucks rolls out of Chappaqua, home of Clare Tree Major, founder and director of the Children's Theater, and headquarters of the organization. These carry scenery and properties for the six companies which are now playing every day somewhere between the two oceans and between the Gulf and Canada. For eight months these companies follow each other in orderly routine, keeping about five weeks apart.

Rivals the Circus

Nothing short of the arrival of a circus is such a thrill to children of a community as the coming of the gay truck of the Children's Theater. It means that their friends from the bookshelf are there in person. This year Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch, Tobey Tyler, Penrod, all of the Little Women, the Poor Little Rich Girl, and the Sleeping Beauty are on tour.

With Tobey Tyler will be the same monkey he had five years ago when the play was included in the series before. Every five years, a play may be repeated, says Mrs. Major. A child who has seen it at 6 will be interested in seeing it again at 11. If he has seen it at 8 or 9, he probably will think he is "too old" for the Children's Theater 5 years later and therefore need not be considered in plans for repetition of the play. Thus it is that no popular play ever need be dropped from the list, and, with the Children's Theater in its 18th season, children's children are now in some of the audiences seeing plays their parents enjoyed years ago.

Inseparable From Its Founder

It is impossible to separate the story of the Children's Theater from its founder and director, although when she organized it, she did not conceive of the success it would achieve. Her work has included writing, directing, producing, and even acting in the plays. The enterprise has gained steady momentum through the need it has met in the lives of little children for entertainment designed especially for them.

When Mrs. Major began she was managing her own theater, The Princess, in New York, and for five years she presented Saturday morning performances there. Mothers who brought their children in from the suburbs to see them asked why the plays could not be taken to them instead. In response, Mrs. Major arranged to send the company on tour and parent-teacher and other women's groups in suburban New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut started sponsoring the plays.

This meant reaching a larger audience, but presented new problems in production. Scenery, which had heretofore been designed for one New York theater, had to be made to serve equally well in a theater with a large stage or a school auditorium with a small platform and no curtain. There was also transportation to be considered.

Trucks Deliver the Scenery

Mrs. Major decided a truck was the solution for this problem. She had scenery designed so that it would both fit compactly in the truck and would be adaptable in auditoriums of widely different size and equipment. The success with which this has been accomplished, at the same time meeting the scenic requirements of the various plays, is one of her interesting achievements.

The scenery which, in the beginning, was built in the garage at Mrs. Major's home, is now constructed in an empty store building down in the village of Chappaqua. There are such supplies as lumber, canvas, paint, all sorts and sizes of nails, corner blocks, keystones, and fireproofing to be provided for its construction. Then there are costume materials—hundreds of yards of them—to be purchased. For the past 17 years costumes have been designed by Miss Marian DePew.

Work on the costumes and scenery is rushed forward during June and July. In August the six companies, each under its own manager, and directed by Mrs. Major, begin rehearsals in separate rooms of a large house rented for the purpose. It takes a month of hard rehearsals, working from 9:30 to 5:30 daily, to prepare one of the plays.

Chart Shows Their Itinerary

Then there is the task of working out the itinerary for all the companies. The places in which all six are playing today were decided at a conference in December a year ago. An immense chart shows the routes they follow and the dates on which they play.

From the beginning, Mrs. Major has herself written most of the plays given by the Children's Theater because of the difficulty in finding any suitable for production. Most dramatizations of children's books, she says, fail to follow them faithfully, and they add love interest or other scenes which are designed to entertain an adult audience but which destroy the value of the play from the standpoint of literal young critics.

Her experience as an author of books and articles on various educational subjects, had prepared her to write; and her training as an actress and her experience in both acting and directing, had provided a thorough background for her play writing. In addition, she has gained broad knowledge of children's tastes and reactions through her study of her audiences of boys and girls—and she is always ready to learn from them.

Plays which in the beginning were two and a half hours, regular Broadway length, were pared down to an hour and a half—as much as children want, says Mrs. Major. She has also learned that one play of that length is more satisfactory than two or three short ones.

Mrs. Major says she would rather be accused of writing over the heads of the children than of writing down to them, but there are certain rules she observes. The movement of the play must be faster than that for adults. No emotion is carried to its ultimate—"the dreadful thing never happens; the blow is never struck.' "The child's emotion leaps ahead,' Mrs. Major explains, "and to allow a frightening thing to happen is to spoil the play for him." . . . And last season more than a million and a half children put their stamp of approval on her judgment.

J. A. A.

Clare Tree Major (top center) is founder and director of the Children's Theater, which celebrates its eighteenth anniversary this season with six companies on tour throughout the United States. Top left: Laurie (Charles Rhyner), best friend and neighbor of the March sisters, is the popular hero of "Little Women," one of the six children's plays presented by the Theater. Top right: Mischievous Australia (Gertrude Ogsbury) and Europena (Edythe Ward) conspire to steal a can of green paint from the top shelf within reach of the kitchen window in this delightful scene from "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Below: Irving Morrow (center) and his assistants, in the scenic studio in Chappaqua, are covering the framework of a set with canvas.

Goldenrod Plus Cotton Equals Plump Little Christmas Tree

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's still possible to find good-looking Christmas trees, tall ones, with branches well filled with fragrant needles of spruce or fir, to be decorated with garlands of lights and ornaments that date back, some of them, to our earliest remembrance. But the little tree, the one we like for the center of the table, is a different story.

Many of the small trees are skimpy, under-nourished looking little waifs that need plumping up before being presented to the guests about the holiday table. Here are two alternatives, both easy to make, and good to look at. What's more, the cost is next to nothing. Either of these handmade trees will make an attractive centerpiece.

For the first tree, we "say it with weeds," and goldenrod at that! Perhaps you've noticed the plump, curled-over tops of the gone-to-seed goldenrod standing up as perky as you please above a foot or more of snow in winter, with soft blobs of dazzling white crowning their heads. Those were our inspiration! And here's our technique.

First gather the dried goldenrod, breaking it off with eight-inch stems. Have ready a tree foundation made of a wooden stick, an inch in diameter, cut the desired height, and nailed to a piece of board six or seven inches square. Beginning at the top, tie the goldenrod "branches" to the stick with string, working down until the "tree" is finished. Keep the tree form in mind while doing this, and finish the base with a covering of cotton wool.

Now cut narrow strips of cotton and lay one carefully on each branch, pressing it lightly, applying it first at the back, and pulling it forward and slightly over the tip. Finish with a light powdering of artificial snow crystals—and we mean light. The effect is much more natural, not to say enchanting, than if an overdose of crystals is used.

If you have no carpenter, no nails, no hammer in your apartment, don't be down-hearted. Use a cream jar and a tight roll of paper for the tree foundation, and proceed as above. Then set the jar in a tin can, which has been covered with silver paper.

The other tree looks as though it grew that way. But it didn't. It, too, has a square board foundation, to which is attached, by means of four double-pointed tacks, a rolled-up cone of narrow mesh chicken wire. The cone doesn't have to be cut circular fashion, just roll it to a narrow point at the top and a broad base at the bottom, and bend the surplus under.

Now the foundation is ready for the greenery, which may include broken bits of "regular" Christmas trees, clippings from evergreens "on the place," or odds and ends. A full plump tree takes quite a bit more material than one would suspect, but the pieces do not have to be more than eight inches in length, and shorter ones will do for filling in.

Make the tree conical in shape, using a good looking piece for the top. Work down, stuffing the twigs in the wire mesh, until the base is reached. It will look like a real live thoroughbred, which it isn't. The base could be blanketed with "snow," but we like pine needles under this one. Pile your little joke gifts at the base.

P. S. This tree may be made weeks ahead, and stored in a cool place. Moisten it occasionally. Rain or snow won't hurt it.

Flora Graves Pease.

This plump little tree has chicken wire for its trunk! The accompanying article tells how you can make one for your Christmas table.

By a Staff Photographer

Believe it or not, this "tree" is made of goldenrod. Why not make one for your holiday centerpiece?

Evelyn Blewett, Feminine Crusader, Urges Women to Question Rumors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Barnstorming for democracy. That's what Evelyn Blewett calls the work she is doing now. From town to town across the country, she is flinging a challenge to the women of the United States.

"If you really wish to shoulder the new responsibilities of this emergency, get out the broom of your own clear thinking and sweep out the cobwebs of doubt and confusion. It is time for you to start talking about what you believe and know instead of what you doubt and are afraid of."

Crusading to arouse women to accept their individual responsibility in this crisis, Miss Blewett finds two qualities of thought standing in the way of national unity. They are skepticism and cynicism. She urges women to banish these two termites. She begs them to renew their faith in the instruments of democracy and to use them. Refuse to be a party to the creation of lack of confidence in democratic government.

Evelyn Blewett has long since swept away any doubts she may have had about the fundamental soundness and effectiveness of democracy. To talk to her is to know that. Her faith in democracy is inspiring. Her conviction that it can make no compromise with totalitarian government is adamant.

Crusader, 1941 Model

Tall, slight, her fair hair combed back in a soft pompadour, she looked like some New York fashion model as she checked in at the Statler Hotel in Boston wearing a black fur coat and a dashing, off-the-face hat. "Feminine crusader, 1941 model. That's what democracy can do for women," I thought, admiring her trim black gown with its jeweled belt, as she ushered me into her room a few minutes later.

"I do not believe that democracy is at the crossroads," she told me earnestly, "but I do believe that the people within democracy are face to face with a crucial test of their faith in the opportunities of democracy.

"Without public intelligence, democracy cannot survive," she declared. "Yet public intelligence is simply the expression of what lots of people are thinking. The whole problem of maintaining democracy boils down to what is the thesis of democracy, 'the basis of Christianity, to what Hitler does not believe in—the integrity of the individual. It is up to us to prove our integrity by making ourselves better men and women."

Miss Blewett's own career, including her current barnstorming, is an answer to any skeptic of democracy. A native of the State of Washington, she was a student at the University of Southern California when the great depression reared its head and yanked her out of school. She got an advertising job and stayed with it for several years, writing copy and doing all sorts of work. Later she became research director of an advertising agency.

Her next step was into radio, where she served as director of consumer education for the Don Lee-Mutual Broadcasting System, a West Coast network. Interested in education, she set about acquiring as much experience in that field as possible and worked under the chief of the Adult Division of the California Department of Education.

Always her jobs were combined with prolific reading. One year she took a sabbatical leave for the express purpose of reading books on economic and social theory. She digested 172 of them! "I wanted to know the ideology behind economics," she explained.

Two years ago she was invited to become educational counselor and first woman executive of a large chemical company in the East. It was in that capacity that she outlined the plan for an Industry Survey Project for the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, for which she was recently honored with an award by the Advertising Federation of America.

The North Carolina project was the beginning of the assignment she has now—the assignment to arouse public intelligence and national co-operation. This is how it all happened.

The President of the North Carolina Federation approached the officials of Miss Blewett's company asking them to advertise in the Federation magazine. Because the company, in line with general practice among big businesses, has a fixed policy against advertising in such media, they had to refuse her request. But they wished to co-operate with her, for theirs was a North Carolina company, so they turned her over to Miss Blewett.

They Saw for Themselves

The result was a lesson in democracy as applied to industry for the clubwomen of North Carolina. Under Miss Blewett's plan, which the Federation adopted as a study project, 16,000 clubwomen visited the major industries of their State. They saw for themselves, at first hand, the part that industry plays in the life of a community. They gained, too, an appreciation of their dependence upon the welfare of the nation as a whole.

The moral of this highly successful project, according to its originator, is that the problems of the country, social and economic, require public intelligence for their solution. It proved that when the people are aroused sufficiently to inform themselves and to assume their individual responsibility for solving the problems, they can solve them. And that, Miss Blewett emphasizes, is the democratic way.

As a token of its appreciation of the American way and its faith in the future of that way, her company is contributing Miss Blewett's services for a year to co-operate with women's organizations.

One of the large telegraph companies, believing wholeheartedly in the objectives of her tour, is giving its services throughout the country in making news of her lectures available to women's club leaders.

First and last, this crusader's plea to each individual citizen is: "Make it your responsibility to make democracy work within your own personal range of influence."

A. M.

To My Navy Son—Somewhere On the Atlantic

Letters from home never mean more than when men are away on land or sea in the service of their country. Here is a letter from a mother to her Navy son, a copy of which recently came to our office. We are sharing it with our readers because of what it tells of the spirit of American Motherhood in today's crisis.

New Jersey

Dear Jerry:

I have been thinking how normally we would be looking forward to your graduation at Williams in June. Instead you will be somewhere out on the Atlantic on an aircraft carrier, proud and happy to be at last on active duty as a Junior officer of Uncle Sam's Navy, ready to fight, or die if need be, for the "four freedoms."

We have all had a wonderful time together as a family. As you have reminded me so often in your letters, nothing can take from us the memories of our long summers at Echo Lake—the family foursomes we have enjoyed at golf, the proud days when brother and Dad were tennis champions and Bill and you were winning golf cups; the Saturday night dances when Dad led the Paul Jones and old folks and young folks all joined in the fun together.

When Dad and I sit alone now at church, I often think of the years that all five of you were with us in the family pew. It was a rare privilege to have you all home last September, before separating for another year. I feel well repaid for all the busy years I spent when you children were little to have three grown sons and a daughter now going out as ambassadors of intelligence and good will, each doing your bit to make this old world a better place to live in.

Today when you are all so eager to defend our democratic and Christian way of life, Jerry, remember first that armament described by Paul in his Epistle to the Ephesians. I commend it to you for the coming days: "Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day. . . . Stand therefore, having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness; And your feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace; Above all, taking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked. And take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God."

Loads of love and God bless you,

Mother.

Learn National Anthem And Sing It

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Contrary to general opinion, "The Star-Spangled Banner" isn't difficult to sing—if a few simple suggestions are followed. This encouraging news comes from Lucy Monroe, who is known as "The Star Spangled Soprano" because of the thousands of times she has sung the national anthem since 1937 when the American Legion made her its official soloist.

"First thing—learn all the words accurately," advises the young singer. "The song has much more impact when you know what it's all about. With the words firmly in mind you can then find the natural pauses for taking a breath. Too many untrained singers try to sing the song all in one breath, or in gasps."

Do Not Interpret

Miss Monroe's other suggestions are to sing along in a fairly even tone, and not try to interpret and emphasize. The going, she adds, is much simpler if too many stresses are avoided.

"I believe it is as much a patriotic duty to know the national anthem," declares Miss Monroe, "as it is to vote. And while we're singing it, we may as well do a good job of it, and enjoy ourselves. "The Star-Spangled Banner is a beautiful song, and I don't think—with all due respect to the newer pieces—that anything can ever replace it as our national anthem."

A Fitting Selection

Selection of Lucy Monroe as America's "Star Spangled Soprano" is a fitting one, considering her own family background. The first Monroe came to America in 1610. Seven of Lucy's forebears fought in the Battle of Bunker Hill. A grandfather was a Forty-Niner. And another illustrious ancestor was James Monroe, fifth President of the United States.

A native New Yorker who has received her entire musical training in her home country, Lucy Monroe was the first New York singer to be invited to appear with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra in the Lewisohn Stadium.

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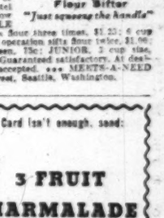

"SIFT-CHINE," the sensational flour sifter that foremost cooking authorities use, and so highly recommend. One hand holds and operates—"just squeeze the handle"—stir as you sift. A boon to better baking. No more scattering of flour. No more lumpy cakes or biscuits. Approved by Good Housekeeping Institute and other testing bureaus. Super quality—built to last for years. Highly polished finish with or without two enclosing panel hands of green, red, yellow or blue. 5 cup size, TRIPLE screen, one operation sifts flour three times, $1.25; 6 cup size, DOUBLE screen, one operation sifts flour twice, $1.00; 6 cup size, SINGLE screen, 75c; JUNIOR, 3 cup size, SINGLE screen only, 50c. Guaranteed satisfactory. At dealers or postpaid. Stamps accepted. ★★★ MERITS-A-NEED MFG. CO., 1038 Utah Street, Seattle, Washington.

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2. It's made from fresh fruits—no canned dried peel goes into this marmalade. That's why it is filled with tender pieces of fruit that almost melt in your mouth.
3. It's made from the 3 fresh fruits, water and sugar, and nothing else—no acids, pectin or coloring added. That is why this distinctive marmalade has the full flavor of a natural tang that is always delicious!

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National Hockey League at Least for Time Being to Carry Out Regular Schedule

Bruins Facing Black Hawks In Game at Garden Tonight

BULLETIN

Tonight's Bruins-Chicago Black Hawks game will be interrupted at 10 o'clock so that President Franklin D. Roosevelt's message can be relayed to the Boston Garden audience via the public address system.

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the Chicago Black Hawks moved into Boston for their game with Boston Bruins at the Garden tonight, many queries were being heard as to the future of professional hockey. Players on both teams, mostly Canadians, were themselves wondering what the next few months hold in store, and not a few were considering returning to Canada for duty with the outfits with which they have trained.

With both Canada and the United States at war with Japan, the situation is serious. It goes without saying that the players realize it and are anxious to do whatever is of most help. If they are needed in service, they will go without a moment's hesitation. If, on the other hand, they can help maintain national morale both here and across the border, they will stay.

The Future?

What is the future of the N. H. L., or most sports for that matter? Nobody, of course, knows right now, but if we go back to the first World War we find that sports proved themselves an able ally of the government of both countries. In professional baseball, the World Series contests were held each of the four years with President Wilson having notified organized baseball that he "saw no necessity at all for stopping or curtailing the baseball schedule." In Canada the National Hockey League produced its annual champion and the yearly battle for the Stanley Cup was waged.

This time things may be different, but until such time as definite orders are given, the N. H. L. will carry on as usual. According to Art Ross, manager of the Bruins, and Weston W. Adams, owner, no immediate effect of the war is seen on the operation of the league. If the time comes when cessation of play means helping win the war, that is the minute play will cease.

Tonight's Game

In the meantime, both the Bruins and the Black Hawks were centering their attention on tonight's game, the Bruins hoping to make up for their 3-2 defeat at the hands of the Hawks in Chicago, and the visitors just as hopeful of extending their mastery over the B's to two straight games this season.

This will be Chicago's first visit of the season to Boston, and they are the last of the major league clubs to put in an appearance at the North Station Depot. Currently in third place behind Boston and Toronto, the Hawks are off to their fastest start in history, a start which saw them undefeated in their first six games.

Home Record

Despite their fast opening, Chicago is rapidly gaining the reputation of having trouble winning away from home. In the Windy City, with their 18,000 followers to cheer them on, they have won six out of seven games. On the road they have won one and tied one out of five contests.

Manager Paul Thompson will present an outstanding defense and a capable set of forwards in opposition to the Bruins tonight. In Sammy Lo Presti the Hawks have the goalie who set a record of 80 stops in a game the Bruins won 3-2 here last winter. In Si Seibert, Art Wiebe, Johnny Mariucci, and Joe Cooper they have four rugged points. And in their forwards they have an effective front-line brigade. Bill Thoms centers for Fido Purpur and George Allen; Max Bentley has Mush March and his brother, Doug Bentley, for wings; while Cully Dahlstrom will work between Phil Hergesheimer and Alex Kaleta.

Probable Line-Ups

Boston	Chicago
Dumart, lw	rw, March
Schmidt, c	c, M. Bentley
Bauer, rw	lw, D. Bentley
Hollett, ld	rd, Siebert
Clapper, rd	ld, Wiebe
Brimsek, g	g, Lo Presti

Boston Spares: Hamill, Cowley, Conacher, Cain, Jackson, Hiller, Smith, Crawford.

Chicago Spares: Thoms, Kaleta, Carse, Hergesheimer, Dahlstrom, Cooper, Mariucci, Purpur, Allen.

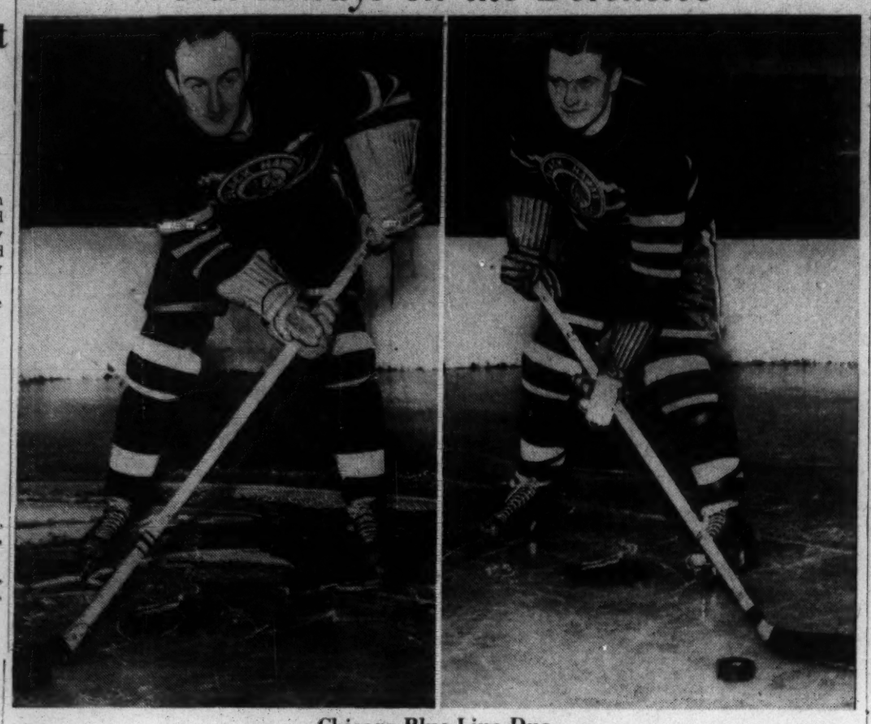
Time of game: 8:30 p. m.

Over the Blue Line

It was not expected that Roy Conacher would be dressed, although Manager Ross reserved final decision until game time . . . If Roy is still on the sidelines tonight, Red Hamill will take his place with Bill Cowley and Eddie Wiseman, with Dutch Hiller returning to right wing on the line with Herb Cain and Art Jackson . . . Ross switched his defense pairings during the 5-4 defeat in New York Sunday and has decided to continue with the changes tonight . . . Dit Clapper will work with Flash Hollett instead of Des Smith . . . Smith now pairs with John Crawford.

New York Rovers are considered potentially the strongest team in the Eastern Amateur League, but they will be weakened considerably if New York Rangers carry out their plan of promoting three members of the amateur clan to the pro Rangers . . . Scotty Cameron, Hub Macey, and Alex Sandalack are the three under consideration . . . Macey is the forward who scored five goals against the Olympics in the 'Pics first appearance at Madison Square Garden this winter . . . Lester Patrick's eyes popped wide open.

Not Always on the Defensive



Chicago Blue Line Duo

Earl "Si" Seibert, left, and Art Wiebe are one-half of Chicago Black Hawks' experienced quartet of defensemen, and not all of their activities are confined to guarding the area in front of goalie Sam Lo Presti. Seibert is a speedy heavyweight who can score consistently, while Wiebe has also been known to notch a goal on occasion.

Late Bulletins

CHICAGO, Dec. 9 (AP)—Don Barnes, President of the St. Louis Browns, said today he would place before the American League meeting a proposal to transfer his franchise to Los Angeles.

* * *

CHICAGO, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Chicago White Sox traded outfielder Mike Kreevich and pitcher Jack Hallett to the Philadelphia Athletics today for outfielder Wally Moses.

Huskies Start Hockey Season Against M. I. T.

Northeastern's varsity hockey team, with four veterans in the starting line-up, opens its season against M. I. T. at the Arena tonight. Two sophomores have been nominated by Coach Herb Gallagher to start against the Engineers.

Capt. Ronnie McKinnon will be at defense, with last year's all-sophomore line now operating as juniors—Bill Hutchinson of Dorchester and Jack Carder of Newton sandwiching play-maker Mike Fernberg of Dorchester. Sophomore Bob Otenti of Framingham, regular halfback in football, will team with Capt. McKinnon on defense, while sophomore Bill Shannon of Watertown will be in goal.

Shannon is a key man in Northeastern plans, since he is the most promising goalie in recent years. Bill won all-league honors in the Bay State circuit as a schoolboy, so great things are expected of him. John Kelly, another sophomore from Jamaica Plain, is giving Shannon a battle for the position, however.

Northeastern's second line will be all sophomores, with Bob Maker and Gabe Conners of Framingham teaming with Walter Hurley of Newton. These three youngsters scrimmaged frequently against the varsity last year, so they are familiar with each other's type of play.

Bob Saumsiegle, who paired with the high-scoring Johnny Chipman and Fred Cusick on the first line last year, will operate with the third wave tonight. Carl Westlund of Belmont and sophomore Fran Alward of Dedham will be his mates.

Last year the Huskies scored an easy victory over the Engineers, but tonight's game may be closer, since M. I. T. looked good in its opener with B. U. last week.

That same Engineer team which started against the Terriers will also start against the Huskies tonight. Jack Arnold will be at center, with Jim Hart and Jim Gillen on the wings. Dave Christison and Dick Small will be at defense with Edward Edmunds in goal. Gillen is the only sophomore on the Tech starting sextet. Arnold is really the only regular holdover. Edmunds was a substitute goalie last season, Hart was a third stringer, and Christison and Small were reserve defensemen.

Sports Around the Hub

Other "Small Names" Made Good

By ignoring all "name" candidates and appointing comparatively unknown Anthony J. "Ank" Scanlan of St. Joseph's High School in Philadelphia as their new varsity football coach, Holy Cross officials fell in line with a policy which has become increasingly popular in recent years. When Ohio State wanted a change a season ago, numerous big name mentors were waiting on the steps as Paul Brown was promoted after a string of successful campaigns at little Massillon high.

Since Don Faurot was brought in from Kirksville Teachers College to direct the destinies of the University of Missouri eleven, he has won two Big Six Conference championships and played in two bowl games. This year he meets Fordham in the Sugar Bowl at New Orleans. If Crusaders should be tempted to comment unfavorably on the arrival of Scanlon, therefore, they should check themselves until the fellow has put a team on the field.

* * *

Russ Peterson has trimmed his B. U. freshman court squad to 14 men and has them ready for their opener tomorrow night against American International yearlings. From all indications, the Terrier Pups should present a strong first club but will not be particularly deep in reserves. Charles Glennon of Arlington appears to be the outstanding newcomer at forward, while other members of the first team include Russ Kronick of Drury High School, forward; Harold Rogers of Plymouth, center; Leroy Hyland of Webster, guard, and Norman Wilion of Waterbury, Conn., guard.

* * *

After having met every club in the circuit, the Boston Olympics almost to a man are convinced that New York Rovers are the team they must beat for the Eastern Hockey League championship—and this despite the fact that the Rovers are in third place, one point behind Johnstown and two behind the 'Pics. Olympics and Rovers meet at the Garden tomorrow night, with the local skaters neding a victory to keep their top position. Johnstown, which also plays tomorow night, is a heavy favorite to beat Atlantic City Sea Gulls on the small Johnstown rink.

* * *

One of the squawks carried to the National League meeting in Chicago by Bob Quinn concerns the schedule. For three successive years the Giants have been favored with Brooklyn's opener at Ebbets Field—annually a juicy date. If the N. L. schedule makers repeat in '42, the President of the Braves will protest. It would seem only fair that the Braves and Phillies be given at least an occasional crack at this fat check.

* * *

The unexciting announcement out of Chicago that the Braves had released Stan Andrews to the San Francisco club came as a disappointment to many Lynn folk. They thought down that way that Stanley might make the big league grade here in Boston. Of course, the husky young catcher may still come back from the Pacific Coast League, but the action of the Braves probably is the tip-off. Casey Stengel liked his style at the plate, but found him slow to make decisions behind it.

* * *

Shorts . . . Harvard's varsity and junior varsity football teams will be dined this evening by the Harvard Club of Boston. Gold footballs will be awarded to 29 members of the varsity. Coach Dick Harlow and Manager Bungy King . . . The White Six have dropped Moose Solters, one-time Red Sox outfielder . . . Pat Hanley of B. U., who saw service with the U. S. Marines in California during 1918 is now a major in the reserve corps and may be called up at any moment . . . M. I. T. meets Middlebury in basketball and Northeastern opposes Tech in hockey this evening . . . Dit Clapper's picture is on the cover of the new N. H. L. guide.

Norwich Awards Football Letters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Vt.—Eleven seniors, ten juniors and six sophomores comprised a list of 27 Norwich University football players awarded letters for their work during the 1941 season. A letter also went to the team's manager, Eugene R. Dunkel, '42, of Torrington, Conn.

Winners of six of their eight games, Coach Don McCallister's 1941 Horsemen made the second best record in Norwich football annals. It was excelled only by the McCallister Maroons of a year ago who set an all-time Norwich high of seven victories in eight starts.

Names of the letter winners, grouped by classes, follow:

Seniors

Richard F. Briggs, Hanover Center, Mass.; William T. Dedrick, Swampscott, Mass.; Remo Gandin, South Ryegate; Carl R. Hughes, Norwich, N. Y.; John R. Hughes, Norwich, N. Y.; John C. Lee, Norwich, N. Y.; William E. McCallister, Northfield; Joseph W. McCloskey, Erie, Pa.; Leo A. Moore, Swamnscott, Mass.; Paul P. Rice, Norwich, N. Y.; Andrew F. Stasio, Walton, N. Y.

Juniors

John L. Bastey, North Weymouth, Mass.; Charles J. Cristoph, Erie, Pa.; Dana E. Costin, Bellows Falls; Walter E. Domina, Keene, N. H.; Frank E. Liebel, Erie, Pa.; Charles F. Miller, Erie, Pa.; Gus J. Politen, Malone, N. Y.; Milton E. Raville, Malone, N. Y.; Lester S. Ryantk, Hillsboro, N. H.; Homer V. White, Worcester, Mass.

Sophomores

Joseph M. Cronin, Lynn, Mass.; Martin E. Harwood, Lebanon, N. H.; John L. Jones, North Adams, Mass.; Neil F. Stone, Malone, N. Y.; John F. Suosso, Manchester, N. H.; Christo S. Zoukis, Lowell, Mass.

At Full Strength

COLUMBIA, Mo., Dec. 9 (AP)—Missouri is at full strength now for its New Year's Day Sugar Bowl football game with Fordham at New Orleans. Mike Fitzgerald, regular guard and the only man on the injury list, returned to practice yesterday for the first time in two weeks.

Navy Coach Says Sports Must Go On

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It was fitting and significant that Endicott (Chub) Peabody 2d, Harvard guard, should receive the Mayor Maurice J. Tobin plaque last night in the presence of Maj. Emery E. (Swede) Larson, retiring Navy football coach. It was this same Navy coach who started Chub on national recognition as an All-America guard.

Early in the season the Crimson held Larson's powerful Navy eleven to a scoreless tie here in the Harvard Stadium. The following Monday Larson was a guest of the New York Football Writers' luncheon and at that dinner he eulogized Peabody as the "best guard he had seen."

Big Build-Up

His description of the former Groton boy was humorously serious when he said Peabody looked 10 feet tall and weighed some 600 pounds. It meant the Crimson player was that impressive in his play against the Midshipmen. That dinner started the publicity throughout the Nation in behalf of Peabody.

After such a glowing tribute the youngster continued his excellent football for the rest of the season and has made every All-America team of prominence to date. With two wrist watches already in his possession and a gold pen and pencil set en route, the young man may be accused of hoarding before he is through.

Larson Speaks

Major Larson showed pictures of the Army-Navy game at the University Club later in the evening and at that time voiced his opinion that college football should continue. He was of the opinion that the game, and athletics in general, were helpful to the Nation and should not be abandoned in wartime unless absolutely necessary.

The views of Major Larson regarding athletics during the present Far East situation were interesting, particularly in view of the fact that he voluntarily gave up coaching the Annapolis football players to return to active duty in the Marines.

Peabody received the Mayor Tobin plaque on the stage of the Keith Memorial theater. William G. O'Hare, executive director of the Department of Public Welfare, made the presentation for the Mayor, and Dick Harlow, Harvard varsity coach, looked on. Last year Charley O'Rourke of Boston College was presented the plaque.

Syracuse Dates

Syracuse University has announced a 20-game basketball program. Manhattan is listed in Syracuse on Dec. 13, N. Y. U. in Madison Square Garden Dec. 20, and Fordham at Rose Hill Jan. 19.

New opponents on the schedule are Temple and Marquette.

The schedule:

Dec. 10—Buffalo Teachers; 13—Manhattan; 17—Penn State at State College; 20—N. Y. U. at Madison Square Garden; 27—Michigan State.

Jan. 3—Princeton; 6—Cornell at Ithaca; 10—Niagara at Buffalo; 12—Notre Dame at Notre Dame; 14—Marquette; 17—Temple at Philadelphia; 19—Fordham at New York; 31—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Feb. 3—Georgetown; 7—Colgate at Hamilton; 11—Cornell; 14—Penn State; 21—Rutgers; 25—Niagara; 28—Colgate.

Father and Son

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 9 (AP)—Father and son will lead the University of Richmond basketball squad into action this season. The coach is Mac Pitt and the captain and forward is Mac Pitt, Jr. Playing center on the quintet is Dick Thistlethwaite, son of Richmond's football coach and athletic director, Glenn Thistlethwaite.

Takes 'Janitor's' Job

Wide World

New Pilot of the Phillies

PHILADELPHIA — John "Hans" Lobert, coach of the team for the last eight years, who was named manager of the Philadelphia National League baseball team recently by Gerry Nugent (left), club president. Lobert succeeds James "Doc" Prothro. In recent years the Phillies have been almost perennial cellar occupants.

Brown Basketball Teams Eagerly Await Harvards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 9—Brown launches its varsity and freshman basketball schedules tomorrow night against Harvard teams on the Marvel Gymnasium court. The varsity game will start at 8:20 p. m. The preliminary freshman contest will begin at 7 p. m. The invading Crimson teams opened the season successfully last Friday night against M. I. T. opponents, the varsity defeating the Engineers 61-31, and the freshmen winning 46-37.

Interest in this basketball bill centers around coaches and players who less than a month ago figured prominently in Brown-Harvard football rivalry. New coaches are in charge of both Brown and Harvard varsity and freshman basketball after winding up the gridiron campaign.

Tippy Dye Debut

W. H. H. (Tippy) Dye, former Ohio State star, makes his bow as Brown varsity basketball coach, and matches strategy with Earl Brown, formerly of Notre Dame, who handled the Brown freshman hoopsters last winter. Harold Kopp, from Western Maryland, whose freshman eleven triumphed over the Crimson on the gridiron this fall, now coaches the Brown Cubs on the court, and faces Al McCoy, the coach of the Crimson varsity backs. Both Kopp and McCoy formerly coached basketball at Northeastern, and the latter succeeds Skip Stahley, head man of Brown football as the Crimson freshman basketball mentor. McCoy and Stahley are alumni of Penn State.

Aside from the interesting coaching angles, the feature game will mark the varsity debut of Roy Swingler, the sophomore who scored Brown's only touchdown against the Crimson at the Stadium on a spectacular 87-yard runback of a kick-off. Other members of the Brown football squad who will participate in the varsity game include George Delaney, veteran end; Ward Sheffe, reserve end, and Jim Gregory, reserve halfback.

Two Brown freshman football stars, Ed Mitchell, tackle, and Bob Smith, end, have won starting positions on the Club quintet.

Sheffe to Captain

Sheffe, who has won two basketball letters after leading his freshman team, captains the Brown varsity cagemen, and will play center. He hails from Bayside, Long Island, and formerly played for McBurney School. Only one other veteran will start for the Bruins, George Delaney from Newton, Mass., a guard, who was freshman captain two years ago, and previously played for Kents Hill and Our Lady's High of Newton.

Swingler, freshman captain last winter and holder of a scoring mark of 31 points made in the Providence College game, and two of his freshman mates of last winter, Hal Miller and Jim Thompson, complete the Brown varsity starting line-up. Swingler and Miller will pair up at the forward positions. Thompson will play in the backcourt with Delaney.

Swingler, from Lawrenceville, N. J., won his forward position over a letterman, Steve Pournaras, Providence senior, while Thompson will play ahead of two letterman guards, Harry Pogson, Pawtucket senior, and Bob McGowan, White Plains, N. Y., junior. Thompson is a product of Bogota High in New Jersey, and Swingler formerly played in Jersey for Princeton High and Hun School, while Miller is a local boy, who formerly played for Cranston High.

Not Far Behind

Jack Wood, another sophomore from Needham, Mass., and Mt. Hermon School, ranks close to Miller for the starting berth at left forward, with Jim Gregory, East Aurora, N. Y., junior, not far behind. Bill Smith, from Westfield, Mass., and Tilton, is another sophomore forward who will see action. Leo Dunn, Fitchburg, Mass., senior, will alternate with Captain Sheffe at center.

Harold Kopp has named the following starting line-up for the Brown freshmen: Bob Wagner, Rochester, N. Y., and Ernest Blakey, Pawtucket, forwards; Ed Mitchell, Brooklyn, N. Y., center; Bob Smith, Brockton, Mass., and Don Gardner, Rumford, R. I., guards.

Al Baldwin, Sam Torgan, Gilbert Rollins, Jim Turrell, Walt Everard, and John Connelly are other prospective players.

Parallel Skiing Is Explained In Book by Loosli

Skiing made easy—the art of learning how to run and turn without the drudgery of the nursery slope—that is parallel skiing as taught for the past several years by E. Fritz Loosli of the Ski Hawl School Chateau Frontenac, Quebec. In his new book Parallel Skiing (Morrow, $1.25) Loosli both explains the technique of his new system and answers critics who claim that parallel skiing is not the means towards a quick, complete mastery of the slopes.

It was only five short winters ago that Loosli first experimented with parallel skiing. He divided a group of beginners into two sections. One he taught the conventional Snowplow-Stemm system; the other he taught the parallel skiing he was just beginning to develop. Within a week the latter group had gone far ahead of the former, and Loosli knew he had found what he had been seeking.

Not until two seasons had passed did the word spread among skiers that the sport had been made easy for beginners, and that intermediary skiers had been helped towards attaining complete mastery of ther boards. Loosli's book is a written guide to his system. He does not claim that merely by reading the book one can learn parallel skiing, but he does insist that the book will prove a help to individual skiers and their problems.

According to the author, "the great advantage of the parallel system is that it makes an asset of the forward motion of the skis. Instead of teaching the skier to fight his motion by bracing and braking against the hill, it teaches him to employ this force in making his turn. The greater this speed or force, of course, the easier the turn, yet that does not mean that the beginner is taught to ski rapidly and out of control. Safety is stressed at all times, but every bit of forward motion, no matter how slight, is put to use."

The book is small, only 96 pages, but it is profusely illustrated and explains the theory and practice of parallel skiing. Loosli does not dwell on the wonders of the sport, nor does he devote too much attention to such elementary movements as walking on the level, climbing, kick-turning, etc. He does discuss such items as the downhill running position, elementary turn, step turn, side-slipping, parallel swing, and advanced technique. The treatise is an able explanation of the first new skiing technique to emerge in 15 years.

Michigan vs. Yale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich. — The seventh swimming meet between Michigan and Yale, the two titans of the collegiate aquatic world, will be held here in February, according to Coach Matt Mann of the Wolverines. Of the six previous meets, each team won three. Yale took the first three engagements and the Wolverines won in 1937, 1938 and 1939. This meet will undoubtedly highlight Michigan's 1942 dual meet schedule.

Terrier Hoopmen Have First Test Tomorrow Night

A veteran of Boston University basketball team made up of four returning regulars and one reserve from last year will open the Terrier 1941-42 hoop season against American International tomorrow night at the Gymnasium. In a preliminary game, the Terrier freshmen will meet A. I. C. freshmen.

The one regular missing will be George Pantano, last year's captain, who led the team in scoring with 186 points. Jim Cassidy, this year's captain, was runner-up to Pantano with 160 points and Walter Williams, varsity center, was third with 139 points. Charlie Thomas, brilliant left guard who is starting his third year as a regular, was fourth with 114 points, and Howie Mitchell, who is starting at the other guard slot, was fifth with 42 points. Joe Silver is the newcomer who is stepping into the forward berth vacated by Pantano.

To augment this varsity squad there will be three members of last year's freshman team, which lost only one game, to fill in for reserve duty. Don Giles of Milton, who averaged 9.4 pointsa game last year, is a reserve forward; Warren Langley, who was just a fraction under 7 points per game last year, is battling for the center berth; while Bill Madden, who hit 5.3 points per game, is now a second-string guard. John Cronin, who led the freshmen in scoring last year with 15 points per game, will not be eligible until February

B. U. Announces Athletic Awards

Boston University's Faculty Committee on Athletics has voted varsity football awards to 28 players and the manager, and freshman numerals to 17 men. In addition, nine men secured varsity letters for cross country.

Donald Flaherty of Dorchester, freshman manager of football this year, has been appointed varsity manager for 1942. Kendall Cass of Provincetown was appointed varsity cross country manager for next year and Lincoln Wright of Hingham was appointed freshman cross-country manager for next year.

The following were given varsity football awards:

Capt. George Radulski, Ed Rooney, Dave Gold, Al Flanders, Dan McCarthy, William Parsons, Ross Barnesley, Ernest Dorr, George Kurz, Sid Michaels, Denton Fernald, Raymond Whelan, Howard Mitchell, Gordon Feid, Warren Langley, Francis Curtis, Francis Morris, Robert Carroll, Robert Karcher, Walter Williams, Donald Giles, Peter Lamana, James Anderson, Frank Provinzano, James Sullivan, Charles Thomas, Carl Erickson, James Gibadlo and John Powers, manager.

Freshman numerals were awarded to:

Robert Bietler, Marvin Bloom, James Childs, Joseph Duffy, Edward Figueira, James Gibson, John Harper, Walter Kulieseis, William McCool, John Muleahy, Dave Quinn, William Stalker, Robert Stuart, Arthur Sullivan, Norman Williams, Robert Wood and Donald Flaherty, manager.

Varsity cross-country awards were given to:

Robert Clifford, Kendall Cass, John MacPartlin, Charles Morrell, Warren Goodie, John Dewhurst, William Connolly, Howard Gibson, and Lee Polisner.

Forty points were scored in the 1940 Michigan-Ohio game. Ohio didn't score any. This year 40 points again were scored—Ohio getting half of them.

Two Monopolize I. L. Honors

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—John Lindell, towering right-hander of the champion Newark Bears, and Freddy Hutchinson, high-priced farmhand of the Detroit Tigers, monopolized pitching honors in the 1941 International League season.

Lindell recorded the best earned-run average, 2.05; the highest percentage, .852; and the longest winning streak. He finished the season with 12 straight triumphs for a record of 23 wins and four defeats.

Hutchinson, whose brilliant hurling kept the Buffalo Bisons in the thick of the pennant race, won the most games, 26; pitched the most innings, 284; and the most complete games, 31; He started the most games, 32, and also allowed the greatest number of hits, 241, ending the season with an earned-run average of 2.44.

Roy Henshaw, veteran who performed for the Jersey City Giants, was second in effectiveness to Lindell, placing in front of Hutchinson with 2.34, while compiling a won-and-lost record of 13 and 9 with the fifth-place J's.

Virgil Trucks, Buffalo Rookie up from Beaumont of the Texas League, distinguished himself as the circuit's strikeout king, fanning 204. Tom Sunkel of Syracuse and Porter Vaughan of Toronto shared the doubtful distinction of "most generous," each passing out 119 bases on balls.

Other questionable achievements were: Charles Fischer lost the most runs, 119, while teammate Leafs, while winning none. James Kerr, Baltimore, allowed the most runs, 119 ,while teammate Orlin Collier allowed the most earned runs, 104. Tommy Byrne, Newark, made the most wild pitches, 12. Frank Pearce, who started with Jersey City and finished the year with Montreal, gave up the most sacrifice hits, 19.

Rochester's Matty Surkont and Charles Brumbeloe, Newark's Johnny Johnson and Ken Trinkle of Baltimore were all tied in hitting the most batsmen, each bagging 6.

Getting back to worthier feats, John Berly, Rochester's hardy perennial, pitched the most games, 61, and Hal White of Buafflo, Surkont, and Harold Vandenberg were tied for the most shutouts, getting five each. Included in Surkont's five whitewash jobs was a no-hit no-run effort, the only of the year.

Schoolboy Hockey Starts Soon

Schoolboy hockey is in for its biggest year when the three leagues resume action starting this week end.

The three league heads have arranged a 10-game schedule, with each school playing seven league encounters and three with teams from rival leagues. The first of the interleague games will be played Friday night at the Arena when the Bay State contingent officially opens the local school season. Belmont (Greater Boston League) vs B. C. H. (Bay State) and Brookline (Eastern) vs Quincy (Bay State).

The next day, the Greater Boston League opens up at the Garden at 1 o'clock and in the evening at the Arena, the Easterns start their sixth season. At the Garden Melrose plays host to rival Wakefield, making its first appearance in league competition. Wakefield has taken Brockton's place in the Eastern. In the other interleague contest Cambridge Latin plays Wellesley. At the Arena, Needham tangles with Hudson and those neighboring rivals, Medford and Malden, will go at it again, this time on ice.

The schedule for the week end:

Friday night, Dec. 12, at the Arena, 7 o'clock—Belmont vs. B. C. H.; Watertown vs. Framingham; Brookline vs. Quincy; Walpole vs. Waltham.

Saturday, Dec. 13, at the Garden 1 p. m.—Stoneham vs. Rindge; Newton vs. Arlington; Melrose vs. Wakefield; Cambridge vs. Wellesley. At the Arena, 7 p. m.—Dedham vs. Lexington; Somerville vs. Natick; Needham vs. Hudson; Malden vs. Medford.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Games Tonight

National League

Chicago at Boston.

American League

Springfield at Hershey

Eastern Amateur League

Atlantic City at Johnstown.
Jersey Skeeters at Washington

Last Night's Results

No games played.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia athletics send third-baseman Frank Higgins to Boston Red Sox in exchange for Bill Werber; Dodgers sign Heinie Manush, a free agent.

Braves Buy Holmes From Newark Club

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—The New York Yankees today announced the sale of Tommy Holmes, star outfielder of their Newark farm in the International League, to the Boston Braves for cash and a player to be named later.

The Yankee office said the deal was completed at the major league meetings in Chicago. Amount of cash involved was not announced. Holmes batted .302 in 154 games last season and scored 105 runs, only one short of the circuit's leader. His 190 hits, including 17 doubles, seven triples and nine home runs, topped the league.

Nelson and Kuczynski, Penn ends, could make any team in the country, in the opinion of their coach, Paul [illegible].

University of Southern California and U. C. L. A. Staged Another Grid Thriller

Early Season Showing of Two Discounted in Rival Contest

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The Pacific Coast Football Conference has ended and sports fans this week turned their attention to basketball, golf, tiddly-winks, and other interests. But, that is just a period of relaxation so they can throw themselves with full fervor into the customary Rose Bowl enthusiasm in three weeks.

All the faulty playing by both the University of Southern California and the University of California at Los Angeles during most of this season was forgotten last week end when the two schools met for the annual cross-city rivalry.

Third Tie Game

The two elevens locked horns on the browning Coliseum turf and emerged with a 7-7 tie—the third since they started their competition. In that time, U. C. L. A. has never been able to humble the Trojans.

They first met in 1929 when the Rose Bowl-bound Trojans made 784 yards from scrimmage and smothered the Bruins 76-0. The next year, it was almost as bad when the scoreboard read 52 for the Trojans; cipher for the Bruins.

That proved more than enough for the young school, and the two teams called a moratorium until 1936. With those six years for experience, the Bruins felt they were ready to meet the mighty Trojans and really show them some competition. A crowd of 77,000 fans thronged the Coliseum for the event.

Took Early Lead

The Westwood lads took the lead in the first half when Bob Williams climaxed a 40-yard drive by smashing over from the two-yard line. The Trojans retaliated in the second half. The final score, 7-7.

U. S. C. easily tallied 19 points in the 1937 tilt and felt that the game was "on ice." However, in the closing minutes, Bruin Kenny Washington cut loose with long passes, once for 62 yards, to Hal Hirshon and the game developed into a wild thriller that ended 19-13.

The year 1938 was a bad one for the Bruins and they lost to their rivals 42-7, but the following year, both teams were riding the crest of the wave. They both were unbeaten, although the Trojans had been tied once and the Bruins three times, when they faced each other to fight it out for the Rose Bowl. In the first half, Grenny Lansdell drove to the one-yard line for Troy only to fumble into the end zone for a touchback. In the final minutes of the game, Joe Bruin advanced to the Trojan four, but a fourth down pass from Washington to Don Macpherson was batted down in the end zone by Bobby Robertson and the 103,303 fans were treated to what probably was the most thrilling scoreless tie in football history.

Last season, the Trojans won 28-12.

Build For Climax

With this resume, it is easy to see that both teams build up all season for this climax. The game Saturday was a thriller from the opening, when the Trojans made four first downs in quick succession—only to lose the ball on a costly fumble—until the final gun when El Trojan again marched toward pay dirt, racing the clock Robertson fired a sharp pass into the end zone. A Trojan almost had his fingers on it, when Ted Forbes of U. C. L. A. grabbed it, realized that he had it over his own goal line, and quickly dropped it on the one foot line. The game ended right there, with few of the fans knowing just what had happened.

First down statistics gave U. S. C. 16 to the opponents' 11.

The work of Bobby Robertson, Trojan back, during the afternoon, proved again that he is truly a great grid star. Because he is a member of a team which turned in an unimpressive record this season, he is shunned by the pickers of the All-America teams. But, if a player ever deserved that rating, Robertson does. All season he has proved his worth as an offensive runner and passer, while on defense, he is equally adept. As one who has seen all Coast Conference teams in action this year, as well as several squads from other sections, this column unreservedly rates Robertson as the best of any back. He leaves U. S. C. with an enviable record.

Before leaving the local football picture, it might be well to review, briefly, the season as it affected the two Los Angeles teams. Here's their record:

Southern California	
13—Oregon State	7
0—Ohio State	33
6—Oregon	20
7—Washington State	6
0—California	14
0—Stanford	13
18—Notre Dame	20
13—Washington	14
7—U. C. L. A.	7
64	134

U. C. L. A.	
7—Washington State	6
0—Stanford	33
14—Montana	7
7—Washington	14
14—Oregon	7
7—California	27
0—Oregon State	19
29—Camp Haan	0
13—Santa Clara	31
7—U. S. C.	7
98	151

* * *

Receiving what is believed to be the worst defeat any University of Oregon grid team has ever experienced, the Webfoots were trounced to the tune of 71-7 by a powerful University of Texas squad at Austin Saturday. In another intersectional tilt, Texas A. & M. defeated Washington State 7-0.

* * *

Not wishing to let the current football season end without seeing at least once little Jackie Fellows, sensational City College back, we covered the C. C.-Sacramento tilt last Friday night at Gilmore Stadium.

Without mincing words, it can be affirmed that everything said about the fleet little jackrabbit is absolutely true. However, he was "off" his game that night because he completed only eight out of 28 attempted passes for 161 yards gain, but three of those tosses went for touchdowns. And he can "scat" with any of the "scat" backs in the country.

The score, incidentally, was 33-7, leaving the City College with an undefeated season.

* * *

Comedian Bob Hope has it all figured out why the Trojans won't go to the Rose Bowl Jan. 1. Speaking at a U. S. C. homecoming banquet last week he said, "The Trojans won't be in the Rose Bowl because they don't want to be. The team beat Oregon State in the first game to show its power, then eased up because it didn't want to fight the traffic to Pasadena New Year's Day." **Alex Swan, 3d**

Hat Trick Feats Give Lou Trudel A. L. Leadership

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 9 (AP)—Lou Trudel of the Washington Lions is on top of the American Hockey League scoring heap, and it's no wonder when you consider that he's pulled the hat trick (three goals in a single game) twice during this comparatively new season.

At that, Trudel's 24 points puts him only one up on Norm Calladine of the Providence Reds, and only three up on Adam Brown of Indianapolis and Ab Collings, another Providence skater.

There's no such close race in the penalty department, however. Ed Bush of Providence has spent a total of 48 minutes, almost two and a half periods, sitting in the box when he should have been on the ice; and that's 18 minutes more than the records of his two nearest rivals.

The leading scorers:

	G.	A.	Pts.
Trudel, Washington	10	14	24
Calladine, Providence	14	9	23
Brown, Indianapolis	9	12	21
Collings, Providence	5	16	21
DeMarco, Providence	11	9	20
K. Kilrea, Indianapolis	7	13	20
Frost, Hershey	10	9	19
Boucher, Providence	7	12	19
Patterson, New Haven	5	13	18
Pettinger, Hershey	3	15	18

Miss Jacobs No. 1

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Helen Hull Jacobs, former national and Wimbledon champion, has been given top ranking on the Middle States women's tennis list.

The erstwhile Californian now is a resident of Greenville, Del., and this change broughth about the district dethroning of Hope Knowles, Philadelphia, who was ranked No. 2.

Mrs. Francis Vosters, Jr., the former Bunny Harshaw, also of Philadelphia, drew the No. 3 position.

Others in the first 10, in order, are Barbara Strobhar, Cecelia Riegel, Peggy Welsh, all of Philadelphia; Joy Hartman, Pittsburgh, and Cecile Bowes and Mrs. John W. Clegg, Jr., all of Philadelphia.

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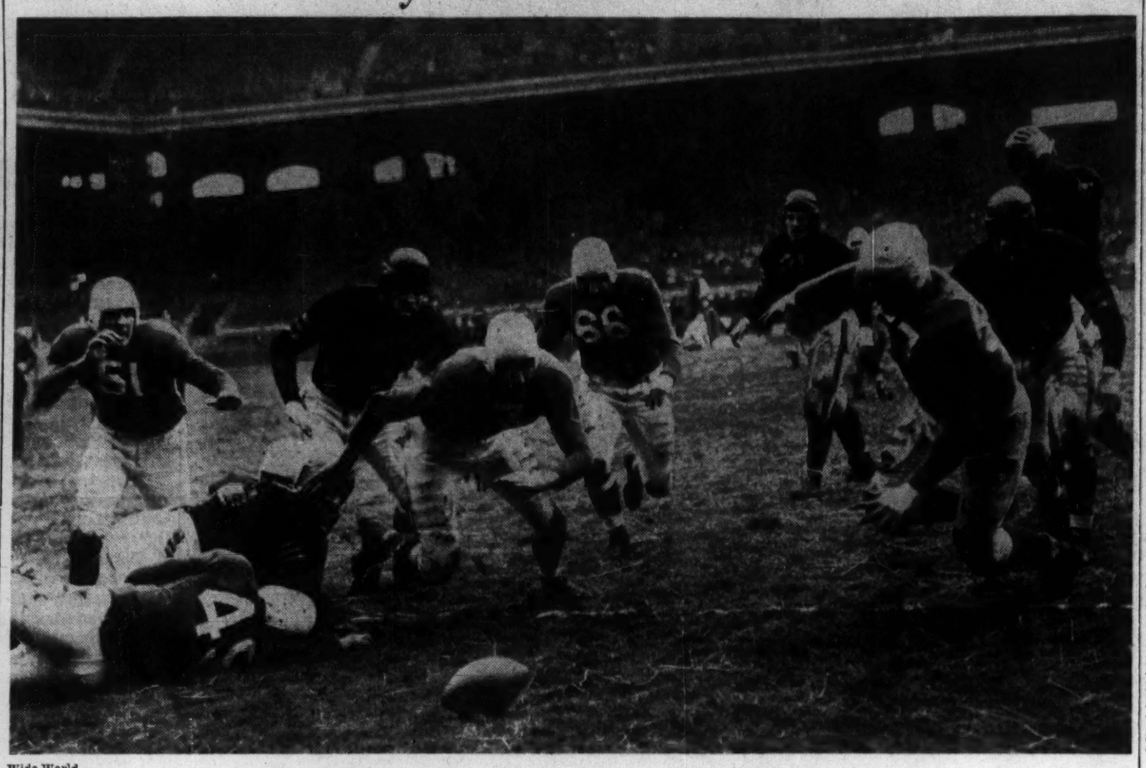

Wide World

Chicago Bears Clinch Play-Off Despite Fumble

CHICAGO—The Chicago Bears, fighting to retain their title, got a scare from their local rivals, but managed to whip the Cardinals, 34 to 24 at Comiskey Park. The victory in the season's final game put the Bears in a tie with Green Bay for the western division title. The teams will meet in a play-off in Chicago next Sunday for the right to meet the Giants for the pro title. Photo shows the scramble in the Bears' end zone when Sid Luckman, trapped behind his goal line, fumbled. Bill Davis, No. 57, right, recovered for the Cardinals' first touchdown in the opening period. No. 7 is Dewell, Cardinal end, under whose right hand Luckman can be seen.

Stranded Gridders Doing Police Work

By the Associated Press

San Jose, Calif., Dec. 9

Two mainland college football squads stranded by war in Hawaii have been assigned to police duty in Honolulu.

Word that the 25 San Jose players and 26 from Willamette University of Salem, Ore., had been mustered into the police force came in a cablegram to Mrs. Ben Winkleman, wife of the San Jose coach.

Willamette played the University of Hawaii Saturday and had another game billed there with San Jose State College Dec. 16.

So. California Winter Sports List Schedule

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 9 (AP)—Southern California's winter sports program presumably will not be affected by the war with Japan.

Outstanding among these events are:

Jan. 1, Pasadena, Rose Bowl football game between Oregon State and Duke.

Jan. 4, Los Angeles, pro bowl football game between National professional Football League champions and League All Stars.

Jan. 9-12, Los Angeles Hillcrest Country Club, $10,000 open golf tournament.

On succeeding week ends, the Oakland open, San Francisco match play, and Del Mar (Bing Crosby's) open golf tournaments.

Officials at University of California at Los Angeles said they had been assured they would be supplied railroad transportation for the Bruins' Dec. 20 football game with Florida U. at Jacksonville.

Advance ticket sales for all of these events were reported good.

Sponsors said they would cancel any or all of these events if requested by federal officials.

The Rose Bowl annually is packed to its 90,000 capacity. The pro bowl game will be played in Los Angeles' 103,000-seat coliseum. Previously it has been played in the 18,500-seat Gilmore Stadium.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 8

Southwestern 55, St. Edwards 28.
East Central Oklahoma 38, East Texas State 36.
Oklahoma Aggies 35, Freshmen 17.
Southwestern 56, Phillips University 45.
Baylor 40, Southwest State Teachers 39.
Maryville Teachers 27, Missouri Valley 25.
Ottawa University 32, Haskell 26.
Brooklyn College 43, Newark University 31.
Stevens Point (Wis.) Teachers 41, Carroll 40.
Pittsburgh Teachers 39, Washburn University 27.
Blue Ridge College (New Windsor, Md.) 40, John Marshall 73.
McKendree 17, Washington (St. Louis) 43.
Hamline 42, Mankato Teachers 37.
Indiana Tech 21, Desales 71.
Akron 53, Muskingum 51.
Iowa State College 46, Drake Univ. 30.
Loyola 64, Arkansas State 19.
Minnesota 56, South Dakota Univ. 38.
Hope 50, Grand Rapids J. C. 27.
Duke 37, Georgetown 31.
Purdue 41, Wabash 29.
Indiana Central 26, Ill. State Normal 24.
Hudson Col (J. City) 33, Rider Col. 4.
Sam Houston State 50, Texas A.&M. 33.
Northwestern 61, Western Michigan 39.
Michigan State 29, Cen. Mich. Col. 23.
Long Is. 67, Lawrence Tech (Detroit) 30

To Run at New Orleans

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—Jack Campbell, Fordham quarter-miler, also is going to the Sugar Bowl. He has been invited to compete against Gene Littler of Nebraska, the Sugar Bowl 440-yard champion, in the New Orleans Sports Show.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts.	For	Agst
Boston	9	3	0	18	43	23
Toronto	9	3	0	18	45	26
New York	7	5	0	14	46	33
Chicago	7	6	1	15	34	32
Detroit	5	7	1	11	30	39
Brooklyn	3	9	1	7	30	48
Montreal	1	10	1	3	26	48

Miami Open Golf This Week; Record Crowd Is Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 9—One of the greatest fields of "name" golf pros and amateurs ever to assemble at the Miami Springs municipal golf course, will tee off Thursday morning, Dec. 11, in the eighteenth annual Miami $10,000 golf open. It is a field that will battle for four consecutive days over the 18-hole layout, the low scoring pro taking down the $2,500 first-place cash and the winning amateur, the H. Sayre Wheeler Trophy.

Automatically leading the roster of nationally-known pros will be Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio, as the defending champion. The former U. S. open and P. G. A. titleholder came down the 36-hole "stretch drive" of the 1940 Miami open to tally a 271 and victory. Placed as pre-tourney co-favorites with Nelson are, Ben Hogan of Hersey, Pa., the nation's current leading money winner, and Slamin' Sammy Snead of Hot Springs, Va., two-time former Miami open champion, holder of the Miami open tournament record at 267 and chief challenger to Hogan for the year's stroke-average title as well as the Harry Vardon Trophy.

Hogan and Snead were among the early entrants and will start the 72-hole play with more than 10 days of practice rounds at Miami Springs. With both battling for the $2,500 first-place money, they also will claim high interest in their competition for the Harry Vardon Trophy, the major point award posted each year by the National P. G. A. Hogan has 494 points to Snead's 416, but a victory for Snead in the Miami open with Hogan trailing out of the first three places, will give him the trophy. That Snead is serious in his challenge is supported by his recent two practice rounds of 67, three under par.

Ranked as close challengers to this favored trio are: Clayton Heafner of Greensboro, N. C., and Johnny Bulla of Chicago. Heafner narrowly missed the crown last year, finishing second by one stroke while he also is the only one in the last week of practice to equal Snead's 67. Bulla, fifth in the nation's money-winning standings, enters the play as the winner of the only other $10,000 event this year, the Los Angeles open. He also has two par 70 practice rounds as warmups for his title challenge. Two others to be ranked with these are Craig Wood, the U. S. open champion, and Vic Ghezzi, the National P. G. A. titleholder. Both have been regular entrants in the Miami open for several years and have been consistent money finishers although the title has escaped them. Wood will be making his first tournament start since becoming pro of the country's newest golf course, nearby Normandy Isles Golf Club.

Although the light of favoritism falls on this group, it is far from definite that the winner will be among them. In the roster also shooting at the major title and cash are: Johnny Revolta of Evanston, Ill., former Miami open king; Tommy Armour of Boca Raton, Fla., and Willie Klein of Wheatley Hills, L. I., as former two-time Miami open champions; Bobby Cruickshank of Delray Beach, Fla.; Gene Sazaren of Brookfield Center, Conn., the lone four-time Miami open winner; Paul Runyan, of White Plains, N. Y.; Johnny Farrell of Hollywood, Fla., former U. S. open champion; Frank Walsh, of Rumson, N. J.; Jimmy Hines, of Great Neck, L. I., and the majority of golfdom's titleholders of recent years.

Star in Defense Work

Wide World

Cleveland Second Baseman in Plant

EUCLID, Ohio—Ray Mack, star second baseman of the Cleveland Indians, checking a grinding machine in the new $13,000,000 factory here of the Thompson Aircraft Products Company, where he is employed during the baseball off season. Ray is a graduate of the Case School of Applied Science, and knows what this business is all about.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Year Ago Today

Reds trade Lew Riggs to Dodgers for Pep Young; Tom Harmon of Michigan voted nation's No. 1 athlete; Alexis Thompson, 26, buys Pittsburgh pro football franchise.

Three Years Ago

Ki Aldrich, Texas Christian center, No. 1 man in pro football draft and selected by Chicago Cardinals.

North-South Roster List All Made Up

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—The two 23-member squads to compete in the fourth annual North-South classic Dec. 27 are complete.

Jack Hunt, Marshall College halfback who will play on the north side, accepted an invitation yesterday. Practice sessions will commence Dec. 20.

The squads:

North: ends—Homer Keating, Detroit; Bill Friedman, Michigan State; Ray Jenkins, Cornell; Joe Squires, Duquesne; tackles—Walter Moelling, Pennsylvania; Jim Trimble, Indiana; Jack Cohen, Pennsylvania; Ed Lechnor, Minnesota; Guards—Pete Wolff, Cornell; Gordon Paschka, Minnesota; George Zorich, Northwestern; Fritz Howard, Ohio State; centers—Vince Banonis, Detroit; Al Demoa, Duquesne; backs—John Hallabrin, Ohio State; Tuffy Chambers, Northwestern; Jim Richardson, Marquette; Frank Mazzuri, Boston College; Jack Hunt, Marshall; George Gonda, Duquesne; Andy Tomasic, Temple, and Jim Carrier, Wesleyan.

South: ends—H. C. Burrus, Hardin-Simmons; Preston Flanagan, Texas; Joe Blalock, Clemson; Roland Goss, S. M. U.; tackles—George Fritts, Clemson; Bill Arnold, Mississippi State; Charles Dufour, Tulane; C. H. Greene, Tulsa; guards—Bill Atkinson, Vanderbilt; Hall Jungnichal and Donald Cohenour, Texas; Jack Tittle, Tulane; centers—Ray Graves, Tennessee, and Bob Gude, Vanderbilt; backs—Lloyd Cheatham, Auburn; Harry Dunkle, N. C.; Johnny Butler, Tennessee; Junie Hovious and Merle Hapes, Mississippi; Jack Crain, Texas; Abish Prithcard, V. M. I.; Dave Spencer, Davidson, and Preston Johnston, S. M. U.

'Baseball in Victoria'

To the Sports Editor,
The Christian Science Monitor:

I have to hand a cutting from your paper, forwarded to this country by Archie Richardson to Mr. Ern. Cowley, who has kindly passed it on to me, of the results of our Annual Baseball Day held last June.

Nothing but good can come of the fact that you are giving publicity to the playing of 'ball in this State, as notes from your paper often appear in our local papers here, especially anything that has a flavor of "international" . . .

It is nice to know that the competition between the University of California and Victoria does count for something in your Country, and we here in Victoria will do everything we can, notwithstanding that so many of our players are tied up with war service, to keep the contests moving.

You will remember that the proceeds of our day were to be devoted towards the purchase of an Ambulance for presentation to our government. This meant the raising of £500, but I am happy to state that we surpassed this amount and collected £700, and the presentation of the outfit has been duly carried out. The members of this Association are proud of the effort of our players in bringing this appeal to a successful conclusion.

I close by again thanking you for your interesting paragraph, and trust that it will be the forerunner of many more interesting articles on "Baseball in Victoria."

REG. E. DARLING,
Hon. Secretary Victorian Baseball Association, Melbourne, Australia.

Baseball Market Quiet; New Emergency Discussed

CHICAGO, Dec. 9 (AP)—The big men of baseball, who have a tough time at any normal major league gathering finding time to discuss trades, have been so wrapped up in the Pacific developments the last two days that they haven't been able to produce any noteworthy moves.

But not so Mr. Robert Feller of the Cleveland Indians, who probably has more reason to be concerned about the war than any of the executives. He's 1-A draft material, but rather than submit to the formal machinery, Bobby is enlisting, and he's made up his mind when, where and how.

Just to provide one element of suspense at the baseball meeting, he said he'd announce his decision tonight—by which time any of the 16 major league club owners, managers or other official hirelings may be ready to confer with some other kind of press release.

Hartnett Pilots

One move that won't be announced, however, is the reaffiliation of Leo (Gabby) Hartnett with the New York Giants, who released the former Cub catcher and manager last fall and then became involved in rumors which said they might invite him back. Gabby already has a place for next summer: his appointment as manager of the Indianapolis club of the American Association was announced yesterday.

What else? Well, the boys in the lobby have traded Johnny Mize for Dolph Camilli again, but the head men of the St. Louis Cardinals and Brooklyn Dodgers haven't seen things that way yet, and the deal still is strictly a rumor proposition.

Jimmy Dykes of the White Sox embroiled himself in a lengthy gabfest with Del Baker, manager of the Detroit Tigers, which looked for a while like the news men might have to hie themselves to their typewriters. But James came away uttering nothing, and Baker was equally silent. There were hints this parley might resume today.

Major-Minor Law

The chieftains were given an opportunity for a formal gathering today, when the National League was scheduled to hold its first session. A joint session with the American League and Commissioner K. M. Landis is due Thursday. Fodder for discussion was the new projected major-minor league agreement on farm club players and the matter of patriotism, the latter a vastly preferred subject on all sides.

What effect the new emergency would have on baseball was a matter for conjecture, yet in general the old heads of baseball agreed on two points—that the game would do whatever the Government wanted it to do, and that for the time being, at least, it would not be seriously handicapped.

William G. Bramham, President of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues (the minors), said that he had reason to believe the nation wanted baseball to be continued as a relaxation for the people.

Others said the war might halt night baseball in some sections if blackouts should become necessary and the clubs which have arranged to train next spring on the Pacific Coast were a bit disturbed.

Rollie Hemsley, catcher traded by the Cleveland Indians to the Cincinnati Reds last week, agreed to contract terms for next season after a conference with General Mangaer Warren Giles and Manager Bill McKechnie.

Salary terms were not divulged, but observers believed that Hemsley had been asked to take a cut from his last year's salary with Cleveland.

School Coach for Holy Cross

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 9 (AP)—Holy Cross, reputed to be set with its finest freshman football material in many years, today had emulated Ohio State by selecting a head coach from the schoolboy ranks, Anthony H. (Ank) Scanlan, who has been guiding St. Joseph's preparatory school teams in Philadelphia for the past 14 years.

Scanlan, said by Holy Cross authorities to have rejected several previous college bids, will succeed Joe Sheeketski, the Notre Dame product, whose three-year contract expires on Dec. 31. Sheeketski recently informed the Very Rev. Fr. Joseph R. N. Maxwell, the Holy Cross President, that he placed fortunes of Holy Cross above all else, "even my own interest."

No Terms Announced

In a chat by long distance, Scanlan said he had been engaged by Thomas J. McCabe, Holy Cross Athletic Director, several days ago but would not sign a formal contract until he visits Worcester for the first time on Dec. 15. Scanlan refused to reveal the terms or the length of the agreement he will sign on that date but he did state that it would not include any war clause.

"I know little about the football situation at Holy Cross," Scanlan explained, "and I have no set ideas. I always have rigged up my system according to my material. I cannot say anything about my plans or even think about the assistants I will want until I see Holy Cross."

Two City Titles

During his schoolboy coaching career, Scanlan developed teams that won six Philadelphia Catholic League championships and two city titles. Before he entered the coaching ranks, 14 years ago, he was a star halfback on teams representing St. Joseph's College, which is affiliated with the preparatory school of that name.

One of his current assistants there is Lud Wray, former Pennsylvania star who once coached a Boston entry in the National Professional Football League.

After submitting his resignation, Sheeketski emphasized the fact that he has "nothing in mind for the immediate future."

He's Learning Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANDOLPH FIELD, Texas—Demoted from teacher to student was Lonnie Edmondson, Memphis, Texas, former West Texas State football star. Once upon a time a health and physical education director and instructor, Edmondson now is a student at the "West Point of the Air," where he's gaining first-hand information on how to be a successful Aviation Cadet and future flying officer with the U. S. Army Air Corps.

Five N. L. Stars Are Sharing Tie In Scoring Race

MONTREAL, Dec. 9 (AP)—Five National Hockey League players are tied for first in the scoring race and another quintet of point makers are only a tally behind.

Gordie Drillon of Toronto and Bryan Hextall of the New York Rangers, who shared the lead a week ago, were unable to add to their total and were forced to make room for Don Grosso of Detroit, Neil Colville of the Rangers, and Boston's Bill Cowley at 14 points each.

Cowley was the league champion last season.

The leaders, showing games, goals, assists and total points:

	Games	G	A	Pts.
Drillon, Toronto	12	6	8	14
Hextall, Rangers	12	6	8	14
Grosso, Detroit	13	5	9	14
Cowley, Boston	12	4	10	14
N. Colville, Rangers	13	3	11	14
Patrick, Rangers	11	8	5	13
Apps, Toronto	10	7	6	13
Thoms, Chicago	12	6	7	13
P. Watson, Rangers	12	5	8	13
Abel, Detroit	13	5	8	13

Exhibition Basketball

By the Associated Press

Result Dec. 8

Denver American Legion 41, Hollywood Twentieth Century Fox 32.

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1DG

The Home Forum

Prudence Matches For Once

IN THE OLD DAYS before Emma came to keep house for Prudence and Henry, we were accustomed to find the Proctor living-room in a state of genial disorder. It was a neighborhood joke, in those days, that their mantel usually held something grotesquely unsuitable. Between the candlesticks and below the chrysanthemums in the water color, we had seen everything from a dog-food tin to an evening slipper. Magazines, seed catalogues, a trowel, or a pair of garden gloves often shared space with the cushions on the divan. A pair of rubbers or a tennis racket were quite likely to decorate the corner between the book-shelves and the mahogany desk. It is different now. Emma has brought dignity and order to Prudence's living-room. Its serenity, however, only partly makes up to us for the disappointment we feel when we enter the room; no longer can we look expectantly at the coffee table to discover a tulip bulb or Steinway's catnip mouse beside a glass bowl of flowers.

So, Ann and Helen and I were delighted the other afternoon, when we dropped in at Prudence's, to discover her living-room in something of the old pleasant confusion. A brown suit box, spilling white tissue, sprawled in the middle of the floor. Steinway was sniffing a charming, still price-marked, brown turban on the couch. The gold chintz chair held a hatbox, and the fireplace shelf a worn pair of chamois gloves.

* * *

Prudence greeted us from the window-seat where she perched, tailor-fashion, stroking, as if it were a kitten, a large alligator-skin bag. The bag slipped from her lap to the floor, unnoticed by her, as she held out her arms for Ann's baby.

"Don't drop her, Prudence, will you? You look as if you weren't quite out of your day-dream," Ann said.

"Of course I won't drop her," Prudence said, as the baby settled contentedly back into her arms. "I was thinking of how nice I'm going to look on Friday night. See my new clothes! The green blouse is there in the box by the wood basket. The suit—just look at that luscious brown suit with gold carved buttons—is hanging on the sun-room door, and these are the shoes!" She unfolded her legs and stood upright on feet shod in trim brown suede pumps. "If you look closely, you'll see that the green buckle on the turban exactly matches the green of the blouse; and do you see the green bone clasp on the pocketbook?"

We rushed around, assembling the costume, exclaiming, admiring, and, above all, wondering. Prudence, I suppose, cares less about clothes than any of the women in our group. She often imagines costumes and describes to us fabulous, enchanting creations which she is sometime going to have; but, actually, she wears on almost all occasions comfortable well-worn jerseys and tweed skirts she has owned for years. Her favorite shoes are tennis shoes. "Wonderful for gardening," she says.

"I'm overcome," said Ann, pushing the hatbox off the chair nearest the book rack. I knew Ann would be reaching for a magazine soon, because she can't restrain her urge to read, no matter where she is.

"Prudence, you're going to *match!*" said Helen.

"That's it," said Prudence.

"You really went to town and bought clothes for yourself?" I questioned. Having shopped with Prudence, I know well how she always buys things for everyone but herself.

* * *

"It's the Hatches," she said, carefully putting the baby, asleep now, in the dog basket long since outgrown by Splendid. We pondered, as she went to the sun-room for an afghan, which she folded and placed gently over the baby. "The lamb," she murmured.

"The Hatches, Prudence? What are they?" prodded Ann, still too interested to read.

"Old friends of Henry's. We haven't seen them for four years. We are dining with them in town on Friday night. They live in New York. She, Natalie, Mrs. Hatch, looks like a woman in a magazine. Her hair is an ebony sheen. Her fingernails are polished perfection. She's like her name, exotic, wonderful. She wears creations. The last time I saw her—" Prudence was off on one of her murmured descriptions.

"So," concluded Prudence, "I thought at least, for once, I'd *match*. I'd do Henry proud."

"It doesn't matter whether you match or not, Prudence," said Helen. "You always look like Greer Garson, before Hollywood arched her eyebrows; and that's good enough for anyone."

* * *

"Really?" said Prudence. "How lovely!" She smiled quietly for a moment and then said: "I don't think it does matter very much. I see sleek, well-groomed women, and I always think it's nice they look so well. Maybe I envy them for a moment; but my eyes don't light on them the way they do on, well, Emma's sweet face, for instance, or on people with living eyes or fine character lines in their faces. There was a woman on the train this morning. I can't remember a thing about her clothes, but her face was lovely—brown, bony, strong, unforgettable."

We agreed, of course, and the three of us thought of Prudence, who might dress nonchalantly and absent-mindedly, but whose expressive face, generous mouth, untidy hair, and utter charm inevitably drew the eyes and interest of anyone within a room's radius.

"Shall I give you a preview?" she said. "I've everything but the beaver jacket Henry gave me for Christmas last year. That's coming out of storage tomorrow."

* * *

We wondered, on the way home, just how much of that outfit Prudence would forget to wear on Friday night. "It's too cold for tennis shoes," said Helen, "and she's in love with the purse."

They tell me that I went on purpose to the train that Friday night to drive my husband home, knowing the people taking the six o'clock train to town would be there. Perhaps I did. And it was a good thing. Two minutes before my husband's train pulled in, Prudence and Henry came out of the waiting-room. It was the hat she had left behind. She was trim and brown and stylish to her hair line. There she became rakish in a black sport hat, with a crumpled brim and a scarred red quill. I could see how it had happened. Without a look into the mirror, in pleased excitement, she had jammed on her old felt as she always did when she hurried out of the door.

* * *

"Here, Prudence," I said, as I lifted the hat from her head and replaced it with my own, just a hat, but brown and fairly new. "It hasn't green on it, but it matches, and I think it's your size."

"Oh, thank you!" Prudence said, as she tucked up her hair. "It's prettier than mine." She turned to Henry, whose face had broadened from surprise to amusement, caused as much, I suppose, by the look of feminine concern on my face as by the quick switching of hats. Prudence said: "Henry, how *could* you let me?"

"I didn't notice," he answered. "Honestly, I couldn't wait to show you to the Hatches. You looked absolutely perfect to me."

C. C. R.

Recalling Summer

On the ridge it may be a bit of yarrow
White against frost-burnt grass; or it may be
Pennyroyal with its stream of fragrance,
The Christmas ferns bright on the hill, the pitcher plants
Still green among the marsh stones.
These are what I find, recalling summer.

D. S.

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Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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By Courtesy of the Vose Galleries, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A HALL AT THE LINDENS, IN WASHINGTON, D. C.: *A Water Color by Ruth Perkins Safford*

MRS. RUTH PERKINS SAFFORD has made a series of water colors of historic American domestic interiors. She has recorded faithfully the details of architecture, furnishings, and decorations so that the total effect is realistically conveyed. This view of the hall in the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Morris admirably shows the scenic wallpaper which was the mode in Colonial mansions.

Pilgrimage for the Lost Sheep of Iceland

AT THE beginning of the Christmas season, that is, when the weather permitted, if possible on the first Sunday of Advent, Benedikt would pack food, changes of socks and several pairs of new leather shoes in a knapsack, and with these a small oil stove with a can of kerosene. . . . Then he would take the way to the mountains, the desolate mountains of Iceland, where at this season of the year nothing was to be found but birds of prey, . . . foxes, and a few scattered sheep, lost and wandering about.

And it was for the sake of these very sheep that he went forth, animals which had not been found at the regular autumn ingathering. . . . Benedikt was always alone on this Advent Journey of his—that is, no man went with him. To be sure he had his dog along and his bell-wether. The dog he had at this time was called Leo. . . . The wether was named Gnarly; that was because he was so tough. . . .

And now they had come to the place where they were to spend the night and they were struggling up the rise which led to the farmyard — Benedikt, Gnarly, and Leo. The farm buildings stood on a little elevation with the slopes of the high mountains shutting them in in a sort of half circle. . . .

His knapsack suddenly weighed so heavily. He laid it down on the horse block and turned toward the door. But he did not need to knock. As far back as he could remember he had not needed to do this at Botn, at least not on Advent Sunday. The door opened at that very moment and Sigrid, the farmer's wife, came to meet him.

"God's blessing on you," was Benedikt's greeting and his cold, bony hand closed for a moment on her fingers still warm from the house.

"God's welcome to you," answered the farmer's wife. . . .

Just then Pjetur, the farmer, came up calmly and deliberately, a little behind his wife, as was always the custom here at Botn on the first day of Advent. Right behind him also appeared his oldest son, Benedikt, and after him a whole flock of children; but they were immediately shooed back into the house, for the night was too cold. . . .

"First of all you will naturally want to get Gnarly under shelter," said the farmer, and stepped up beside the wether in a friendly way. But he was tactful and understood sheep. He was careful not to touch him, even though his fingers itched to do so. . . .

With the wether close behind them, they strolled calmly and comfortably along to one of the outbuildings, to where a guest room was prepared and ready for Gnarly every year. It was a corner divided off from the sheep barn, where he had water, a manger, and a stall for himself without having to force his way in among his fellow creatures, less important than he by reason of his achievements, and struggle with them for his food, and yet where he had suitable companionship. The water had been placed there earlier, so that the frost was out of it; and now the manger was filled with fresh, sweet hay.

Gnarly sedately plunged his muzzle into the water and quenched his thirst, and then pensively went at the good food. Pjetur looked at him, looked at Benedikt—"So you two think the weather is all right for a trip to the mountains?"

"You will have to ask Gnarly about that," said Benedikt lightly. "I have only human understanding."

"It is not to be despised either, if only you make good use of it," said Pjetur, who perhaps had already asked Gnarly and got an answer.—From "The Good Shepherd," by GUNNAR GUNNARSSON. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

The Moment Incarnate

The morning was muffled with fog,
The wordless moment
Was one of wonder,
And the friendly roadway under
Our feet was silent,

When out of the mist came
Its spirit, a buck in easy rhythm
Floating over a fence to the right,
With ballet-hoofs so small and light,
Measuring the earth, fathom on fathom.

It was all so wraithlike
As afterward to tax belief,
And we would hardly dare
To see if his tracks were there
In the dirt and molded leaf.

FRANK CHEAVENS

Life's Quiet Resting Places

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS to no future bliss that the Psalmist pointed when his spiritual joy found voice in the twenty-third Psalm. His God-inspired discernment grasped the great fact that good is available to men today. Jubilantly he exclaimed (Psalms 23:1, 2): "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: he leadeth me beside the still waters." All of us yearn for these quiet resting places, where confident expectation and enjoyment may replace the anxieties and disappointments of our daily life. In vain do mortals pin their hopes on some material security which has money for its basis. In vain do they seek peace based on expediency and fear. In vain do they look to others to supply their wants and to safeguard them from toil. Sooner or later all must come to realize that only God, Spirit, can still human longings; and that God, with unfailing bounty and abundance, is immediately available to all who seek Him.

Christian Science has come to the world to restore our faith in the Biblical promises of safety and plenty. It is redeeming those who accept its teachings from bondage to uncertainty, unhappiness, and lack. It does this through the revelation that God, good, is infinite divine Principle, that God can be understood, and that His loving purpose is already fulfilled. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written these comforting words in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 15): "Christians rejoice in secret beauty and bounty, hidden from the world, but known to God." And she goes on, "Practice not profession, understanding not belief, gain the ear and right hand of omnipotence and they assuredly call down infinite blessings." He who may anxiously inquire whether "infinite blessings" can satisfy an unpaid rent bill, heal a bereaved heart, or prove unnecessary a surgical operation, is comforted with the emphatic, "Yes," of Christian Science. For when human longings are lifted above matter to a glimpse of the allness of Soul, peace reigns within. This bringing of his consciousness to the Christ, Truth, enables the seeker to declare, "I am satisfied." As his thought changes from a belief of deficiency or loss to the recognition of ever-present spiritual good, an improved situation unfolds around him, and blots out the material evidences of discord. Mrs. Eddy has written (Science and Health, p. 427), "Immortal Mind, governing all, must be acknowledged as supreme in the physical realm, so-called, as well as in the spiritual."

We should never allow ourselves to become mentally reconciled or resigned to sickness or sin. Our quiet resting places will never be won as long as we, in belief, give power to evil to hold us in prison. Joyous expectation of good should fill our thoughts when we awake each morning, and should bring to our lips loving greetings to all whom we encounter. It will enable us also to stand erect and unburdened, and to move in the rhythm of pure harmony as we busy ourselves with our daily tasks. It is by drawing closer to God that the harshness and sting and tedious dullness of our lives will give place to the constantly renewed blossoming of hope and fulfillment. There is no idleness or apathy in the quiet resting places which God, divine Life, provides for us. They do not mark the end of one toilsome journey and the beginning of another. They are of the kingdom of God within us, without beginning and without end, always inspiring and always new.

Material sense may have tempted us to seek our resting places, as did the prodigal son in the parable which Jesus shared with his disciples, in self-indulgence and sloth. Material sense, because it is finite, dwells apart from God. Since it is illusion, its shadows, as they appear and disappear, leave us forsaken and empty-handed. We are told in the parable that when the prodigal had "spent all, there arose a mighty famine in that land; and he began to be in want" (Luke 15:14). Even in his dire need, he had not far to seek for a quiet resting place. The wayward son returned at last to his home, and found his father ready to greet him, welcome him, and establish him in security and abundance. So it will ever be for every wayfarer, however far he may have strayed into the deserts or on the stormy seas of material sense. There are quiet resting places awaiting him. He has but to seek the spiritual understanding of God's nature which Christian Science unfolds. For thousands who were sick, suffering from diseases believed to be organic or chronic, quiet resting places of health and restoration have been found through Christian Science. Others who were in want have found themselves lovingly led by Christian Science "beside the still waters," where abundant supply became theirs. And all Life's quiet resting places are found and blessed through diligent study of the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's textbook, Science and Health.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Livets stille Hvilesteder

Oversættelsen af Artiklen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

SALMISTEN HENVISTE ikke til nogen fremtidig Lyksalighed, da hans aandelige Glæde gav sig Udtryk i den treogtyvende Salme. Inspireret af Gud forstod han klart den store Kendsgerning, at det gode er tilgængeligt for alle Mennesker i Dag. Han udbrød glædesstraalende (Salmernes Bog 23:1, 2): "Herren er min Hyrde, mig skal intet fattes, han lader mig ligge paa grønne Vange. Til Hvilens Vande leder han mig." Vi længes alle efter disse stille Hvilesteder, hvor tillidsfuld Forventning og Glæde kan erstatte det daglige Livs Ængstelser og Skuffelser. De dødelige sætter forgæves deres Lid til en eller anden materiel Sikkerhed eller Betryggelse, der er baseret paa Penge. De søger forgæves Fred baseret paa egoistiske Hensyn og Frygt. De venter forgæves, at andre skal tilfredsstille deres Behov og beskytte dem mod Slid og Stræben. Før eller senere maa alle lære at Gud, Aand, alene kan stille de menneskelige Længsler, og at Gud med usvigelig Barmhjertighed og Overflod er øjeblikkelig nærværende for at hjælpe alle, som søger Ham.

Kristen Videnskab er kommet til Verden for at genoprette vor Tro paa de bibelske Løfter om Sikkerhed og Overflod. Den frigør dem, der tager imod dens Lære, fra Trældom under Usikkerhed, Utilfredshed og Mangel. Den gør dette igennem Aabenbaringen af, at Gud, det gode, er uendeligt guddommeligt Princip, at Gud kan forstaas, og at Hans kærlige Formaal allerede er fuldbyrdet. Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, har skrevet disse trøstende Ord i Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, S. 15): "De Kristne fryder sig over en usynlig Skønhed og Rigdom, der er skjult for Verden, men som Gud kender." Og hun fortsætter: "Udøvelse og ikke Bekendelse, Forstaaelse og ikke Tro, vinder Almagtens Øre og højre Haand og nedkalder visselig uendelige Velsignelser." Den, der ængstelig maatte spørge, om "uendelige Velsignelser" kan dække en ubetalt Huslejeregning, helbrede et sørgende Hjerte, eller bevise Unødvendigheden af en kirurgisk Operation, bliver trøstet ved at høre Kristen Videnskabs eftertrykkelige: "Ja." For naar de menneskelige Længsler bliver løftet over Materien og faar et Glimt af Sjælens Althed, da hersker Freden i det Indre. Ved saaledes at løfte sin Bevidsthed til Kristus, Sandheden, er det muligt for Søgeren at erklære: "Jeg er tilfreds." Som han forandrer sin Tanke fra en Tro paa Mangel eller Tab til Anerkendelsen af det altid nærværende, aandelige gode, udfolder der sig for ham en forbedret Situation, der udsletter de materielle Tegn paa Disharmoni. Mrs. Eddy har skrevet (*Science and Health*, S. 427): "Det uddelige Sind, som styrer alt, maa anerkendes som højest i det saakaldte fysiske Rige saavel som i det aandelige."

Vi burde aldrig mentalt forsone os med eller finde os i Sygdom eller Synd. Vore stille Hvilesteder bliver aldrig vundet, saa længe vi i vore Tanker giver det onde Magt til at holde os i Fængsel. Hver Morgen naar vi vaagner, burde vore Tanker være fulde af glædelig Forventning om det gode, der burde udtrykkes i kærlige Hilsener til alle, vi møder. Det vil ligeledes gøre os i Stand til at staa med løftet Hoved og lettet Sind og til at bevæge os i den fuldkomne Harmonis Rytme, medens vi er travlt beskæftiget med vore daglige Gerninger. Det er naar vi drager nærmere til Gud, at Strengheden og Pinen og den trættende Kedsommelighed i vort Liv vil vige for Haabets og Opfyldelsens stadig fornyede Blomstring. Der er ingen Lediggang eller Apati i de stille Hvilesteder, som Gud, guddommeligt Liv, har beredt for os. De afmærker ikke Slutningen paa een møjsommelig Rejse og Begyndelsen af den næste. De er af Guds Rige, som er inden i os, uden Begyndelse og uden Ophør og altid inspirerende og nye.

Den materielle Sansning har maaske fristet os til at søge vore Hvilesteder i Nydelsessyge og Ladhed ligesom den fortabte Søn i Lignelsen, som Jesus fortalte sine Disciple. Den materielle Sansning er adskilt fra Gud, fordi den er endelig. Da den er en Illusion, bliver vi staaende forsagte og tomhændede, efterhaanden som dens Skygger kommer til Syne og forsvinder. Vi bliver fortalt i Lignelsen, at da den fortabte Søn "havde sat alt til, blev der en svær Hungersnød i det samme Land; og han begyndte at lide Mangel" (Lukas-Evangeliet 15:14). Selv i sin yderste Nød behøvede han ikke at søge længe efter et stille Hvilested. Den egensindige Søn vendte til sidst tilbage til sit Hjem, og fandt der Faderen parat til at gaa ham i Møde og byde ham velkommen og give ham et rigeligt og sikkert Underhold. Saaledes vil det altid blive for enhver Vejfarende, hvor langt han end er faret vild i Ørknerne eller paa den materielle Sansnings stormfulde Vande. Der er stille Hvilesteder, der venter paa ham. Han behøver kun at søge den aandelige Forstaaelse af Guds Natur, som Kristen Videnskab aabenbarer. Igennem Kristen Videnskab har tusinder, der led af Sygdomme, der var antaget at være organiske eller kroniske, fundet stille Hvilesteder, fundet Sundhed og nye Kræfter. Andre, som led Mangel, er blevet kærligt ledet af Kristen Videnskab til "Hvilens Vande", hvor de fik alt, hvad de behøvede, i Overflod. Og alle Livets stille Hvilesteder bliver fundet og velsignet ved flittigt Studium af Bibelen og Mrs. Eddys Lærebog, *Science and Health*.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Autumn Rain

Smelling of wood-smoke from the village chimneys,
smelling of last night's roadside leaf-fires, smelling
of apples fallen from the orchard branches,
the slow and southwind rain blows softly, telling
this dark gold hill to gather in her creatures
and send them down to sleep before the hint
of coming cold grows stronger and tomorrow
touches their hearts with a silver fingerprint.

FRANCES FROST

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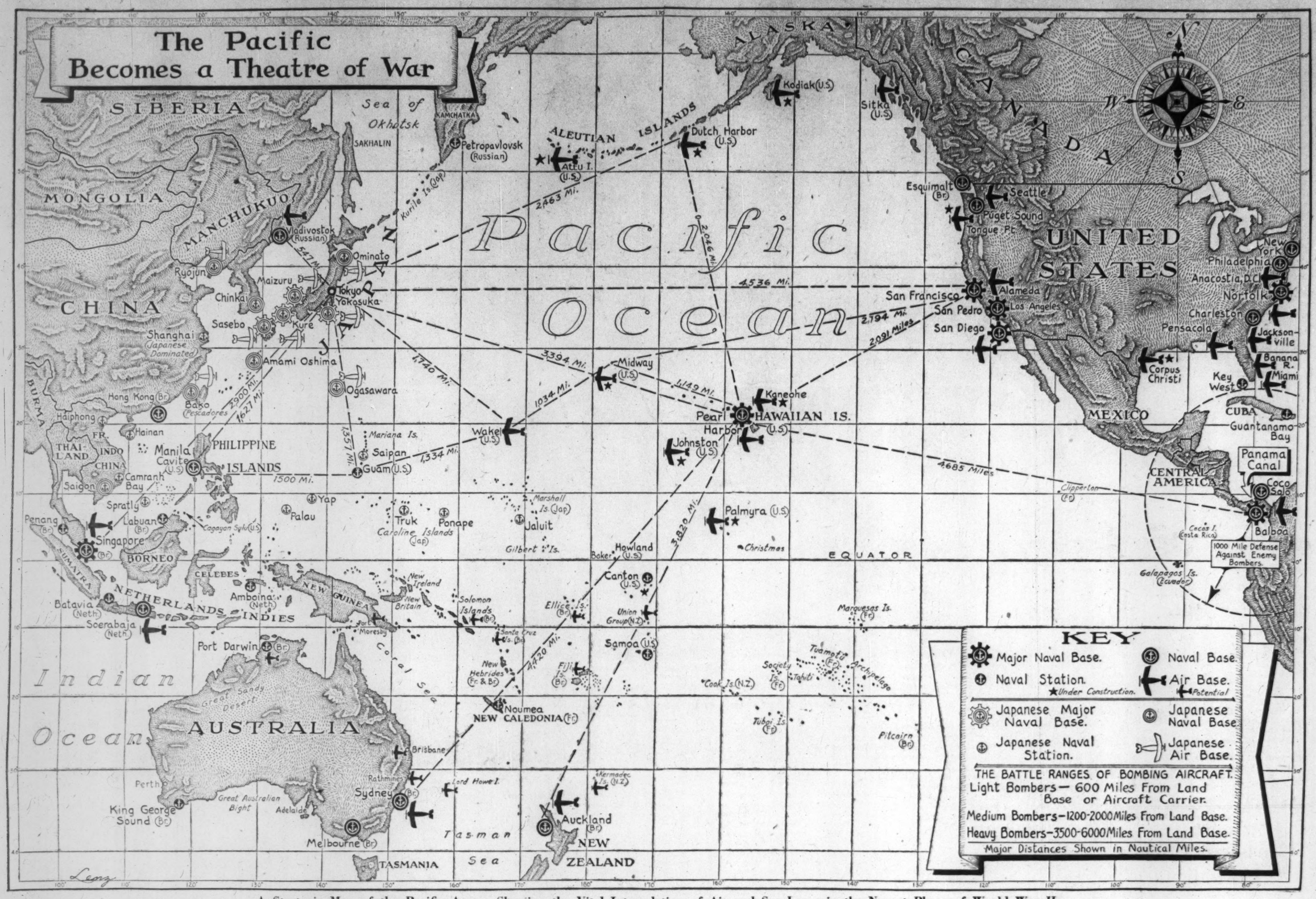
Air and Sea Power Joined in Great Three-Dimensional War in Vast Pacific



A Strategic Map of the Pacific Arena, Showing the Vital Interrelation of Air and Sea Lanes in the Newest Phase of World War II

By Russell H. Lenz, Chief Cartographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Intimate Message: Washington

Why, Mr. Secretary—Why? ..... *By R. L. S.*

Speaking simply for ourselves, we find covering a war at the Washington front a mite strenuous. Of course there is time to sleep and even occasionally eat, but one can't over-indulge either of these luxuries. All of us who have gone from the State Department to the White House to the Capitol Hill have witnessed scenes in the past 48 hours which are unforgettable and worth far more than the cost of the extra energy. Still we attribute to the unusual exertions a certain irritation of feeling which in one or two instances has caused us to break out in angry exclamations.

One of these upsetting events was the discovery in yesterday's New York Times of a large advertisement placed by the American Magazine in which the periodical noted an article by the Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox. The advertisement was a large, pretentious affair, showing three 16-inch guns of the U. S. North Carolina extending over about half a page, and underneath the explanation which is drawn from Colonel Knox's article that the Navy is equipped with "amazing, new, secret, deadly devices that no enemy will ever know about (till it's too late)" the words "too late" being underlined, while in another part of the same advertisement is a quotation from the body of Colonel Knox's article saying: "We can win on both oceans." The advertisement is headed, "You Asked For It, Japan!"

Well—we suppose you are right, Colonel Knox.

Similar Coup in Japanese-Russian War

But it was a hectic night last Sunday. And all through it came reports of a Japanese surprise raid on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and confused announcements of losses of American warcraft. They were very uncomfortable hours indeed. It was fortunate, it appears, that the fleet wasn't wiped out. The White House says that one old battleship was capsized and other losses were sustained which were not specified. It seems to us that as the initial excitement and anger over the dastardly attack abates, and as the editorial writers and columnists get their second wind in denunciations of Japan, it might be well to consider how the Japanese were able to surprise the Fleet in the first place.

The Japanese, in fact, attempted just such another coup as they played on the Russian Fleet at Port Arthur in the Japanese-Russian War when they attacked without warning and virtually won the war by their treachery. Of course, it is easy to see with the wisdom of retrospect that that is just what the Japanese would try again, a third of a century later. It must be added, too, that nothing could so unite the divided American people as such treachery as this. But in our gratitude to the Japanese for taking the full moral responsibility for the awful decision, and of cementing the public unity, we must not lose sight of the fact that our Fleet was caught napping. The loss of one or two battleships in the delicate balance of naval strength in the Pacific is no little matter. The risks to American success in that early Sunday morning two days ago were simply terrible. Even though war had not been declared the situation was such that one would have supposed the most intense naval and military precautions would have been exercised.

Where were the patrols that are supposed to protect the Fleet? Secretary Knox speaks of "amazing, new, secret, deadly devices" that the enemy won't know about (until too late). We would have supposed these would have included mechanical listening posts to catch the throb of approaching aircraft. We don't mean to be unfair to the Secretary, and maybe these were employed. Possibly the responsibility lies elsewhere. But questions like these are being asked right now everywhere in Washington, as the Capital comes out of its daze. True, the Japanese were perfidious. But does that excuse the apparent laxity of the Fleet, when the one lesson that Axis strategy has taught the world to expect is perfidy.

Is Nation Dangerously Overconfident?

Colonel Knox recently explained to a press conference that most of the articles that appear in magazines under his name, he doesn't really write at all. Perhaps we shouldn't be vexed by this latest piece. Probably he didn't write it. His habit, he explains, is to sign his name to articles which are prepared for him by "ghosts," after he has inspected and perhaps revised them. He doesn't take pay for the articles himself, he says, but hands it on to the real writers or to some Naval relief society. Right now the feeling is growing in Washington that it would be better for everybody if the Navy Secretary would devote his full attention to the Navy, rather than writing (or not writing) magazine articles (whichever he does).

There is, in fact, a feeling among informed insiders, that the nation is showing dangerous overconfidence to the new war. It is possible that Americans have little idea of the struggle ahead. It is hard to draw the line between simple faith, and cocksureness, but certainly braggadocio is not the thing that wins wars. This is no time for pompous breast-beating from anybody. This, in fact, is war. To many reporters waiting outside in the cold December air on the portico of the White House Sunday night, Colonel Knox did not look very happy as he left the Cabinet meeting. He must have been asked a good many questions in there how his Navy happened to be surprised. It would be interesting to know his answer. Meanwhile, the impression gains currency here that from now on the real head of the Navy will not sit in the Navy Building, but will occupy a chair before a big, broad desk in the West Executive Wing of the White House. He was once Undersecretary of the Navy and his initials are F. D. R.

'Made in Germany' label sticks out in sudden attack by Japanese on American and British areas—Desire of Nazis to divert Allied strength from Russia and North Africa indicated in moves.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 9 — While America's involvement in the war brings the full force of democracy's armed strength openly against the Axis, from a military viewpoint, there is expected to be a critical interval while the United States and Britain brace themselves to take the unprecedented strain on their combined fighting strength.

The Japanese military program has "made in Germany" written all over it, and the ultimate frustration of it would clear the decks for final obliteration of Axis military blackmail.

The timing of the latest Axis move comes when the German land forces are fighting on the defensive and on retreat for the first time. This they are doing both in Russia and North Africa. Nothing could suit the Nazi book better than the diversion of Allied resources which are needed to drive home successful counterattacks the Russians and British are now launching. The great question is, to what extent will the striking and production power be so diverted?

Key Point at Stake

The answer probably lies in the degree to which the American and British Navies can mete out a heavy initial punishment to the Japanese fleet and to which the Far Eastern land establishments of the two countries are able to sustain themselves in resistance to Nipponese efforts to secure or destroy key points.

One of these efforts apparently started with the Japanese landing at Kota Bahru on the Malay Peninsula, which is interpreted here as a first step leading to an attack upon Singapore, main pillar of British military strength in the Far East.

Here as in the Philippines and the Netherlands Indies, the fighting forces have been augmented from many quarters and close service liaisons effected in preparation for just such emergency as now arises.

It is understood that a war with Japan would be fought in three specific ways:

Allied Strategy

1. Creation of an airtight blockade around the Japanese islands, thereby attempting to cut them off from all commerce except with occupied China on the east.

2. Systematic reduction and seizure of the mandated islands of the Eastern Pacific which Japan is known to have fortified in violation of post-World War stipulations.

3. Warfare against the industrial establishments and cities of Japan by means of long-range bombing planes.

Another vitally important ABCD effort will be directed toward keeping open the present lines of communication and transportation into Free China. This is necessary if the western democracies are to make use of the great advantage given them by the practically limitless man power of China.

The ABCD powers are known to have greatly increased their Far Eastern strength during the past months.

Assuming that the battleships West Virginia and Oklahoma have been seriously damaged, the United States would presumably still stand superior to Japan in first line battle strength. Ignoring reports of damage, the present line-up would give the United States 17 battleships to an estimated 11 or 12 for Japan. Some U. S. battleships are thought to be in the Atlantic.

The recent arrival of two battleships, one of them the new Prince of Wales, along with auxiliary craft at Singapore, adds immensely to ABCD strength.

Reliance on Singapore

Singapore is the main British defense bastion north of Australia. It is defended not only by its own military resources, but by a jungle country barring the path of any enemy attempting an overland invasion down its 400-mile length of the North Malayan Peninsula.

Largely because of American production, Singapore's air strength has been greatly increased in recent months, and although the island measures only 27 miles by 14 it boasts several airdromes and is within close range of several others on the Malayan mainland.

As war with Japan is primarily a naval proposition, Singapore is vitally important to America as well as to Britain, and the loss of it would deprive both countries of their one full-size base in the Western Pacific and would open up seas to India, Australia, and New Zealand.

There is every reason, therefore, why the Allies should submit to the severest strain elsewhere in order to hold the line where Japan's southward expansion can be resisted by the British Navy, under Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, Commander in Chief of the China squadron, and by land troops and air forces of Malaya, Burma, Hong Kong and British Borneo under Air Chief Marshal Sir Alan Brooke-Popham, Commander in Chief in the Far East.

Resources in Indies

The strength of Singapore matters in particular to the Dutch East Indies, for these represent a coveted goal, with a yearly oil production of 10,000,000 tons, that would go a long way toward meeting Japan's wartime fuel consumption.

To the Dutch as to the British, Americans and Chinese, it is important to frustrate any Japanese plans for basing themselves in Thailand, as they might seek to do by striking northward from Malaya.

So it is now an integral part of the European war effort that these eastern outposts of European democracy should be kept out of Axis hands.

As for China, although woefully underequipped, it now has several million battle-hardened soldiers under arms and constitutes an immense reservoir of strength if and when it is adequately supplied with western arms. Anywhere from 100 to 200 Curtiss-Wright P-40 pursuit planes, to be largely manned by American pilots, are reported as ready for action against the Japanese in the Burma Road sector.

The Netherlands Indies has spent the past year and a half strengthening its fortifications. It is believed to have several hundred late-model bombing planes and an equal number of modern American pursuit craft.

Stake of Nazis

To the Nazis, who have affected no particular concern in the Japanese outbreak, the diversion of war resources that could have been used directly against Hitler's forces holds out promise of relief, if only temporary, from pressure which the Nazi troops and Luftwaffe are beginning to feel rather seriously.

The Japanese, however, feel that they must get the job done quickly if it is to be done at all, since they have launched their attacks all the way from Hawaii to Singapore, thus permitting a wide and, militarily speaking, dangerous dispersion of strength.

In no instance so far recorded have the Japanese been able to send a really formidable air armada against a single objective.

The Japanese are reported to have bombed Singapore first with six planes and then with five planes—both attacks being too small to accomplish important results.

Looking beyond these earliest battles, it would seem that a long view of the conflict is entirely favorable to the ABCD powers.

All indications confirm the opinion that the economic blockade of Japan, which is now bound to be made watertight in every possible respect, renders it out of the question for the Japanese to win a long war.

Japanese Sea Strategy

(Wide World-Associated Press)

That the battle fleet in the Pacific is now deployed for retaliatory blows cannot be doubted.

In the absence of reports of Japanese aggression elsewhere, it seems, that the far spread and probably carrier-borne air raids in the Pacific were intended to prevent American Fleet intervention in time to break up Japanese invasion thrusts southward. The simultaneous air attacks on Singapore and in the Philippines tend to bear out that theory of Japanese strategy.

Yet to strike such far separated air blows, substantially all available Japanese plane carriers must have been dispersed to points thousands of miles from their home bases. Virtually the whole weight of Japanese naval aviation supplemented by Army craft was required for operations of such scope.

The main Japanese Fleet presumably is now deployed either to protect Japanese coastlines from counter British and American raiding flights or to safeguard troop and supply convoys moving southward for full scale invasion of Thailand or investment of Singapore.

Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, December 9, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

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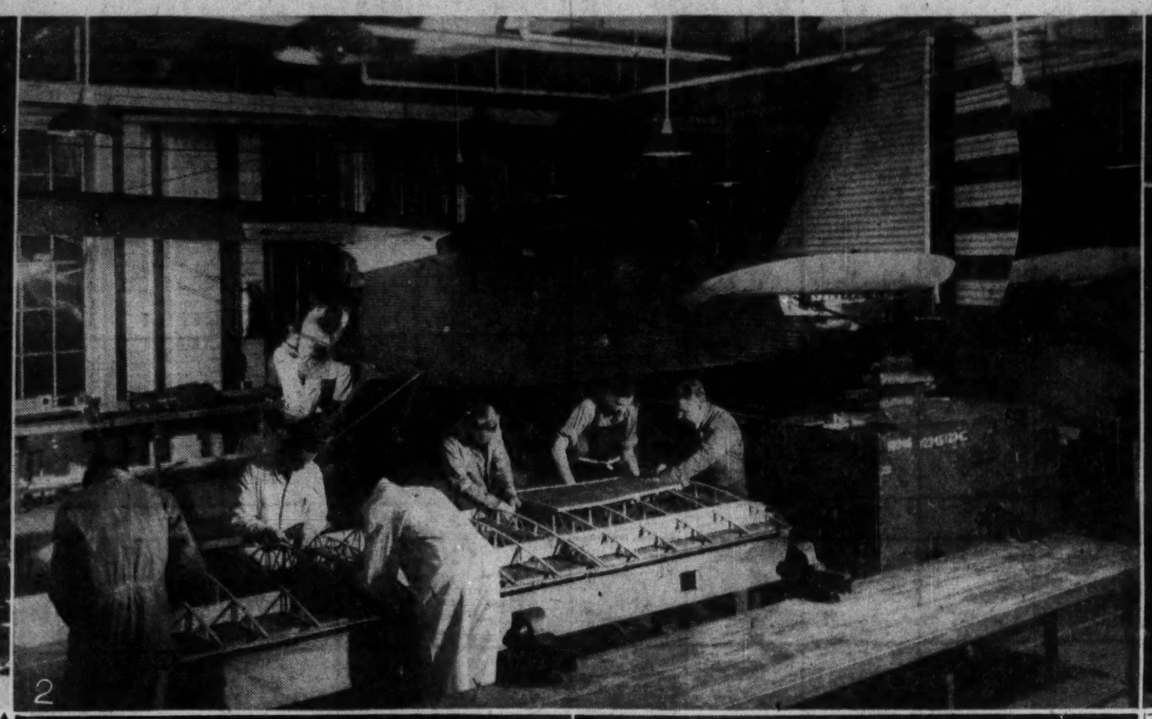

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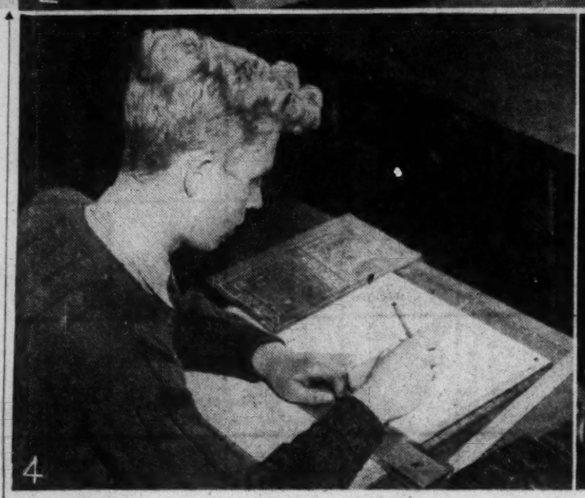

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(1) Student in a night defense course at the Milwaukee Vocational School learning welding—a skill in urgent demand. This famous school, like many others, is running on a 24-hour basis to provide trained workers for defense in addition to doing its regular work. (2) Airplane shop at the Brooklyn Technical High School. Photograph from For All the Children, Forty-Second Annual Report of the Superintendent of Schools of the City of New York. (3) Learning tailoring at the Trade School for Girls, Boston. (4) Practice in drafting, Mechanic Arts High School, Boston. (5) Working at a lathe at the same school.

In a World at War, America's Vocational Schools Doing Important Double Job

By Edward P. Boulter
Newton Trade School, Newtonville, Mass.

The thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Vocational Association opening in Boston tomorrow focuses public attention on our vocational schools. Defense Training has brought about a public consciousness of this part of public education which has never been apparent before. Vocational training—real vocational training—is not the glamorous short-term defense course and other ten-week affairs so much talked about these days. These courses, to begin with, are not for boys and girls anyway. They are for men who are urgently needed in defense industries, or for graduate students.

Rapid establishment of defense training has not interfered with the longer and more thorough vocational courses. The boys and girls have merely "moved over" to make room for the emergency training. Machines idle at night are being utilized to train these men, but vocational education goes on as before with standards maintained and aims clearly defined.

Every school should have high standards, whether it be academic or vocational in its aims. Examples representing careful work, exacting research, and painstaking hours bent over a drafting table can be found as readily in the modern trade school as in the academic high school. Radios and ignition systems cannot be repaired and patterns cannot be made without long hours of classroom study and blackboard demonstrations. It is a fallacy to think the trade school boy is merely a budding mechanic who toils over a lathe or squirts grease into a car.

Avoiding Narrow Ruts

Need for academic and related classroom study along with the acquisition of manual skills is recognized as prerequisite if the boy or girl vocationally trained is not to be steered into a rut. Carefully balanced curricula is set up, limiting actual shop time to only half the school hours. Another part is set aside for the mathematics, design, and natural science directly related to the trades being taught. The rest of the pupils' time, usually about 20 per cent in most good vocational schools, is allocated to English and citizenship training with emphasis on American history.

To allow for better instruction in subjects which cannot be taught outside the laboratory or drafting room, longer school days are common in vocational schools, with less demand for home study. Outside school hours the modern trade school has blossomed out with all the athletic club, dramatic, musical, and other activities usually found in the typical city high school.

As for instructors in these schools, men and women are demanded and found who combine journeymen's trade experience with adequate general educational qualifications.

Before a trade course school is established, careful surveys are made of the need for trained people in the locality. Expenditures for shops, classrooms, and laboratories, cost of administration, salaries of instructors, and housing are not small items. They should and do bear careful scrutiny.

Placement machinery is set up to act as a link between school and industry. Guidance clinics test and advise students in junior high schools. There is no greater tragedy than the unhappy boy who is steered into a trade school just because he has become maladjusted in some other school. Tests have been devised to measure achievement and aptitude. No wise vocational school principal will accept a boy for training in a skilled trade when tests indicate sub-normal ability or aversion to the work.

Follow-Up Records

As a further check, many states have established follow-up records which keep track of the working experience of the boys and girls who have been trained in vocational schools, Starting wages, promotions, responsibilities imposed, etc., are analyzed so that courses of study can be adjusted and improved, the better to prepare such students for actual jobs.

Inasmuch as State and Federal aid runs as high as 50 per cent of the cost of maintaining vocational schools, state departments of education undertake the training of instructors, standardization of courses, and exercise general supervision over these schools.

That's the story of vocational education—the same educational process which has been doing its job for nearly three decades. It would not be fair to leave out the newest phase of the work—defense training. This extra duty has been handled in a way everlastingly to the credit of these busy schools. It was literally dumped into the laps of Federal and State vocational leaders in the critical hours which marked the fall of France in the summer of 1940.

Within only days after appropriations had been made by Congress, trade schools throughout the nation threw open their doors. Men from WPA and state unemployment agencies started short-term training and refresher courses. The pace accelerated as summer slipped by. Teachers canceled their vacations to fill in until trained instructors from industry could be recruited.

Now 24-Hour Service

Fall came with the return of boys and girls to the machines and drafting tables. After all, they held first claim to the shops and classrooms. So night courses were established for the men and still more teachers were trained. In many schools there is now 24-hour activity in order to get in every possible hour of defense training in addition to carrying on the long-term trade courses for boys and girls. It has all been an exciting period of expansion and still more expansion.

Fortunately vocational education enjoys wise leadership throughout these critical days. L. R. Humpherys, president of the American Vocational Association; R. O. Small, director of vocational education in Massachusetts; the United States Commissioner of Education, John W. Studebaker, and Lindley H. Dennis, Executive Secretary of the A. V. A. in Washington, are typical of the men who have undertaken the herculean task of meeting the emergency defense training demands and at the same time of continuing the sound principles of vocational education.

These men know the dangers and pitfalls that lurk when too much of anything is attempted. They do not want to see a wholesale turnover of all high schools into vocational schools. They are suspicious of "drives" and are determined to let no unsound enthusiasm undermine the normal progress of the kind of education to which they have devoted their lives.

One national magazine features an article by a widely-known "personnel manager and educational expert" who cries "Remake the High Schools—Convert Them Into Trade Schools." There's food for thought in his article, but the thesis is too extreme if we are to consider the needs of the many boys and girls who attend our schools.

Supposing your city is like mine—largely residential. It has a high school offering ten curricula ranging from preparation for the best colleges to a general diploma course. It also has a trade school, offering four-year courses in five skilled trades and various shorter subjects for high school graduates and adults, in addition to the emergency defense training at night and on Saturdays.

Let's see what would happen if the enrollment figures of these two secondary schools were reversed. The high school would be reduced from 2,600 to 300 college-bound and business-bound students and the trade school would be suddenly inflated from its 300 to a great factory of 2,600. What would become of these boys and girls in our residential city? Careful surveys of our limited industrial needs have determined our trade school's enrollment and the departments it should possess. To cite one department as an example, about six boys can be absorbed into the printing trade in any one year and that is the average number of graduates from this department. Imagine the tragedy of resulting unemployment if 50 graduated printers descended on the industry every year!

There is, however, a need for short unit courses of a vocational nature in the academic high schools—of more practical worth than many of the industrial and mechanical arts courses now included. If such vocational courses are kept up to the standards of the unit trade schools and if they are administered and taught by vocationally-trained people, they can be of immediate value to pupils whose education ceases when they leave high school.

Before such courses are started a careful checkup of the employment opportunities in the community must be made and the cooperation of the local manufacturers secured. Vocational education as an integral part of secondary education is found to be most effective. It should take its place as a recognized unit in our school systems.

A swing to an extreme of all-vocational or all-academic is no answer to this problem. America needs to continue to split its educational dollar in an honest effort to give its boys and girls, in the democratic way, the kind of education they need. That the tendency now is toward more vocational training is merely part of the adjustment. Let us hope that the mistake of "too much of anything" will be avoided and that a sensible balance will accompany the return of world peace.

Their Share of American Dream

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Without getting into the controversial field of whether or not to indoctrinate, I would give further circulation to Dr. Wilfred Aiken's recent statement in a signed article in the New York Times to the effect that it is not enough that boys and girls in school experience democratic ways; they must, also, be helped to understand or discover the basic principles of these ways. We must give them "their share of the Nation's dream."

The point is so simple as to seem obvious. Yet more often than not, do we not stop with giving the child democratic experience—merely exposing him to a way of life? Daily democratic experience, of course, is essential, but how can a boy or girl who never has anything else, realize the worth of democratic school life or home life, unless helped to think about the principles upon which these are based?

The older generation so often has not thought out the fundamentals of democracy embodied in school or home practice, and therefore cannot help the young to think through to practical understanding.

This apathy, more often than an unwillingness to entrust the subject to youthful scrutiny, is, I think, a reason for failure to take the highly important step which goes beyond being sure that the child actually experiences democratic living.

It is essential that a child, in home and school, learn democratic living through actual experience; but let us go further, and give him a share of "the Nation's dream."

Millicent Taylor

A Tuesday Column

Appreciating Poetic Prose

Learning to Enjoy Poetry
Second of four Tuesday articles

By Pearl Strachan
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Poetic prose is prose. It is no more completed poetry than walking is dancing. Yet just as walking may have rhythm and grace and a lilt to it, so may prose contain some of the elements of poetry. If it contained them all it would be poetry. Scholars and poets have held varying theories of what constitutes poetry. Some have conferred the name on any inspired literary expression, but such loose definition seems to me to foster confusion, and for the sake of order I take refuge in the idea submitted by the Encyclopedia Britannica: "Absolute poetry is the concrete and artistic expression of the human mind in emotional and rhythmical language . . . a divine shorthand."

With poetry getting freer and freer, until, as in parts of Whitman and more recent poets, it borders on prose, the novel and essay have retaliated by employing some of the devices of the poets. The names of Pearl Buck, Maristan Chapman, André Maurois, Mary Webb, Thornton Wilder, and a host of others immediately suggest themselves. "The Yearling" by Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, and "The Stripling" by Y. B. Mirza offer excellent examples. It is fitting that aviation should furnish material for some of the best of our modern poetic prose, as we find it in the writing of Antoine de Saint Exupéry and Anne Lindbergh.

If one will read aloud, thinking primarily of the meaning, the pattern and music of poetic prose will stand out. English poetry is older than English prose. Before printed text became available the burden of telling the news, romance and history fell upon the troubadours. Tales with metre and rhyme were easier to memorize than plain statements in the spoken language.

The fifteenth century brought the rich prose of Sir Thomas Malory, entirely different from the poetry of the preceding era. His "Morte d'Arthur" does not deny itself rhetorical ornament or imaginative symbolism, so long the familiar tools of the poet. He writes:

"So they rode till they came to a lake, the which was a fair water and broad, and in the midst of the lake Arthur was ware of an arm clothed in white samite, that held a fair sword in that hand. Lo, said Merlin, yonder is that sword that I spoke of. With that they saw a damsel going upon the lake: What damsel is that? said Arthur. That is the Lady of the lake, said Merlin; and within that lake is a rock, and therein is as fair a place as any on earth, and richly beseen . . ."

The translators have preserved for us in the King James version of the Bible the sonority and majesty of our language as acquired between the time of King Alfred the Great and that of Queen Elizabeth. In The Song of Solomon we find passages which are poetry, such as:

"For, lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; The flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land."

And many of the Psalms are complete poems. Certainly much of the Bible is poetic prose. Some of the finest examples are found in the Book of Revelation:

"And I saw another mighty angel come down from heaven, clothed with a cloud: and a rainbow was upon his head, and his face was as it were the sun, and his feet as pillars of fire:

"And he had in his hand a little book open: and he set his right foot upon the sea, and his left foot on the earth,

"And cried with a loud voice, as when a lion roareth: and when he had cried, seven thunders uttered their voices."

John Bunyan embodies the simpler elements of poetry in the prose of his "Pilgrim's Progress." Charles Dickens freely makes use of alliteration, chiming, rhythmic phrasing and other tricks of the muses. In "Tie Chimes" he writes:

"But, high up in the steeple! There the foul blast roars and whistles! High up in the steeple, where it is free to come and go through many an airy arch and loophole, and to twist and twine itself about the giddy stair, and twirl the groaning weather-cock, and make the very tower shake and shiver! High up in the steeple, where the belfry is, and iron rails are ragged with rust, and sheets of lead and copper, shrivelled by the changing weather, crackle and heave beneath the unaccustomed tread; and birds stuff shabby nests into corners of old oaken joints and beams; and dust grows old and grey;"

Books written for children offer many outstanding pieces of poetic prose, none finer than Kipling's. From the tale of "Toomai of the Elephants" comes the passage:

"There was one blast of furious trumpeting from the lines, and then the silence shut down on everything, and Kala Nag began to move. Sometimes a tuft of high grass washed along his sides as a wave washes along the sides of a ship, and sometimes a cluster of wild-pepper vines would scrape along his back or a bamboo would creak where his shoulder touched it; but between those times he moved absolutely without any sound, drifting through the thick Garo forest as though it had been smoke."

That Celtic strain which shuns the restrictions of prosody flowers happily in poetic prose. James Stephens is a master of it. He tells:

"It so happened that the Leprecauns of Gort na Cloca Mora were not thankful to the Philosopher for having sent Meehawl MacMurrachu to their field. In stealing Meehawl's property they were quite within their rights because their bird had undoubtedly been slain by his cat. Not alone, therefore, was their righteous vengeance nullified, but the crock of gold which had taken their community many thousands of years to amass was stolen. A Leprecaun without a pot of gold is like a rose without perfume, a bird without a wing, or an inside without an outside."

"Purple passages" in the wrong place are just plain silly. Some modern advertising copy supplies examples, and we have this sort of thing: "Our blue rayon skirt and lace blouse are the stars of the evening. Rarely have we seen a more scintillating galaxy of sweaters than our street floor collection. Be dramatic with our glamorous Mandarin sleeves, slim as a blade of grass in our two-piece jerseys."

Consolidating Our Gains

Basic English
Twenty-first of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We have almost completed two steps in the learning of Basic English, and at this point it would perhaps be a good idea to review in general the path we have taken.

Basic English is a system developed by Mr. C. K. Ogden of Cambridge, Eng., whereby a very small number of words, 850, can do the work of complete English. To understand the system, it is necessary to go slowly and take note of the way in which it is related to complete English. It is not just a new language conjured out of nothing. It works by the same rules as does our full language, but in a more telescoped fashion. In studying it, therefore, we not only learn how to express ourselves in a new way, but we get a fresh view on language in general.

The 850 words used in the system are divided into groups according to the work they do. There are the pictured names of which there are 200. These are nouns and the names of separate and usually solid things which it is possible to demonstrate from a picture. Words like *button, card,* and *cart* are in this list. There is a list of "quality" words, or adjectives. Words like *necessary, poor,* and *quick* are among the 150 words in this list. There are the 400 names of the "general" list. These are the names of things which are not easily pictured, for example, the names of substances and materials. I say that these words are not *easily* picturable because I do not wish to imply that they cannot be demonstrated with pictures. Mr. Ogden is working on a picture dictionary in which he is able to show that almost if not all of the Basic English words can be demonstrated by pictures. If not by one picture, then by a series of pictures.

Last but by no means least in importance is the list to which we have so far given our attention, the "operations" list, the scaffold or structure words of our language.

Basic English takes a new attitude toward verbs, and up to the present we have seen something of what it can do with its 18 verbs separately and in combination with 20 simple prepositions. This we have done in great detail because when making a study of any sort it is necessary to get the first steps made into a sort of pattern in our minds before we can follow the reasoning of the steps which are to follow.

We have used the words which we have so far studied, the 18 verbs and the 20 prepositions, to touch upon a pattern or behavior of language which we shall have to refer to again and again in our studies of Basic English. It is the way by which a word does duty in a number of different situations. This trick of word-use we called metaphor, and we saw that it follows very definite rules. By it the name of one thing may be lent to describe similar things—but the similarity must be there. We saw that we could talk about the "foot" of a mountain not because the mountain has a foot like the one whose name we have borrowed, but because we are referring to the part of the mountain which is in relation to it as our foot is in relation to us—the part nearest the flat earth on which we stand.

We saw that there are usages of words in our language which cannot be traced by any metaphorical expansion but depend for their meaning upon some special happening or person. These uses we called idiomatic uses, and referred to them as "the private life" of a language. The slang use of words is often on its way to becoming idiomatic language.

In our next articles we shall take the rest of the words in that all important "operations" list and our second step in learning to write in Basic English will be complete.

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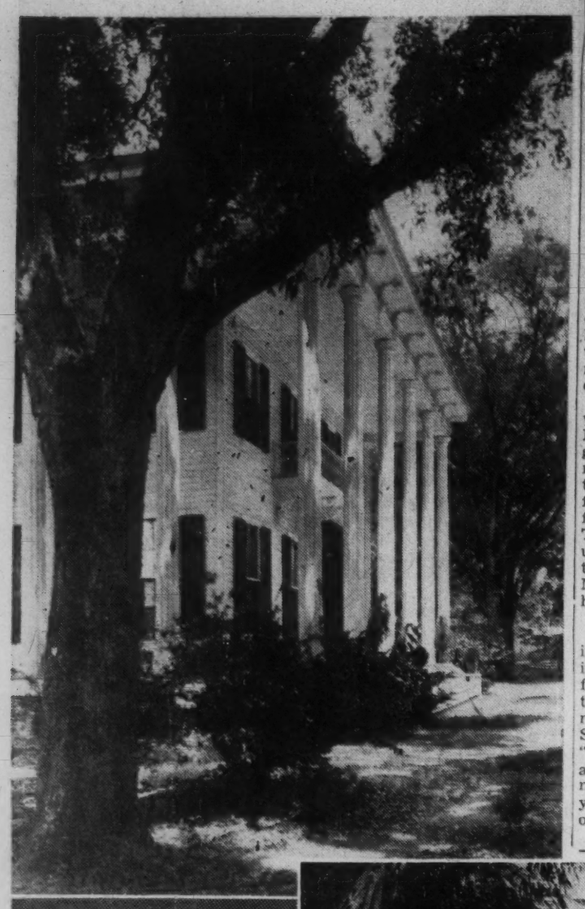
BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1941 *17

Vaunted Vacationlands of the South Wait Vanguard of Winter Visitors



MOBILE

Balmy South Poised to Greet Its Host of Northern Guests

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Poised like a huge amphitheater, the South is prepared to entertain a "full house" this winter as thousands of Americans plan to spend at least part of the next four months down where icy north winds give way to warm waters and balmy breezes.

The folks below the Mason and Dixon line promise the greatest show ever for northern guests. On the stage, long since set with bending palms, the rolling sea, and clear, blue sky, will be scores of headline events including golf tournaments, sailboat races, an air meet, musicales, and symphonic concerts.

The scenery, of course, will be varied and beautifully designed. New paint freshens hotels and guest homes. A greater number of reservations can be taken care of this year because of additional facilities. There are more comforts, yet little advance in prices. Transportation has been speeded up until now it is only "around the clock" from New York to Miami by train and about eight hours via the air route.

Informality Is Byword

While the South never takes in its welcome sign, it will outdo itself this season in making visitors feel at home. Perhaps nowhere in the country is such friendliness manifested toward guests as the South shows to northern visitors, "Come back again," is the gasoline attendant's parting words to the motorist. Or "hope you'll enjoy your stay" are the welcome words of the hotel manager.

Informality is the byword of the South. Formal introductions are rare. Long, lasting acquaintances often are struck up on the shuffleboard court; on the beach; or in hotel lobbies where everyone says "good morning" or "good evening" to the other fellow whether one knows him or not. There is real fellowship in the South. And each year this fellowship continues to cement the bonds of friendship between the North and the South.

The South has had an unusual flow of early visitors this year. In fact, many hotels operated right through the summer and did well. During October and November southern resorts began to feel the first surge of winter business. Hundreds of persons checked in for the season. Homes even were opened earlier than usual. The reason for this, officials said, was due to the threat of a gasoline shortage in the East. As early as August and September railroads and airlines were receiving requests for space. Now, with the season about to open, transportation companies are having all they can do to take care of demands.

The curtain officially goes up on the South's winter season on Dec. 12, when all of the crack trains make inaugural runs to southern resorts. With this will begin what is expected to be one of the greatest mass movements of winter vacationists.

From the East and from the West will speed streamlined trains with capacity southbound passenger lists. Above will drone huge transports of the air toward cities basking in sunshine. Over the highways and on the sea lanes will move thousands of additional folks bound for regions where snow and ice have no place.

This season, more than ever before, visitors to the South will be made up of a variety of persons. There will be big-businessmen and executives. There will be office clerks and stenographers. In past years the big-businessman has been able to spend two to three months in his favorite southern resort. But today the importance of the defense program demands his personal attention. So, on the job he stays, with only a few weeks out for that southern vacation.

However, filling in the gap which Mr. Businessman leaves, will be scores of office clerks, secretaries and stenographers. Many of these workers will be making their first trips South this year. Previous years have seen these people take vacations during the summer months but now that winter vacations have become so popular with employees thousands of workers have set aside a week or two for the months of snow and ice.

Another encouraging factor for more travel Southward this winter is that more money jingles in many workers' pockets these days. Some salaries are up and vacations, in most instances, are given with full pay.

So, for thousands of these "average workers" it will be a trip south this winter—the first trip south just to see how it feels to be in swimming and sunning on the beach when friends back home are bundled to the ears.

Fortunately for the South and Florida these winter vacationists won't all arrive at once. The fact that they will be spread over the winter months has enabled southern and Florida resorts to assure "one and all" of good accommodations.

The South sees in this new travel movement an exceptional opportunity to keep old friends and make scores of new ones. A full program of cultural and recreational events, especially designed to interest the newcomers as well as maintain the patronage of the annual visitor, has been arranged by the resort centers.

Variety of Events

So complete are the South's cultural and recreational activities that the only thing the visitor leaves behind is the snow and ice which he wanted to escape anyway.

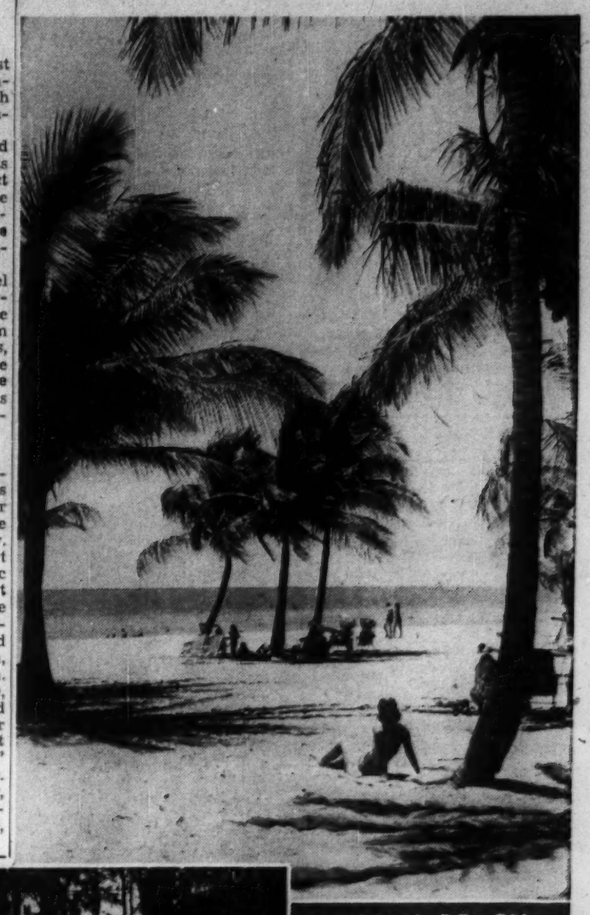
For in or near most of the resort centers he may attend symphonic concerts, musicales, dramatics, art exhibits, forums conducted by some of the country's leading authorities on subjects of the day; and even free classes in Spanish which, incidentally, will be held in Tampa.

Out-of-door activities, of course, lead the array of events offered to the winter visitor. It is no longer a matter of "what can I do?" but rather "Which one will I do today?" For there is golf. There is tennis. And there is swimming, boating, shuffleboard, roque, horseback riding, lawn bowling, and, of course, good old-fashioned sun basking.

Faster Rail Service to Florida

The feature of rail service southward this season is the announcement of a 24-hour running schedule between New York and Miami, and around 23 hours between New York and St. Petersburg. The new running time is the fastest ever made on these schedules. Despite faster service and more comfortable cars, rates have not been advanced.

Travelers desiring the leisurely "cruise way" to the Southland will find frequent sailings from New York during the winter months. And those who wish to reach destinations the fastest possible way have at their command a large fleet of transport planes taking off at various intervals during the day.



MIAMI BEACH

Miami Area Readies Gala Sports 'Pie'

By Wanda MacDowell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Just about every one of the 250,000 year 'round inhabitants of Miami have had a finger in the pie prepared for the entertainment of the 2,000,000 winter visitors expected within the next few months. Nothing has been overlooked that will contribute to the tourist's pleasure. City officials, from Mayor Clifford H. Reeder down to the clerks, women's and men's clubs and civic organizations all have contributed their bit.

The pie will be opened and the first "birdie" will probably sing when the $10,000 Miami Open Golf Tournament is played Dec. 11-14 at the Miami Springs Golf Course, where more than 200 of the nation's leading pros and amateurs will dazzle a 25,000 four-day gallery in an effort to win the valuable prizes.

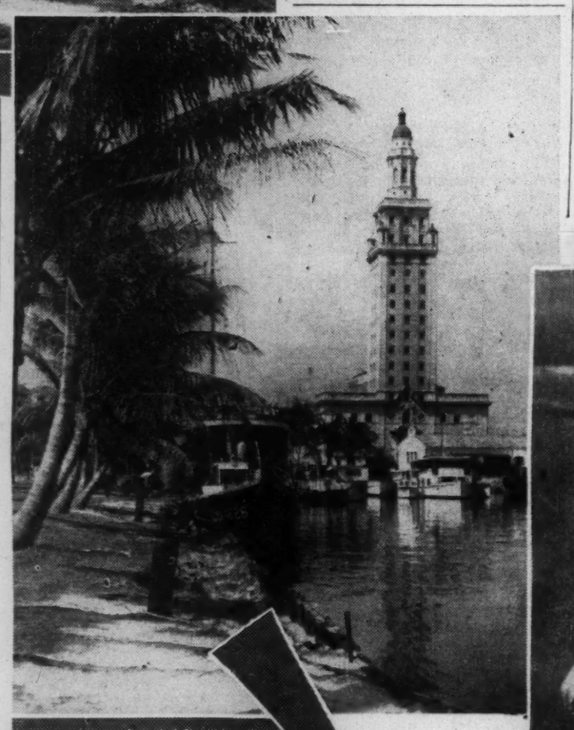
From then on events will pile up too fast for any one person to take advantage of all. But Miami's "piece de resistance," the King Orange Jamboree, must not be missed. For the third year the Orange Bowl Committee has arranged a four-day festival that is the talk of the country. Beginning with a fashion show in Bayfront Park, which will be more like a great Broadway musical spectacle, on the night of Dec. 30, one brilliant event will follow another leading up to the big New Year's football classic in the Orange Bowl Stadium.

The King Orange Jamboree night parade will have 74 floats, 46 bands, 300 beautiful girls, 5,000 marchers and hundreds of thousands of watchers lining Biscayne Boulevard and Flagler Street. It's Florida's greatest spectacle and takes place New Year's Eve. Then the next night comes the water pageant in which hundreds of craft participate, with fireworks and water ballet and other unusual features amazing the throngs on the shore and in other boats.

Touching upon the high lights for the New Year, one comes first to the Air Races which have become important nationally in the field of aviation. This will be Miami's 13th Annual All-American Air Maneuvers and will take place at the Municipal Airport Jan. 9th, 10th and 11th. Early indications point to some 1,500 private plane owners arriving here from all parts of the nation to attend this "World Series" of aviation. The nation's leading stunt artists, men and women racers, exhibitions by parachute performers, not to mention the great plane and accessories show under one big tent, will thrill the usual throngs.

But with all the man-made attractions, of which it is possible to mention only a small portion, nothing can compare in popularity with Miami's sunshine that puts on its own special show every day during the winter, is free to all and gives more happiness to more people than can be imagined.

The best places to enjoy old Sol's show is on the beaches. Miami now has two South Sea style palm-fringed bathing beaches. One is the famous Tahiti Beach and the other the new Matheson Hammock Beach, just completed by the Dade County Department of Parks at a cost of $2,000,000. It's the last word in bathing luxury.



MIAMI

Nothing Like A Flower Tour Over Florida

By Georgiana Worthley
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How about a vacation tour of Florida gardens?

Ponce de Leon, first tourist to visit this playground more than 400 years ago, named it Florida, "Land of Flowers." His Spanish explorers marveled at the gay profusion of blooms, when the expedition landed, Easter Sunday, 1513.

Today, Florida boasts 3,000 species of flowering plants. Capitalizing upon nature's generosity, a host of garden attractions have developed throughout the State, featuring native foliage, plus rare plants imported from all corners of the globe.

The majority began as hobbies of wealthy land owners. But through popular demand, one by one, these remarkable collections have been opened to the public. A garden tour visits 21 floral show spots covering 1,268 square miles.

These are high spots of the gardens visited:

Oriental Gardens, Jacksonville—Picturesque arches, stone lanterns, Chinese pagodas, waterwheels and torii lend color in these 18 acres of Asiatic plants in occidental settings. Carillon melodies float from the treetops over a huge, sunken garden where mirror-like pools are connected by oriental bridges.

Azaleas and camellias in spring and masses of blue hydrangea bushes eight feet high in May are glorious. Many tourists get their first whiff of orange blossoms in the citrus section bordering the vast spread of lawn and formal gardens that overlook the historic St. Johns River.

Tropical Gardens, Ormond—A center of lily pools with 50 varieties of water lilies, Egyptian papyrus, bullrushes and tropical ferns. Many persons select a lily pool and have it duplicated at their northern estates.

"Artist's Dream Pool" is one of the most photographed and painted spots in Florida. During the winter months a novel feature is the Poincettia garden where 1,000 plants are a magnificent blaze of fire. Many are 15 feet high with poinsettias as large as dinner plates.

A rose garden with 3,000 plants, a cactus garden and thousands of azalea bushes give zest to the ornamental shrubs, palms and ferns that lend enduring enchantment.

McKee Jungle Gardens, Vero Beach—Joyously leaping through the trees and shrubbery, 300 monkeys and apes amuse visitors to this 80-acre garden that features strange plant oddities from all over the world.

Among attractions are 110 species of palms including the Travelers Palm from which fresh water can be obtained any time; the Australian tree fern 30 feet high; wild orchids in profusion, seven kinds of banana trees, Panama Hat plants, Ylang Ylang perfume trees.

Botanists claim that 25,000 miles of travel would be necessary to see all the rare plants viewed in these gardens in an hour. Garden clubs and school classes charter buses from as far as 100 miles distant to visit this spot for nature study.

Gladioli Gardens, Fort Pierce—Native Hollanders operate 750 acres here, with 35,000,000 bulbs growing on what they claim is perfect soil.

December they ship 10,000 dozen giant "glads" to New York a day.

Don't expect to see a field of flowers. The spikes are cut before the blossoms open. The tight buds are bundled in dozens and placed in banana hampers to be shipped north by refrigerated express.

Hibiscus Memorial Gardens, Fort Lauderdale—Blossoms from Japan, Samoan and Hawaiian Islands are combined with hundreds of hybrids the owner propagated during the past 18 years in this unusual collection of 700 varieties of showy hibiscus along the banks of the Himarshee River.

Rarest of all is the "57 varieties bush" onto which was grafted 60 types of hibiscus. This garden is best in spring, although blooms abound throughout the year.

Fairchild Tropical Garden, Miami—Occupying 83 acres of land in Coral Gables with frontage on one mile of Biscayne Bay, this unique garden, a nonprofit organization started in 1938, has 11,000 life members from every State in the Nation, working to make it the finest tropical botanical garden in the world.

Expeditions to far countries send seeds and rare plantings. Many of the plants seen here can be viewed nowhere else in America. A museum and library add to interest. The Palm Glade is one of the high spots.

Palm Lodge Tropical Groves, Homestead—Vegetables growing ing treetops are outstanding exhibits in this grove owned by Florida's "Burbank," Col. H. W. Johnston, who has cultivated 8,000 kinds of unique plants for 25 years.

English peas and dainty asparagus growing in trees. Palm trees with fruit tasting like butter and gingerbread, tree tomatoes; a myrtle tree bearing hundreds of oranges, yet not connected with the citrus species; an African apple that requires seven years to ripen; a gourd from the Nile Valley that tastes like squash, 10 kinds of papaya and thousands of rare plants are in this collection. His daughter makes 267 kinds of jellies from the rare fruits in the grove.

Mollie Parker's Garden, Key West—Because there is no frost, this garden boasts plants that are grown nowhere else in the United States. The breadfruit tree, a rare cactus worth $500, vines

Continued on Page 23, Column 3

DAYTONA BEACH

JACKSONVILLE

All Purses Large Enough In Florida

By S. D. McCreary
President, Florida State Hotel Association Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—"You can live more economically in Florida during the winter than you can in the North." That statement, for the past 10 years an almost mythical assertion of Florida publicity men, is today a stark reality. More and more people who have come to Florida realize that they do not have to be millionaires to live here. The days of "Palm Beach Luxury" are now available to even the $25 a week secretary in virtually every town and city in the State. Indeed, whatever your pocketbook can stand you can find it's counterpart in a Florida vacation.

Let us analyze this for a minute. You do not have to pay any coal or fuel oil heating bills. You do not have to buy expensive winter coats and winter clothes. Instead of spending 80 per cent of your time indoors during the winter in the North you spend 80 per cent outdoors in Florida. Citrus fruits can be bought for a song. Fish, all you can eat, can be had at most markets for $0.25, entertainment is perpetual and as free as the air you breathe. There are hundreds of miles of free bathing beaches, there are thousands of inland lakes. There are the Everglades, America's last frontier for those who have an urge to "explore."

Those of you who are fortunate enough to spend a long or short vacation here this winter will find a surprising change in hotels. You will find that virtually all have a general "massage" and in some cases an academic "face lifting." The winter tourist business brings close to 400,000,000 new dollars into this State each season. Last year Florida enjoyed one of the grandest in many years and hotel men, luxuriating in a little extra bonus have, for the most part, put it right back into their hotels. New furniture, new plumbing, painting, and decorating are all a return on your investment of last year at no extra cost to you.

James Sawders; Le Seane; By a Staff Photographer; Designed by Russell Lens

Sports, Recreation and Culture Headline Miami Area's Gala Winter Program

Many Musical Events Planned for Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—A wealth of musical attractions is scheduled for the enjoyment of Miamians and winter visitors this season. Stars of opera and concert stage will perform under the auspices of the leading musical organizations of the city.

The University of Miami Symphony Orchestra has listed the largest number of concerts to be given in this area. Under the management of Mrs. Arnold Volpe, whose husband founded the symphony orchestra, this organization will give six symphony concerts with world famous soloists in Miami, and three in Fort Lauderdale. A series of recitals has been announced for Miami Beach, also under the University's auspices.

John Bitter, one of the country's leading younger conductors, will direct the orchestra for the second season. Mr. Bitter has been assistant to Leopold Stokowski of the All-American Youth Orchestra during the past two summers. He will introduce a number of new orchestral works by American composers during the season.

Soloists Scheduled

The following soloists will appear with the orchestra: Dec. 15, Rose Bampton, soprano of the Metropolitan; Jan. 19, Nino Martin, opera and radio tenor; Feb. 9, Ruggiero Ricci, violinist; March 2, Ruth Posselt, violinist; March 16, Guiomar Novaes, pianist; April 13, Simon Barere.

In Fort Lauderdale the orchestra will play on Jan. 20, with Nino Martini as soloist; February 10, with Ruggiero Ricci, and March 17, with Guiomar Novaes.

The recital series scheduled for Miami Beach will open Jan. 26 with a two-piano recital by Gaby and Robert Casadesus. On Feb. 16 a leading string quartet, to be announced, will give a concert. March 9 will be a program of chamber music featuring the young American harpist, Marietta Bitter, and the last of the series will be on March 23 when Igor Gorin, baritone, will be presented in a recital.

The Miami Civic Music Association, of which Charles Crandon is president, has provided six outstanding attractions for the season. The series is already under way, having opened Nov. 29 by the Don Cossack Chorus. Other concerts to be heard are: violin recital by Joseph Szigetti, Dec. 12; Helen Traubel, soprano of the Metropolitan opera, Jan. 5; Ezio Pinza, basso of the Metropolitan, Feb. 23; Dalies Frantz, pianist, March 20; Kirsten Thorborg in joint recital with Bartlett and Robertson, two-piano team, April 2.

'I Pagliacci' by Guild

The Opera Guild of Miami, which was formed last spring as the nucleus of a state-wide movement for producing operas in various centers with local choruses and orchestra and distinguished guest artists, will give its first performance here in January, Mrs. George Pawley, President of the group, has announced. A chorus of 55 has been rehearsing for "I Pagliacci" under the direction of Arturo DiFilippi, operatic tenor, who will himself sing the role of Canio in the production. Other guest soloists will be announced. Several performances are planned at different centers.

The great Bayfront Park Amphitheater will again be the setting for free band concerts several times each week under the direction of Caesar LaMonaca. These concerts are sponsored by the City of Miami Recreation Department, which also will provide free band concerts each Wednesday night in Lummus Park and Friday nights in Little River Park.

Numerous music clubs will give weekly musicales and lectures on music, to which guests are always welcome.

City of Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—While Miami Beach is known for its luxurious hotels, it is also a city of beautiful homes. A city ordinance prohibits tourist camps, and forbids trailers to remain overnight in the city.

Ewing Galloway

A Little Tugboat Tows a Yacht in the Miami River

Yachting Season at Miami To See Reign of Small Craft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Many of the familiar yachts of previous years have disappeared from the Miami scene this winter, having been sold to the United States Government or to Canada. But despite the fact that most of the larger craft will be missing, indications point to one of the largest collections of small and medium-sized boats here this year than for many seasons past.

Preparations for berthing a huge fleet of private pleasure craft are now being made in the scores of boat yards lining the Miami River, in anticipation of their owners' arrival from points north. At Miami's colorful Royal Yacht basin, early arrivals are already seeking accommodations.

The Alva, probably the most palatial craft of its kind afloat, is now in Miami being conditioned for the Navy. Whether Commodore William K. Vanderbilt's private seaplane which was always seen on the stern of the Alva is being converted for Navy duty is not known, but the craft's facilities for carrying planes may be put to good use when it takes to the sea on active duty. Largest of the craft familiar to Miami for many years, Vanderbilt's Alva will be replaced by a group of smaller craft, dock reservations for which have already been made.

This winter the general run of private yachts will range from 80 to 100 feet over all, with the largest not exceeding 150 feet. The Ramfis, owned by President General Rafael Trujillo of Santo Domingo, has already been an early visitor to Miami and is expected back later in the season. Cornelius Vanderbilt's Bidou will be coming down from New York, while the Chelabark, owned by H. M. Plimpton of Boston, and the Odyssey, owned by Mrs. Barklie Henry of Old Westbury, L. I., are also scheduled for Miami berths this winter. Many other yachtsmen have made reservations.

In addition to the Alva, the Vincent Astor yacht, Nourmahal, on which President Roosevelt made fishing trips in Caribbean waters, has already entered the Navy service. Other yachts familiar here which have been acquired by Uncle Sam's "first line of defense" include: Noparo, Norman Woolworth, N. Y. C.; Orion, Julius Fourstman, N. Y. C.; Rene, Alfred P. Sloan, N. Y. C.; Intrepid, Walter P. Murphy, Chicago; Nahkoda, Frederick Fisher, Detroit; Stella Polaris, Livingston L. Short, N. Y. C.; Buchaneer, Leon Mandel, Chicago.

Of the American boats purchased by the Canadian Government, one ship has already seen active service and has been sunk. This is the Arcadia, which was sold by Mrs. H. R. Hardwick of Brookline, Mass., to Canada some time ago. It took part in the evacuation of Dunkirk but was sunk there while aiding the British troops. Other former American-owned pleasure yachts acquired by Canada include: Avalon, Delta Trans. Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Aras, Hugh J. Chisholm, Greenwich, Conn.; Cleopatra, A. O. P. Baldridge, N. Y. C.; Elfreda, H. B. H. Ripley, Oklahoma City; Winchester, Cornelius Vanderbilt, N. Y. C.

Extensive Sports Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—To furnish entertainment for the throng of winter visitors expected at this popular resort during the next few months, a program of sports events and about every kind of amusement available has been prepared. Starting with golfdom's "World Series," the $10,000 Miami Open Tourney, Dec. 11-15, there will be no slackening of the pace until the season nears its close in April.

Mayor Clifford H. Reeder has announced the following schedule up to Feb. 15:

Dec. 11-14—Eighteenth Annual Miami $10,000 Golf Open.
Dec. 14—Dade County Open Swim Meet.
Dec. 25—Annual North-South High School Football Classic.
Dec. 25-April 8—Jai Alai at Biscayne Fronton.
Dec. 29—University of Miami vs. Marshall College Basketball.
Dec. 30-Jan. 2—Orange Bowl Festival Week.
Dec. 30—Pageantry Presentation of 1942 Orange Bowl Theme Girl.
Dec. 31—King Orange Jamboree Parade.
Jan. 1—Annual Orange Bowl Handicap, Horse Racing, Annual Commodore's Race Outboard Club, Special Judge Emil Auerbach Memorial Trophy Outboard Race, Ninth Annual Orange Bowl Football Classic.
Jan. 1-15—Matheson Hammock Fishing Tournament.
Jan. 2—Orange Bowl Regatta Day, Marine Night Circus.
Jan. 3—Orange Bowl Tenpin Bowling Championship.
Jan. 4—Orange Bowl Duckpin Bowling Championship.
Jan. 8-9—University of Miami vs. Southern College, Basketball.
Jan. 9-11—Miami All-American Air Maneuvers.
Jan. 11-April 19—Seventh Annual Metropolitan Miami $10,000 Fishing Tournament.
Jan. 11—Seventh Annual Metropolitan Miami Fishing Tournament Flotilla Parade.
Jan. 14-16—Hollywood Beach Hotel Women's Golf Championship.
Jan. 18-22—Men's Amateur Golf Championship.
Jan. 22-23—University of Miami vs. Rollins College Basketball.
Jan. 25—Mixed Scotch Golf Foursome.
Jan. 26-30—Women's Amateur Golf Championship.
Feb. 4—Kite Flying Championship—All Ages.
Feb. 7—Fourteenth Annual Sir Thomas Lipton Challenge Cup Sailing Race.
Feb. 10—Ninth Annual Miami-to-Nassau Ocean Sailing Race.
Feb. 14—Governor's Cup Regatta at Nassau for Miami-Nassau entrants.
Feb. 15-17—The Miami Tropical Trap Shoot.

Orange Fete To Have Its 'Fleecy' Clouds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Man-made clouds floated in Miami's famous Flagler Street a few nights ago as a prelude to the King Orange Jamboree eve as one of the events of the annual Orange Bowl Festival, which takes place Dec. 30 through Jan. 2.

The clouds, huge billowy affairs with striking red tints, were of the kind found only in the tropics shortly after sundown. But, strangely enough, these clouds were in Flagler Street long after sundown. In fact it was the middle of the night.

Along the brilliantly lighted thoroughfare moved these clouds, transported on a truck. They are part of one of the many floats to appear in the parade. Inspecting them from every angle were members of the Orange Bowl Committee, the group responsible for the annual festival and New Year's Day football classic.

Event number one, of the Orange Bowl Festival, will be a fashion show under the stars in Bayfront Park on the night of Dec. 30. Known as America's Vanity Fair, Miami has long held an important spot in the fashion limelight, for it is here that next summer's styles are launched each winter by the country's foremost designers. This year's show promises to outshine all other fashion shows, with original models, created right here in Miami, displayed on hundreds of glamorous models.

Skilled dancers going through intricate steps on aquaplanes speeding over the blue waters of Biscayne Bay on a star-lit tropical night, will add a new thrill to the four days of fun and pageantry. Professionals, who have thrilled movie audiences with their spectacular daytime stunts on aquaplanes and water skits, have been engaged for the Marine Circus which, with an elaborate display of fireworks, will close the festival on the first Friday of the new year.

Miami Beach Events Raise Public Morale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Although Miami Beach, by official request, is enlisted in defense service this winter, offering its vast recreational facilities to brighten the morale of the Nation straining under the emergency, the resort will be as gay and bright as ever.

Fresh from a summer building program which has provided more accommodations for more people, its usual carefree atmosphere will be tempered by the realization that these warm sands offer happy results from the cares of a country in the midst of forced production for freedom's sake.

Some 37 new hotels, 60 apartment houses, and 200 new residences have been added to the most impressive resort skyline in the world during the past summer, increasing facilities to accommodate nearly 6,000 more persons this year than last and provide housing for an estimated 90,000 persons at the peak of the season.

Investment of $150,000,000

The modern hotels, many with sparkling swimming pools; long stretches of public bathing beaches capably patrolled; great home sections bordered by 30 miles of artificial waterways; five golf courses, three private and two municipal; municipal tennis courts and playgrounds all represent an investment of nearly $150,000,000.

This record-breaking expenditure for play and recreation over a period of 25 years assures the winter visitor of the most ambitious program of sports events, provides ample accommodations of the most modern type and, by the very magnitude of its building expansion assures a reasonable level of rates comparing favorably with any other resort city in the country.

Program of Winter Events Arranged at Miami Beach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—A program of sports, social, and cultural events has been prepared for visitors at Miami Beach this winter which offers entertainment and amusement for folks of all ages and tastes.

Opening the resort hotels early in the season usually is marked by gala doings, special dinners, dances and receptions.

Following are some of the principal events scheduled for the season:

Dec. 15—Versailles Hotel opens. Indian Creek Golf Club opens grill.

Dec. 16—Forum meeting of Committee of One Hundred—"The Saving Sense," Dr. J. Duncan Spaeth.

Dec. 20—Roney Plaza Hotel opens.
Flamingo Hotel and cabana colony formal opening.
Formal opening King Cole Hotel.

Dec. 21—Surf Club opens Caribbean Cafe and boardwalk restaurant.

Dec. 22—Annual tea dance formally opening Bath Club.

Dec. 25—Christmas luncheon parties at Surf Club, Bath Club, Beach Cabana Club and Quarterdeck Club.
LaGorce Golf Club opening.

Dec. 30-Jan. 2—Orange Bowl Festival.
Bath Club annual New Year's Eve party.
Surf Club annual New Year's Eve party.

Jan. 1—Orange Bowl football classic.
Fifty-fifth annual reception and flag-raising at Biscayne Bay Yacht Club.

Jan. 2—Orange Bowl marine circus and fireworks, Biscayne Bay.

Jan. 6—Forum meeting of Committee of One Hundred—"Abolishing the Arctic," Vilhjalmur Stefansson.

Jan. 9-11—All American Air Maneuvers.

Jan. 11—Seventh annual $10,000 fishing tournament opens, runs through April 19.

Jan. 13—Forum meeting of Committee of One Hundred—"Good Neighbor Policy," Dr. Ricardo Alfaro.

Jan. 20—Forum meeting of Committee of One Hundred—"Mystification," Dr. Franz Polgar.

Jan. 25—Reception honoring new officers, Miami Beach Rod and Reel Club.

Jan. 26—Robert Casadesus in recital.

Jan. 27—Forum meeting of Committee of One Hundred—"Union Now?" Clarence K. Streit.

Jan. 31—First of Surf Club Saturday night weekly dinner dances. Southeastern amateur tennis championship tournament—late January or early February, date to be set.

Feb. 3—Forum meeting of Committee of One Hundred—"China Unconquerable," Dr. Tehyi Hsieh.

Feb. 4—Surf Club begins weekly Wednesday luncheon fashion revues.

Feb. 5—First of Surf Club weekly Thursday night informals.

Feb. 7—Sir Thomas Lipton Challenge Ocean Race, sponsored by Biscayne Bay Yacht Club.

Feb. 9—Miami Beach-Nassau sailing race.

Feb. 10—Forum meeting of Committee of One Hundred—"America's Role in the World Crisis," Hugh Wilson.

Feb. 17—Forum meeting of Committee of One Hundred—"A Republican in Columbus," Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio.

Feb. 18-21—Sunburn Regatta for small sailing boats, Biscayne Bay Yacht Club.

Feb. 22—Fifty-fifth annual Washington's Birthday chowder party at Matheson Key, Biscayne Bay Yacht Club.

Feb. 24—Forum meeting of Committee of One Hundred—"The Americas Against the World," Edward Tomlinson.

Feb. 26—Committee of One Hundred annual cruise and island picnic.

March 1—Annual golf tournament of Committee of One Hundred early in March, date to be set.

March 3—Forum meeting of Committee of One Hundred—"North to Adventure," Sydney R. Montague.

March 9—Marietta Bitter in recital.

March 10—Forum meeting of Committee of One Hundred, speaker to be announced.

March 17—Annual Southern Dinner of Committee of One Hundred, at Surf Club. Biggest event of the Club's calendar.

March 23—Igor Gorin, in recital.

Ocean Front Homes Attract Many Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—A source of continued interest to visitors here are the imposing estates which line the ocean front, the bay shore, and Indian Creek, all built on land that a few years ago was mangrove jungle.

Sight-seers daily drive up and down the principal residential thoroughfares admiring the artistic houses of modern architecture, the velvety lawns and well-placed palm trees and tropical flowering shrubs. But the best view of these homes is obtained on the boat trips, by either private yachts or the sight-seeing boats, that can wind through Indian Creek and other waterways, as well as the bay, upon which most of the showplaces are located.

One ocean-front home of particular interest is Harbel Villa, the estate of the late Harvey S. Firestone, named for him and his wife, Idabelle, who is nationally known as a composer of romantic songs. This estate includes a number of guest houses, annually occupied by executives of the Firestone Company of Akron, Ohio.

Other notable ocean-front estates are those of the Warner brothers of motion picture fame, and Nicholas Schenk; Walter O. Briggs, automobile official and owner of the Detroit Tigers; Albert D. Lasker, John D. Hertz, and Frank Gannett.

On Indian Creek are the homes of Gar Wood, famed sportsman; Fred Snite, Chicago financier; Herbert W. Hoover, Laurence Schwab, Bruce Dodson, Roy McKenna, the estate of the late Elmer H. Maytag, to mention a few.

Then facing Biscayne Bay are scores of other estates, a few of which belong to such notables as Harry Richman, A. D. Thayer, Jorge B. Sanchez, of the Cuban sugar family; Fred A. Poor, James H. Hammond, Charles Coryell, Damon Runyon, Sebastian Kresge, former Governor George H. Earle, of Pennsylvania; Hope Hampton, and many others.

The Sunset Islands and LaGorce Island are newer centers for homes. Altogether, the residents of Miami Beach form a large section of the "Who's Who" of America.

'Quarterdeck Club' Unique Vacation Spot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—One of the most unusual vacationist entertainment rendezvous in America is Miami's famous "Quarterdeck Club" built on piles 11 miles from shore in Biscayne Bay near Miami. It can be reached only by boat, has no telephone, a haven for the businessman who wants to "get away from it all." Near by, forming a marine community, are smaller homes similarly built, owned by Miamians as fishing retreats.

Hotels—Resorts

The Royal Family of Miami Beach Hotels

Carl G. Fisher, famed developer of Miami Beach, selected ideal sites for these superior resort hotels—reserved acres for spacious grounds and parking. Augmented by their own private ocean Cabana Club and two golf courses operated in connection, this "Royal Family of Miami Beach hotels" offers to a selected patronage the utmost in prestige, hospitality and gracious living. Rates are surprisingly moderate.

THE Carl G. Fisher HOTELS

FLAMINGO

Towering over its 14-acre Bay front estate, the Flamingo's flashing dome is a symbol of all that is best in Florida resort life. Gay, exclusive, complete. Pool, cabanas, tennis, putting green. Cottages. Carefully restricted. Modified American plan. For photo booklet.

C. S. Krom, Manager

NAUTILUS

"A Resort Hotel of Distinction", 20 acres of tropical, landscaped grounds. 19 beautiful villas. 3 championship tennis courts. Salt water pools for adults and children. Colorful cabanas. Putting green. Yacht docks. Pleasant social life. Modified American plan. Restricted.

Ross W. Thompson, Manager

BOULEVARD

A golfer's rendezvous . . . located between two 18-hole golf courses . . . in the heart of all social and recreational activities . . . European plan. Restricted clientele.

Arthur W. Howe, Manager

KING COLE

Operated to provide every facility for leisurely living . . . Cottage colony . . . friendly atmosphere . . . superior cuisine. Quiet—yet accessible to all activities. Restricted.

A. Kenneth Painton, Manager

Hotels—Resorts

Alhambra Hotel

The center of convenience in MIAMI, FLA.

A modern high class family hotel in a quiet neighborhood, overlooking Biscayne Bay. Restricted Clientele.

W. EARLE SPENCER, Manager

MIAMI BEACH GRAND HOTEL Private Beach and Pool

Centrally located, near golf courses and Lincoln Road and night spots. All rooms with private bath and shower. Moderate rates. P. K. Haden, Manager

OVERLOOKING THE OCEAN 270 23rd ST

The Billows

27th St., At The Ocean MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

A new, modern, fireproof building with outside exposure and private bath in all rooms. Ideally located. Exclusive north beach sector. Exact center of famous promenade. Quiet, homelike atmosphere. Selected clientele. Surprisingly economical. $6 to $8 single and $7 to $9 double, per day, at height of season. Special Christmas-New Year rate of $5 per day, double.

Season Rate 500.00 to 750.00 double

Write or Wire
A. H. Mazor—Mng.-Director

Hotels—Resorts

MIAMI BEACH

Planned and built to give Miami Beach a hotel ranking with America's finest. Private beach and gardens assure "elbow room" for a carefully restricted clientele. Reservations in advance. No deviation from these published season dates: Nov. 20 to Apr. 20. Deluxe brochure on request.

FATIO DUNHAM, *Manager*

WHITMAN BY THE SEA OCEAN FRONT AT 54th STREET

THE VENETIAN

VACATION WITH VACATIONERS

Favorite of vacation-minded visitors because of its true "resort" atmosphere — "share the fun" guest-entertainment program, social directress. Closest Miami hotel to bay, beaches, recreation centers. Quiet, parklike surroundings—restful evenings after play-filled days. Excellent cuisine. Ample free parking. Restricted clientele.

WRITE for details of remarkably low rates — which are especially attractive for extended stays.

ON BISCAYNE BAY AT 15TH STREET

When you travel to FLORIDA

Nassau, Cuba and En Route

Save Money

by planning your trip, knowing costs. Read

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Authentic Resort-Travel Magazine

260 pages—500 beautiful illustrations. Gives Recommended Hotels and Rates—Where to Dine and how much it costs. Scores of time and money saving travel features. Road maps. Mile-for-Mile highway data. Spanish-English vocabulary. Transportation information. Tells where to stop, shop, dine, play. Preview and plan your Southern Trip by The Gimlet. Price 50c postpaid. Write today to Gimlet Publications, 1108 Congress Building, Miami, Fla. Please state plans of interest, mode travel.

Hotels—Resorts

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

BON-AIR HOTEL

OCEAN DRIVE AT ELEVENTH STREET

A new and up-to-the-minute hotel—beautifully furnished rooms with private bath and shower—Coffee Shop—No liquor served—Tropical garden and free private parking lot adjoining hotel.

RATES — European Plan
Per day — double occupancy

Apr. 1 to Dec. 20	$2.00 to $3.00
Dec. 20 to Jan. 20	2.00 to 7.00
Jan. 20 to Mar. 10	5.00 to 9.00
Mar. 10 to Apr. 1	2.00 to 5.00

Wm. Harrison, Owner-Manager

MIAMI BEACH

Hotel GOOD

OCEAN FRONT AT 43rd ST.

The art of "GOOD" living makes its appeal in uncrowded graciousness, subtle niceties of club-like atmosphere and services. Exclusive North Beach section, private bathing, deck sports. Excellent cuisine. Open all year. Restricted. Reservations desirable. Booklet.

Carolyn G. Good, Pres.
H. L. Thomas, Mgr.

MIAMI

THIS IS OFFICIAL MORE AND BETTER ACCOMMODATIONS MEAN THERE'S PLENTY OF ROOM AT MODERATE RATES FOR EVERYONE THIS YEAR—AND THE MOST EXTENSIVE RECREATION PROGRAM EVER. THE CITY OF MIAMI

"Old Sol" is ON THE BEAM!

Lazy living through timeless days—graceful palms and golden sand—carefree hours of gaiety, laughter, romance. And thousands of sunbright faces are here, now, beaming back at Old Sol, right where he shines brightest all winter long.

RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE—It's more convenient (actually costs less, too) when you make your headquarters right in Miami. You're nearer more things to do—at the exact center of the "Sunshine Circle".

BOOKLET "TELLS ALL"—You can cash in on special "holiday rates" through New Year's. Later, you'll still find accommodations to fit any budget. Your travel or ticket agent will tell you how quick and easy it is to come. Or Miami's new *official* booklet includes full details to aid your planning. Mail the coupon for *your* copy today!

Sunland Standouts:

HORSE RACING Starts Dec. 20
NORTH-SOUTH FOOTBALL GAME, Dec. 25
JAI-ALAI SEASON Starts Dec. 25
ORANGE BOWL FESTIVAL, Dec. 30-Jan. 2
ORANGE BOWL FOOTBALL CLASSIC, Jan. 1
ALL-AMERICAN AIR MANEUVERS, Jan. 9-11
$10,000 FISHING TOURNAMENT Jan. 11

ALL THE TIME:

12 Golf Courses, 300 "Big Game" Fishing Boats, Swimming, Sailing, Park Sports of all kinds, Band Concerts—Fun in the Sun for Everyone!

Want a copy of the *complete* program? Just mail the coupon.

Here it is—in COLOR!

MIAMI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MIAMI, FLA. 53
Please send new "color" booklet and full details.
Name
Address
City State

For Your Stay in Miami BEACH

150 Comfortable Rooms. Outdoor Salt Water Pool. Private Beach. Tennis Courts. Excellent Food at Moderate Prices. Congenial Atmosphere.

Write for Folder

Warren C. Freeman, Mgr.

MACFADDEN-DEAUVILLE HOTEL
MIAMI BEACH

Winter Vacationists From Far and Near Find Sunshine and Gaiety in St. Petersburg

Annual Trek of Tourists Finds City in Gala Mood

By John Lodwick
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—From the valleys of the industrial north, from the busy marts of trade and from frozen farmlands of New England and the Midwest, thousands of sun-seekers are streaming southward for a season of gaiety and recreation in the sub-tropics of the Gulf coast of Florida.

By motorcar and de luxe Pullman, by coastal liners and by air, the trek is reaching a high tempo as winter vacations gain in popularity with the tremendous transportation strides made in recent years through widening and hard surfacing of highways, shortened railroad time schedules, improved flying and newer equipment for water travel.

That the Sunshine City will again serve as a center for tens of thousands of vacation seekers is evidenced by the heavy increase in reservations and inquiries received by resort hotels, apartments and rental agencies, and by a steady stream of arrivals who have been coming in since early September.

St. Petersburg is fully prepared for the rush now under way, and its calendar of smart social and sports events is filled with eye and ear entertainment for its army of seasonal guests. There are dinner dances and revues on the long program featured at all hotels, lectures and concerts, entertainments of every variety and sports tourneys for every day of the season.

Manp Tournaments

America's foremost golfers, tennis stars, ten-pin bowling champions, shuffleboard and lawn bowling players, expert pistol, skeet and rifle shots are entered in tournaments. Fleetest of the sea's finest racing yachts will take part in blue ribbon classics ending with the 13th annual international sailing race starting at high noon here, March 7, and ending in Havana, Cuba, 284 nautical miles away.

The usual band concert programs, a feature in St. Petersburg for more than a quarter century, will be given daily in picturesque Williams Park, beginning Dec. 28, under the leadership of Merle Evans. Philharmonic orchestras and outstanding name bands will be brought to St. Petersburg through January, February and March, while the spectacular Festival of States celebration will mark the opening of the spring vacation season, April 5, with one full week of colorful events.

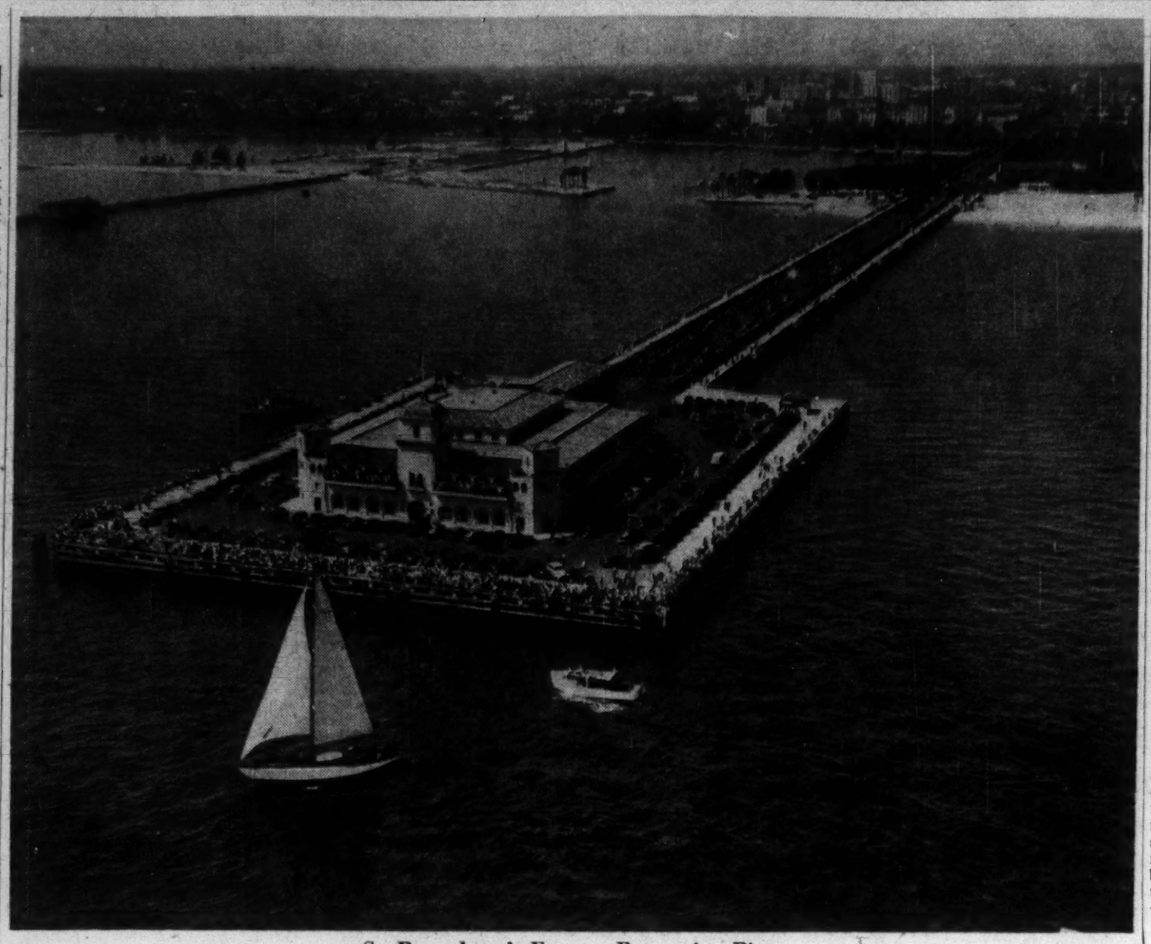
Five golf courses are within the city limits and 10 others are within easy driving distance. Upon the local links, more than 30 important tournaments, for men and women, amateurs and professionals, will be played from December into April. These will include the annual $5,000 St. Petersburg Open, attracting 150 or more of upper bracket players; the annual Professional Baseball Players championship tournament in which scores of major-league diamond kings compete; the Pinellas County Invitational, for visiting professionals, and the popular New Year's and Charity tournaments in which golfers of all degrees of skill will strive for prizes.

Many club tourneys, open to visiting golfers, have been scheduled by the Jungle, Shore Acres, Pasadena, Lakewood and Sunset courses, the first two operated by Jimmy Foxx of baseball fame.

Tennis Matches

Tennis enthusiasts will find superb marl courts available at the St. Petersburg Tennis Club in tropical Bartlett Park, as well as a battery of other public courts at the Municipal Spa, near the entrance of mile-long Recreation Pier. In January, the nation's top ranking net stars, men and women, appear in championship matches during the Florida winter circuit meeting. Thousands last winter saw Frankie Kovacs defeat National Champion Bobby Riggs for the men's title and Sarah Palfrey Cooke defeat Dorothy Bundy for the women's championship. The Florida West Coast Seniors championship tournament is a popular event in March.

St. Petersburg is the winter capital of baseball, offering fans from every part of the United States a pre-season view of nearly all of the major-league clubs in training and exhibition games at Waterfront Park. The New York Yankees will train here for their 17th consecutive season, and the St. Louis Cardinals for their fourth straight season.



St. Petersburg's Famous Recreation Pier

Mayor Asks Winter Visitors To Share in City's Delights

By Robert J. McCutcheon
Mayor of St. Petersburg
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—This is the time of year when millions of potential winter visitors in the Northern States yearn for the summer sun and outdoor recreations that are enjoyed here all year 'round.

Already the Southland trek is under way and hundreds of automobiles bearing the New England license plates, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, New Jersey, Indiana and others of the great commonwealths within the cold zone, are bearing down upon Dixieland and its delightful sub-tropical clime.

Social calendars are filled with events for the entertainment of St. Petersburg's great army of seasonal guests for the succeeding four months, including dinner dances, revues, professional and amateur theatrical productions, public speakers of national fame, concerts, formal balls, style reviews, exhibits and entertainment of every nature.

Through the early part of 1942 St. Petersburg will feature sailing races including the annual International yacht race from the Sunshine City to Havana over a course of 284 nautical miles; golf tournaments of national importance, tennis meets in which outstanding stars will compete, and tourneys for trophies in shuffleboard, lawn bowling, roque, pistol, skeet and trapshooting. Both the world champion New York Yankees and the St. Louis Cardinals will again train in this city and appear in exhibition baseball games with each other and with other major league clubs training elsewhere in Florida, through the month of March.

In St. Petersburg are five excellent golf courses while a dozen others are within easy motoring distance. The municipality owns two dozen tennis courts of clay and concrete for its guests and facilities for other forms of outdoor recreation. There are three riding academies and bridle paths that wind through forests of palm and pine. There are yacht basins for palatial cruisers of the deep and 36 miles of shore line surrounding the city for salt water and sun bathers.

St. Petersburg has facilities for every purse and as Mayor of the Sunshine City, I extend from its entire citizenship a warm and cordial invitation to all America to pass the 'winter' months with us.

Cultural Activities Planned for Winter Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Wide stress has been placed on the social and cultural activities of St. Petersburg for the coming winter season. The demand for more cultural programs by winter visitors has brought to this city a score of events which will include speeches by some of the nation's outstanding men; concerts by leading artists; and dramatic productions.

Backbone of the visitors' social and cultural organizations are the State and City Winter Visitor Societies, more than twoscore of them, with memberships in the thousands. Here home-town friends and neighbors find themselves reunited in a program of picnics, musicales, cruises, shell-gathering excursions, dances, and various parties throughout the winter season.

The seasonal hotels and apartments as well as the smaller hostelries have winter-long social programs for their guests, including dinner dances, bridge tournaments, costume parties and musicals, educational and cultural events.

Social and Hobby Clubs

Scores of social organizations and hobby clubs weld the city's winter visitors together in groups with kindred interests, such as policemen and firemen, teachers educators, insurance agents and executives, stamp and coin collectors, naturalists, bird lovers, telephone employees, government employees, railroad men, and Army and Navy officers. Information regarding any of these groups may be obtained at the Chamber of Commerce.

Among the fashionable social events of the winter season are the Orange ball, Army and Navy ball, Dragon's Club ball, Charity ball, Junior League Cabaret ball, Thanksgiving, Hotelmen, Washington's Birthday and St. Patrick's Day balls, Bon Voyage and Coronation balls.

No Southern resort offers as complete a social and sports program for the younger generation as St. Petersburg. Boasting more than 1,000 members is the Young Winter Visitors' Beach Club, a unique organization with a commodious clubhouse and private beach and game courts near the entrance to Recreation Pier. Here the sons and daughters vacationing in the Sunshine City assemble for dances, outdoor games, horseback riding, swimming, and to plan boat rides, picnics, and sight-seeing trips. Many of these, and others, are junior members of the St. Petersburg Yacht Club.

Stage and Music

Concerts and stage stars booked on the City's entertainment program include Gladys Swarthout, Metropolitan Opera mezzo-soprano; the Salzedo Ensemble, composed of two harps, flute and 'cello; Conrad Thibault, baritone; and the famous Ballet Russe, a company of 125 dancers and symyhony orchestra.

For drama lovers are a series of Little Theater productions, including "The First Year," a family comedy; "Ladies in Retirement," popular English drama; "Yes, My Darling Daughter," recent comedy success; "The Copperhead," by Augustus Thomas, and "Just Married," a hilarious farce.

On the lecture platform will be Drew Pearson of the Washington-Merry-Go-Round; Sir Hubert Wilkins, noted explorer, who will speak on "China"; Edward Tomlinson, specialist on South America; Roger Babson, noted economist and statistician; Major Ditton; Dr. Harold Moulton, Brookings Institution economist, and James R. Bancroft, President of the American Institute of Finance.

Famous name bands and orchestras will make personal appearances this winter at the Coliseum Academy.

Other Attractions

Among special attractions and spectacles are the Pinellas County Agricultural Fair, the Greek Cross Day ceremony at the sponge fishing colony; the American Kennel Club dog show, national philatelic exhibition, national antique show, and the annual Festival of States, which introduces the spring fishing and vacation season in St. Petersburg.

'Formal' Fish Man Is Familiar Figure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — "There he is again. See him year after year. Yet don't know his name."

That's what the regular visitor to St. Petersburg says again this season as he sees a tall, slim man with a nigh hat and an old-fashioned long cutaway dress coat patrolling the smarter apartment house section of this city.

For this man has been selling smoked mullet here as long as most persons can remember. His familiar cry, "Ah gottem," brings housewives to their doors post haste, as this deep sea fish is a delicacy with scores of visitors.

Cultural Center In Florida's West, Clearwater Aim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEARWATER, Fla.—This resort city, besides becoming the winter headquarters of many northern visitors, is making efforts this year to become the culture center of this region.

Outstanding citizens of Clearwater have planned many cultural events, including three concerts to be held in the ballroom of the Belleview-Biltmore Hotel. Artists to participate in these concerts are Erno Balogh, composer and pianist, Harriet Henders, Metropolitan Opera star, and the Kraeuter Trio.

The Clearwater Art Museum has planned for at least 10 exhibitions throughout the winter season. There will be an exhibition of contemporary American paintings from Feb. 13 to March 8, containing works of some of the best known artists in America. The exhibits of at least 23 artists whose works have appeared in Life Magazine will be shown. More than 10,000 visitors registered at Clearwater's Museum last year.

Youths visiting Clearwater have their entertainment in store for them at the Jaycee Beach Club located on Clearwater Beach on the Gulf of Mexico. Weekly programs include Friday night dances, ping pong tournaments, and swimming and boating events.

Of special interest to many visitors is Clearwater's garden center, established by the Garden Club. This center is open throughout the winter. Special classes in botany are held for the benefit of visitors.

Baseballers' Golf Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Major League baseball players will play in their second annual golf tournament at the Jungle Country Club in February. Jimmy Foxx, Boston Red Sox star, operator of the links, will be a contestant.

Housing Ample In St. Petersburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — Although this city anticipates a record number of visitors this winter there will be ample accommodations for everyone.

St. Petersburg has 191 modern hotels and more than 1,200 apartment houses in addition to hundreds of private residences and beach cottages.

Hotels—Resorts

The WILLIAM AND MARY
Apartment Hotel

811 Jackson Street North
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Ultra Modern Refined Atmosphere
Offers every facility for luxurious, carefree living.
Sun Room Air Conditioned
Kitchenettes Electrically Equipped
"A Home While Away From Home"
F. D. Sanaker, Owner-Manager

FLORONTON HOTEL
Corner First Ave. and Second St. North
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Centrally Located
A Moderate Rate Hotel
PHONE 7817
European Plan
Coffee Shop and Dining Room

The A Resort Hotel of Merit HUNTINGTON
Holiday Rates. Ideal location for rest or play. 1 blk. to church. Distinctive rooms. Superior cuisine. Tropic gardens. Social program. Music daily. Eur. or Am. plan.

Paul P. Barnes, Mgr.
ST. PETERSBURG

Allison Hotel
Cor. 3rd St. and 2nd Ave. North, Opposite Williams Park
St. Petersburg, Fla.
A Winter Home in the Heart of the City
STEAM HEAT, ELEVATOR
American and European Plans. Excellent Dining Room Service
Write for season rates.

COME EARLY AND SAVE!
Enjoy all of the famous Jungle Club features at special rates during January. Sporty 18-hole golf course at our door, flower gardens, friendly club atmosphere, select clientele and excellent food. Inquiries promptly answered.
JUNGLE CLUB HOTEL
ST. PETERSBURG • FLA.
Direction American Hotels Corporation
FOR INFORMATION CALL NEW YORK OFFICE-Telephone 7-2300

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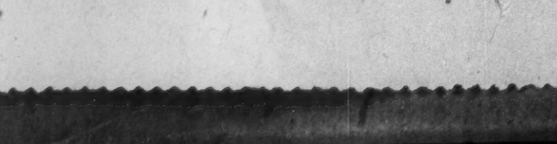
ST. PETERSBURG in FLORIDA
★ OPEN DECEMBER 20 ★
The largest fireproof hotel on Florida's West Coast. 375 rooms, each with bath . . . Every detail for guests' comfort anticipated. All recreational features. Best clientele. Booklet.
AYMER VINOY LAUGHNER, President

Summer Resort — New Ocean House Swampscott, Massachusetts

Hotels—Resorts

HOTEL HILCREST
220 Fifth Avenue North
Modern Hotel of Merit
Steam Heat — Fireproof
Attractive Season Rates
Across from Christian Science church
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

ALEXANDER HOTEL
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European Plan Steam Heat
"Your Comfort and Enjoyment Is Our Pleasure"
A. McMURRAY & SON, Managers

MAGNOLIA HOTEL
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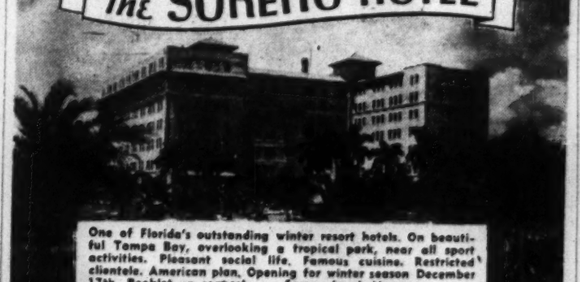
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Steam Heat Elevator Service
European Plan Centrally Located
Folder and Rates on Request
CHARLES V. BINGHAM, Mgr.

HOTEL POINSETTIA
450 CENTRAL AVENUE
"In the Heart of the City"
100 Rooms Popular Prices
Air Conditioned Coffee Shop
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

FAMOUS HOSPITALITY-SERVICE-MODERN COMFORTS
PRINCESS MARTHA
St. Petersburg's largest, best located downtown hotel. A preferred address with all the Sunshine City's famous features at your immediate pleasure. Large, sunlit lobbies, lounges. Full social-entertainment program, music daily. Superb cuisine. Moderate rates, European. Booklet.
C. K. Manning, Mgr.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

Hotels—Resorts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One of Florida's outstanding winter resort hotels. On beautiful Tampa Bay, overlooking a tropical park, near all sport activities. Pleasant social life. Famous cuisine. Restricted clientele. American plan. Opening for winter season December 17th. Booklet on request . . . Sorena Lund, Manager.
N. Y. Representative—Robt. F. Warner, 11 West 42nd St. Telephone Bryant 9-3477
ON TAMPA BAY ~ ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

Hotels—Resorts

MARI-JEAN HOTEL
Central Avenue at 24th Street
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
A delightful AAA Hotel. Modern, Fireproof, Heated, Elevator Service, Indoor Shuffle Board Court. Moderate Rates, Excellent Dining Room
Booklet on request
E. B. Howarth, Owner-Manager

Hotels—Resorts

The "ROCKHOLM"
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2510 Central Ave., St. Petersburg, Fla.
Offers Quiet Atmosphere
Comfortable Rooms Delicious Meals

The BEVERLY HOTEL
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St. Petersburg, Fla.
Steam Heat
Modern Conveniences
Open Sun Porch European Plan
Season, Weekly and Daily Rates
L. MOSELEY, Manager

IN ST. PETERSBURG
You'll Enjoy
the PENNSYLVANIA hotel
At 4th Street and 3rd Ave. N.
For its convenience, comfort, delicious food, genuine hospitality and social program
140 Modern Rooms
European Plan
PHONE 7825

Mount Vernon Hotel
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A Modern New Hotel thoughtfully furnished for the greatest comfort and convenience of the guest.
EUROPEAN PLAN STEAM HEAT
ELEVATOR
"One Block From Christian Science church"

THE CARLEW HOTEL

4th Ave. and Second St. North
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
2 blks from Christian Science church
Dining Room European Plan
Ownership-Management
"Carl" Persina "Eve" Persina

Hotels—Resorts

APPLEGATE HOTEL
226 FIFTH AVENUE NORTH
Across From Christian Science Church
A modern fire-proof Hotel conveniently located. All outside rooms, each with private bath. Elevator service. Home-like atmosphere, tastefully furnished. Every comfort.
Delightful and Attractive Sun Garden
European Plan Breakfast Served
RALPH B. WILSON, Manager
Summer Resort, WHITEHALL INN
Camden, Maine

PENNFLORA HOTEL
443 SECOND AVENUE N.
Rooms and Apartments
124 Fourth Street North
Rooms and Cottages
425 Second Avenue North
427 Second Avenue North
Mrs. Clyde Davis, Owner — Mr. Ralph Davis, Manager
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

"Aglow with Friendliness"
HOTEL DETROIT
"St. Petersburg's best known hotel"
Write for booklet

CONCORD HOTEL
Coffee Shop
Patio Dining Room
Modern Fireproof
100 SECOND AVENUE NORTH
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

HOTEL PONCE DE LEON
St. Petersburg, Fla.
Overlooking Tampa Bay. European. All Outside Rooms. Steam Heat. Elevator. Beach Drive and Central Avenue
Richard E. Tomlin, Mgr.

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100 ROOMS HOTEL 100 BATHS
Fifth St. So., Just off Central
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Half a Block to the Reading Room
MODERN FIREPROOF
"A Less Expensive Finer Hotel"
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DUSENBURY HOTEL
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
140 Rooms European Plan
centrally located Open all year
Steam heat, Otis elevator service, private baths, sunny verandahs.
427 FIRST AVENUE NORTH
Right down town
Mrs. L. S. Dusenbury and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Dugan, Owners and Managers

HOTEL DENNIS

L. B. DENNIS, Mgr.
Central Location, Modern, Fireproof. Every room with bath. Dining Room and Cafeteria in connection. Moderate Rates. Write for booklet.
ST. PETERSBURG ~ FLORIDA

HOLLANDER HOTEL
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
100 Rooms 100 Tile Baths
Steam Heat, Fireproof, Elevator. European Plan. All outside rooms, large porch, flowers, palms, spacious lawn.
4th Street at 4th Avenue, North
"Out of the noise belt"
Get our unique rate sheet
NO UPS NO DOWNS
OTHO POWLER, Mgr.

PRINCESS ULELAH INN
Overlooking Clearwater Bay
AMERICAN PLAN
Excellent table where the best of food is served.
Pleasant surroundings, quiet, refined atmosphere.
Mrs. S. B. P. Snell, Owner
Mr. Lawrence D. Hayford, Manager
CLEARWATER, FLA.

CLEARWATER BEACH HOTEL
and Cottages
Modern Steam Heat
125 Rooms American Plan
Splendid Dining Room

Tennis and Shuffleboard Courts
Our Own Private Beach
CLEARWATER, FLORIDA
G. KELLEHER
Owner and Director

FORT HARRISON Hotel

Overlooks the blue Gulf. Modern resort hotel appealing to discriminating clientele. Golf, bathing, boating, fishing. American or European Plan. Finest service and cuisine. Rates moderate. Booklet
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THE SUNSHINE CITY . . . ON THE GULF of MEXICO

South's Rail and Ship Travel Designed on Pattern of Comfort and Speed

Fast Time of Florida Trains Adds to Vacation Enjoyment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Speed is the answer which the railroads are making to competitors, and the winter season will witness even faster schedules to resorts in Florida, as well as to other destinations.

The constant whittling away of minutes, hours, even days, from former schedules has been so steady, and yet so gradual, that one must look back upon the timetables of a decade or a score of years ago to visualize just what this has meant to the vacationist, to whom hours spent in reaching his destination often may be irksome, for the winter pleasure-seeker is prone to consider his vacation in terms of golf, swimming, sailing, and other outdoor relaxation rather than in traveling to and from the resort of his selection.

And so, the railways from the East to Florida have, in the past score of years, chopped the schedules more than one third, and one may make the trip from New York to Miami faster than the New York-Jacksonville schedule of 20 years ago.

This winter, another hour is being taken out of the running-times of the popular all-Pullman speedsters to the American Riviera, for both the Florida Special of the Coast Line-Florida East Coast and the Orange Blossom Special, of the Seaboard Railway, will make their trips in a flat 24 hours from New York to Miami. From Boston, it will be approximately five hours longer, and from Philadelphia and Washington, proportionately less.

Perhaps the diesel engine may be given credit here for making this possible in large part, for this superb piece of mechanism can go steadily onward, hour after hour, mile after mile, even day after day, with few of the pauses which its counterpart, the steam locomotive, requires for fuel, water, lubrication and much more frequent changes of motive power.

Fast runs today often are made at no higher average speed than the steam engine made in the same run, but the total elapsed time is reduced by two or three hours in a 1,000-mile trip, merely because the diesel requires less time out for servicing and changing than does the steam locomotive.

This explains the faster runs to Palm Beach and Miami this winter, for the "crack" trains will operate behind either electric or diesel power all the way from New York to south Florida. Nor need the traveler become unduly impressed by excessively fast running. As he leaves New York, behind one of the Pennsylvania's "GG-1" electrics, his maximum permissible speed on the New York division is 75 miles per hour; on the Baltimore division, 80 miles, and on the Coast Line and the Florida East Coast, the maximums, respectively, are 80 miles on the A. C. L., and 75 for steam engines and 85 for diesels on the F. E. C. (the enginemen usually being allowed perhaps five miles extra speed, at their option and judgment, on most railroads).

Following the Florida Special, on its 24-hour time, is the streamlined, all de luxe-coach Champion, with a 25-hour running time, this being duplicated by the Seaboard's Silver Meteor.

West Coast Service

To Florida's West Coast, the Seaboard will provide even faster service, with its West Coast "Blossom" on a 23-hour time from New York to St. Petersburg, and a section of its streamliner. The Coast Line will offer a similarly-balanced Pullman and coach service to the popular resorts such as St. Petersburg, Tampa, Clearwater, Belleair, and Sarasota. Consider what the patron receives, in addition to his mere transportation, in the modernistic trains of today. On the Florida Specials, for example (including the two sections from New York, and that from Washington, to which are added the Boston sleepers), and likewise on the Miamian, from Washington to Miami, a reception-entertainment car is a regular part of the equipment.

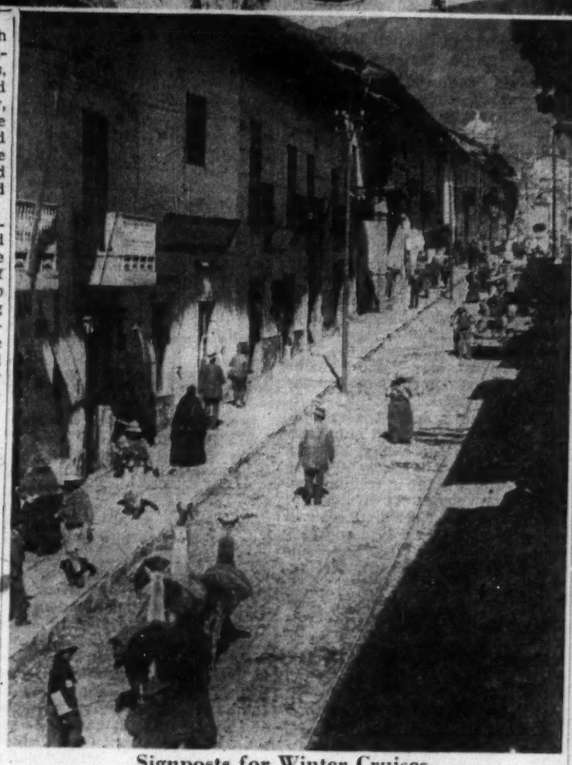
This car, with its potted palm trees, its hostess in charge and Filipino attendant, has, also, an accordionist, to regale patrons with music of their selection. The hostess, unlike those on some trains, is solely a "social" hostess and devotes all her time to this car, arranging impromptu bridge games, community singing, and other games and amusements, the while the train speeds Southward to the land of palms, hibiscus, and orange groves.

From the Mid-West, an improved schedule has been worked out jointly by the three diverse routes which ply over a group of railways, each, from Chicago to both coasts of Florida. Complying with the request of the Association of American Railroads, the several routes have co-ordinated their services in such a manner that an improved service is offered, yet with fewer trains.

Rotation of Trains

A year ago, when these three routes instituted streamlined trains (the City of Miami, of the Illinois Central; the South Wind, of the Pennsylvania, and the Dixie Flagler, of the C. & E. I.), they mutually agreed to rotate the trains on the same schedule but with alternating departure-days, one train leaving each day.

So successful was this plan that these roads will do the same this winter with an all-Pullman train from Chicago also. These have been named the Jacksonian, of the Pennsylvania; the Sunchaser, of the Illinois Central, and the Dixiana of the C. & E. I., the latter operating over a group of participating lines to Florida, including the L. & N.-N. C. & St. L.-Central of Georgia-A. C. L. Each route, also, will have an evening Pullman and coach train, thus providing through Pullmans and coaches to Palm Beach-Miami on the Florida East Coast and to St. Petersburg on the West Coast.



Signposts for Winter Cruises

Parts of the Western Hemisphere will this year again be hosts to thousands of vacationists, and among the popular places to be visited by cruise liners will be Havana (above) and South America. The lower picture is a scene in an old city in Peru.

Coast Special Starting 55th Year's Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Faster service to the South and new equipment, making available more space for the tremendous surge of traffic this winter, will be featured by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

Beginning its fifty-fifth consecutive season on Dec. 12 will be the Florida Special (East Coast.) This speedy train will be one of three daily Florida Specials serving Florida this winter. The East Coast Florida Special will make the New York-Miami run in 24 hours, the fastest time in the railroad's history. This new schedule is 2¼ hours faster than in any previous season.

This historic train is powered by three swift diesel-electric units. It will carry all-Pullman equipment and continue to feature the Coast Lines' famous recreation-entertainment cars, with music, games and hostess, to further speed the time.

Daily Schedule

The Florida Special (West Coast) also begins service Dec. 12 and will operate daily between New York, Washington, Jacksonville, Central Florida, and the West Coast resorts. The train will carry through Pullmans for St. Petersburg, Tampa, Sarasota, and Fort Myers, as well as reclining-seat coaches between New York and Tampa and New York and St. Petersburg, and the recreation-entertainment car which proved so popular last winter.

New England again will be served by the Boston-Washington Florida Special between Boston, Washington, and both coasts of Florida. Pullmans are provided from Boston and Washington for Miami and also from Boston for Tampa, Sarasota, and St. Petersburg. Coach passengers from Boston will transfer at Washington to the Vacationer for East Coast resorts and to the Florida Special (West Coast) for Central and West Coast Florida points. Service from Boston will start Dec. 13, leaving the "Hub" at 8:20 a. m. on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Daily service will begin Dec. 29.

The Miamian, fast all-Pullman train between New York and Miami, will begin its first trip of the season from New York Dec. 12 with next morning arrivals at all East Coast resorts.

The popular all de luxe coach train Vacationer, between New York and Miami, will begin service Dec. 12.

Shipboard Fun Is Emphasized In Many Cruises This Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The tropical ports of Cuba, the Bahamas, South America, Mexico, and Bermuda, to list a few, will again this coming winter play host to a number of cruise ships still offering their services to those thousands of persons who wouldn't consider a vacation complete without an annual voyage of some kind.

Although the Government has requisitioned a number of the favorite cruise vessels for Navy and Army work there are enough available to offer varied and interesting cruises to all parts of the western hemisphere.

The winter cruise season appears particularly bright. This is the opinion of a number of tourist officials attending a recent dinner given by the Grace Line in Boston, in fact, Ken Harding, manager of Grace Line, said at the time that bookings are showing a sharp increase for the winter season.

Cruise ships, of course, can't browse around the seven seas as they used to do, but this in no way has limited the gay and festive activities which are as much part of a cruise as the crew that sails the ship.

Emphasis is being placed on "aboard-ship entertainment" more than ever before, and the cruise passenger today has as large a variety of recreational activities as the "landlubber" who hugs the shore.

Free Dancing Lesson

On Cuba Mail Line ships, for example, free dancing lessons are given to passengers by expert instructors. So, when the traveler reaches gay Havana with its festive nights he is ready to take part in native dances.

Excitement is added to such shipboard sports as shuffleboard deck tennis, and table tennis, by tournaments offering attractive prizes to the winners.

Most popular shipboard diversion is "walking the decks" before meal time to whet the appetite. A close second, of course, is relaxing in a comfortable deck chair in some nook on the sunny side of the ship.

Shore excursions naturally are an important part of any cruise, and steamship companies go to great care in working out such itineraries for their passengers.

Cruises from three days and up are on the calendar this year. All South American ports will be served by the Grace Line and Moore McCormack Lines this winter.

Tide of Tourists Flows to Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The rising tide of tourist travel to Mexico has set in motion a hotel building program throughout that country which will enable thousands of additional visitors to avail themselves of first-class accommodations.

Only two days and nights by rail away from this midwest city, Mexico is experiencing its greatest tourist boom. More persons visited Mexico this year than ever before, taxing accommodation facilities.

Under construction in Mexico today are five additional hotels and a number of others are in the planning stage. Fourteen new hotels with a total of 416 rooms were opened this year. Also a number of apartment houses have been completed. Among these are four American-style tourist courts with 95 bungalows.

The Missouri Pacific, operators of the Sunshine Special, offer through daily train service between the United States and Mexico. The through Pullman sleepers and dining cars are air-conditioned.

Travel

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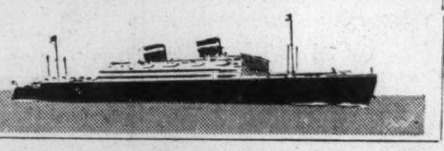

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FLORIDA SPECIAL (East Coast)

Again the Florida Special (East Coast) has speeded up its schedule. 2 hours and 15 minutes faster than last season, it has the fastest schedule in Coast Line history.

With emphasis on travel satisfaction, this train proudly maintains its reputation of being the "Aristocrat of Winter Trains." Diesel-powered, it speeds over the smooth, double-track route, combining exceptional *comfort* with time saving . . . all-Pullman, it gives you an unexcelled selection of accommodations . . . and, its full-length Recreation-Entertainment car, with music, games, hostess, helps make every fleeting moment of your trip a valued part of your vacation. Only 24 hours between New York and Miami—on the "Aristocrat of Winter Trains!"

Leaves Penna. Station, New York 1:00 P. M. daily

8 FINE TRAINS DAILY

Preferred for their many travel luxuries and innovations . . . their swift and convenient schedules . . . their way of "shortening" the trip by making delightful use of your vacation time. Coast Line trains carry more people to Florida than those of any other railroad serving the state.

The Largest Fleet . . . Your Greatest Choice!

*FLORIDA SPECIAL (West Coast) "Aristocrat of West Coast Trains." One hour and ten minutes faster than last season! Through Pullmans and reserved-seat de luxe coaches to Central, South and West Coast resorts. Lvs. Pennsylvania Sta., New York 2:05 P.M. daily

*FLORIDA SPECIAL (Boston-Wash. Section) Pullmans, coaches between Boston, Washington and both Florida coasts—solid Pullman from Washington. Lvs. Boston (N.Y.N.H. & H.R.R.) 8:20 A.M. (Tues., Thurs., Sat., Dec. 13 to 27; daily Dec. 29.) Lvs. Washington 5:30 P.M. daily

*THE MIAMIAN Distinguished one-night-out solid Pullman train. Forenoon arrivals (Palm Beach 10:56 A.M.; Miami 12:50 P.M.) Lvs. Pennsylvania Sta., New York 10:05 A.M. daily

THE CHAMPION All-coach streamliner. Diesel-powered. Reserved reclining chairs. Dressing rooms. Tavern-lounge cars. New York—25 Hrs.—Miami! Lvs. Pennsylvania Sta., New York 3:20 P.M. daily

VACATIONER America's greatest super de luxe coach train. Diesel-powered. Service similar to The Champion. New York—25½ Hrs.—Miami! Lvs. Pennsylvania Sta., New York 1:25 P.M. daily

HAVANA SPECIAL "Saves a full business day." Pullmans and coaches to all Florida. Tavern-lounge car. Lvs. Pennsylvania Sta., New York 10:15 P.M. daily

PALMETTO LIMITED Through Pullmans to Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Augusta, Savannah, Ga. Coaches. Lvs. Pennsylvania Sta., New York 2:35 P.M. daily

* The only Recreation-Entertainment cars in the world, with music, games, hostess, are featured on these trains.

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Augusta, Ga.	$25.70	$38.30
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Havana, Cuba $	66.65	91.45
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.45	48.65
Miami, Fla.	40.35	65.15
Orlando, Fla.	34.40	55.25
St. Petersburg, Fla.	37.20	59.90
Savannah, Ga.	25.40	40.95
Tampa, Fla.	36.20	58.20
W Palm Beach, Fla.	38.55	62.15

Proportionate low fares to other resorts. Federal Tax 5% not included in quoted fares. * 15 day limit. † Fares in this column are for transportation in Sleeping or Parlor cars, exclusive of Pullman charges for space occupied. $ Via P & O Steamship from Miami or Port Tampa. Service to all Florida East Coast points is operated in connection with Florida East Coast Railway.

ALL-EXPENSE FISHING TRIPS FROM $75.50—from New York in parties of four. Everything included. Seven days from New York—four full days game fishing in Florida.

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11 days all expenses $120 min.

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Alabama and Other 'Dixie' States Vie in Providing Winter Tourist Attractions

'Pines' Is North Carolina's But Its Pleasures Belong to All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C.—Southern Pines, well-known mid-South resort, can hardly be termed North Carolina's exclusively, because its pleasures and privileges are shared by groups of visitors from all sections of the United States.

An overnight ride from New York by Pullman car and easily accessible within a few hours by automobile from any point within a range of hundreds of miles, it furnishes a convenient rest and recreational center where climate, perhaps, is an outstanding asset.

The holiday season at Southern Pines will see a full program of sports in progress. Included among the various events are golf, tennis, archery, and horseback riding.

The center of activities will be at the Southern Pines Country Club.

The Pine Dodgers, the women's golfing organization, will open the season within the next two weeks with weekly tournaments to be held throughout the winter. Mrs. Harold B. Greenman, President, will be in charge of the tournaments.

The pre-holiday program opened last Sunday with the Sandpipers, the men's golfing organization playing their second tournament of the season over the rolling No. 1 course. Next Sunday the Carolinas Press Photographers will meet for their annual golf tournament.

Williamsburg Keeps Its Welcome Bright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. — Williamsburg has settled down to its winter season. But it has closed neither its doors nor its heart to visitors. Tourists still saunter along its quiet, tree-lined streets although in somewhat smaller numbers than during the summer. Local residents crossing the Duke of Gloucester Street or skirting Market Square are as likely as ever to be stopped by out-of-towners seeking direction. Strangers whose automobile license plates if not their voices proclaim from whence they come.

They'll find the town no less hospitable in winter than in summer. In fact, winter is the favorite time to come with those who love to linger in the restored buildings admiring all the fine details of the furnishings.

Picturesque Views Mark Ocean Route

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—For the tourist who prefers diversified travel en route to Miami or other points along the Florida East Coast, the Ocean Shore route along the ocean front is interesting, picturesque, and different from the inland route through pinelands, orange groves, and farm vegetation.

Along this route, which can be made a most pleasant drive, time seems to fly and the miles roll away more swiftly than when traveling inland, although the actual mileage between Jacksonville and Daytona Beach, where the route switches back to the mainland west of the Halifax River, is virtually the same.

At other points south of Daytona Beach, the tourist may switch back to the peninsula for short runs along the ocean, but usually for short distances only as numerous inlets have not as yet been bridged for continuous motor traffic.

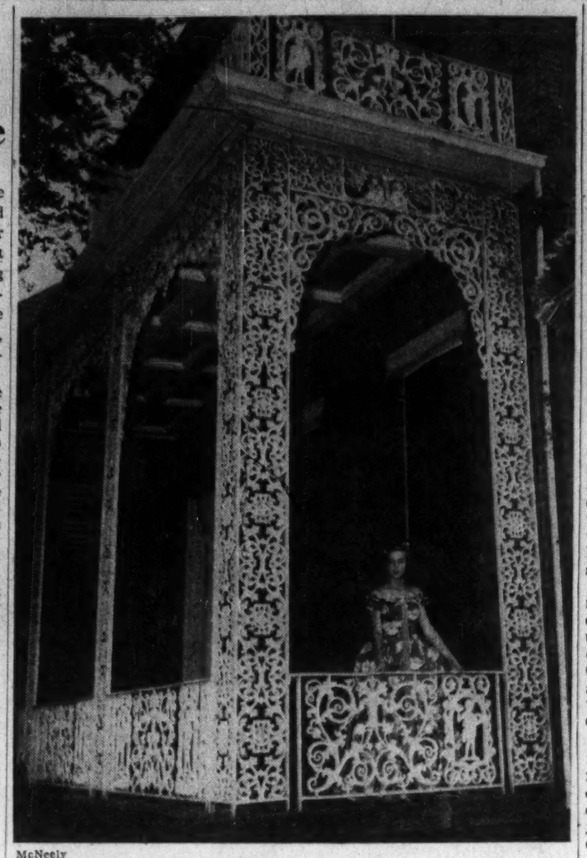
Leaving Jacksonville, the key city of Florida and the gateway to "The Land of Sunshine," the traveler takes State Road 78 for the 16-mile run to Atlantic Beach and there turns south on State Road 140, an all-paved highway which is popular with Floridians as well as visitors.

Ride Beside Ocean

Practically all the way to Daytona Beach, the motorist is in sight of the ocean and for miles and miles one may ride within less than 100 yards of the rolling surf. The other side of the highway is largely sand dunes, covered with scrub growth, palms, and typical beach vegetation which provide an attractive background for the ride.

Twenty-five miles from Ponte Vedra is historical St. Augustine, the oldest city in the United States, which is rich in quaint and picturesque scenery and buildings.

The road passes the ostrich-alligator farm with its 6,000 alligators and the lighthouse which stands 213 feet high and can be seen 25 miles at sea. Except on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, the lighthouse is open free to the public between 10 a. m., and 4 p. m.



McNeely

'Iron Lace' in Old Mobile

A Mobile maiden in costume lends an appropriate touch to this old home in Mobile. The house is an excellent example of the use of "iron lace" used so extensively in the early days of the city. This particular house is more than 100 years old.

Mobile Proud Of Camellias And Gardens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—This Gulf Coast city proudly lays claim to one of the greatest concentrations of camellia japonicas in the country if not in the world.

Because Mobile's famous Azalea Trail has received so much publicity, the collection of camellias has been more or less overlooked, but visitors who have had the opportunity to see these delicate flowers in all their glory come away with glowing accounts of their beauty.

Camellias, unlike the azaleas which depend on massed color, derive their charm from the majestic beauty of large bushes and the sheer loveliness of individual blossoms. Because of the variety of solid colors and variegated hues many flower lovers consider the camellia as the stateliest of flowers.

Since early November these flowers have been blooming. Each day brings forth more blossoms until certain regions are a riot of color. In Mobile and near-by Greenville, camellia sasanquas are at the peak of their beauty as is the alba plena, a magnificent white double, in the spring.

The tendency of camellia japonica to show variegation of colors from year to year makes the plant of special interest. One year, for example, a plant will show a majority of flowers of a certain color, and the next year a decided change. This, it is explained, may be due to different soil conditions, planting in full sunlight, partial shade or full shade.

Bellingrath Gardens Rank High in Beauty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—Started only 15 years ago, the Bellingrath Gardens now must be included among the most beautiful in the world.

Located a few miles south of Mobile, Bellingrath Gardens may be conveniently reached by the winter vacationist in the deep South. The Gardens are reached by turning south off Highway 90 at Theodore.

Open the year around, each season offers its own varied spectacle. The camellias begin blooming in October and last until April. The most colorful season is when the azaleas bloom during March and April.

Tennessee's Historic Spots Add to Scenic Attractions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Winter vacationists who like to mix their holidays with mountains, lakes, rivers, dense forests, and interesting historical spots are being increasingly attracted to the State of Tennessee.

Mild weather prevails during the winter months in middle and west Tennessee and many travelers en route to deeper regions of the South often tarry in these sections of the State to enjoy the varied attractions.

Famous for its wooded hills, fertile valleys, and numerous rivers, middle Tennessee offers to the tourist beautiful Colonial homes and prosperous, peaceful farms.

The home of Andrew Jackson is one of the finest examples of these. Known as the Hermitage, it is still furnished as it was when he dwelt there. It is near Nashville and is open every day to visitors.

An outstanding reproduction of the Parthenon, the famous Grecian structure, also may be seen in Nashville.

Charm of Old South

The city of Memphis, Reelfoot Lake, and Pickwick Lake are three of the most interesting spots in West Tennessee. The genuine charm of the Old South still prevails in Memphis and here visitors receive a hearty welcome. Reelfoot Lake, situated in the northwest corner of the State, is a 14,500-acre body of water. It was formed by an earthquake in 1811 when the bottom of a forest dropped 20 feet and the Mississippi River overflowed the basin.

Annual Trek of Tourists To Charleston Already Begun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The narrow, quaint streets of this resort seaport city already are resounding with the tread of visitors' feet from all over the country while automobiles bearing registrations from far and near are parked along the curbs.

Because so much of this nation's early history was made in Charleston visitors in increasing numbers are expected to be guests of this city during the winter months.

Besides its historical attractions, add its pleasant winter climate; its genuine Southern hospitality; and its three famous gardens, Middleton, Magnolia, and Cypress. Then, only a few minutes from the city, are three sea island beaches where boating and swimming may be enjoyed the year around.

One of the most interesting historical landmarks is the Old Exchange Building where in March of 1776, the Provincial Congress set up the first independent government in America. It was here that South Carolina's Provincial Congress met and established the first republic of the new world, with John Rutledge as President. Another old building of historical significance is St. Michael's Episcopal Church. Built in 1752, it was there that George Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette both attended church on their visits to Charleston.

Another building which attracts the visitor is the Powder Magazine, built in 1703. The famous Fireproof Building, so named because it was America's first attempt at fireproof construction, is near by. It was designed by Robert Mills, who later designed the United States Treasury Building and Washington Monument.

Atlantic City Lights To Burn Brighter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—With Christmas close at hand, Atlantic City has gone to work to make its annual "Festival of Light" the brightest in its history.

As in other cities, folks here for years have decorated their business places and homes at Christmas time. They went about this with such enthusiasm, each competing to outdo his neighbor in the brilliance of his display, that the Chamber of Commerce devised a plan whereby prizes were awarded to those selected as outstanding in each of several divisions.

Hotels—Resorts

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"Where Good Food Is Traditional"
The Coast's Most Unusual Hotel
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Where the Historic Charm of Yesteryear Blends With the Comforts of Today
FRANCIS MARION HOTEL
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Charleston's Only Waterfront Hotel
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Located on the Famous old Battery at the foot of King St.
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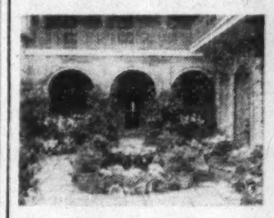
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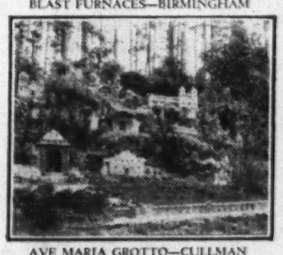
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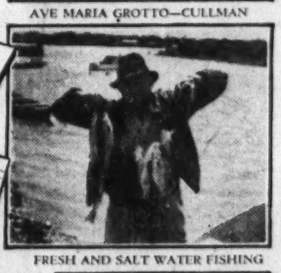
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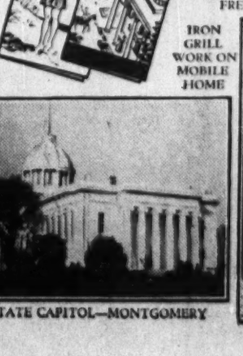
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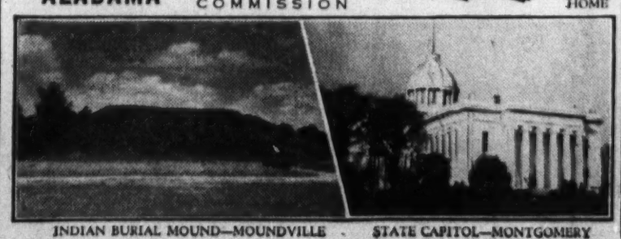
INDIAN BURIAL MOUND—MOUNDVILLE
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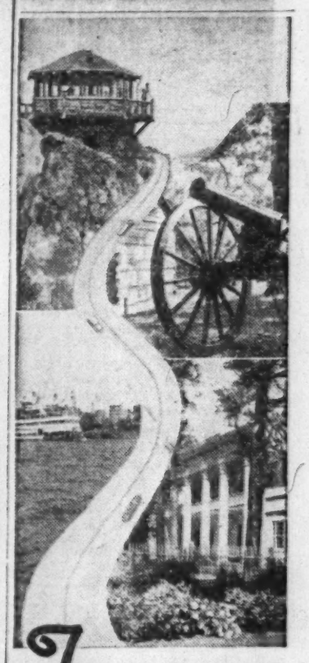
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Scenic State of TENNESSEE

Tampa and Daytona Beach in Forefront of Florida's Busy Winter Activities

Recreation and Culture at Daytona Beach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Activities for the winter season are well under way with an added impetus this year given by having headquarters at the casino on City Island. Art exhibits national defense entertainment and musical concerts are scheduled here regularly. Four other Community Centers, under the supervision of the recreation department, provide games and entertainment for winter visitors.

The Halifax River is dotted with the sails of many craft in Sailboat Club trials. In the spring an annual regatta is staged. The building of the Daytona Beach Boat Works has attracted many of the larger yachts to this vicinity for overhauling and conditioning.

An increasing demand by those appreciating horseback riding on the beach has revived a riding academy stocked with many well-trained saddle horses.

Tennis, shuffleboard, and lawn bowling enthusiasts are well provided for at numerous courts equipped for day or night. Of significance in the shuffleboard field is the fact that Daytona Beach was one of the original sites of the game in the United States. Hundreds of spectators are in the galleries daily at the 50 courts.

There are three interesting golf courses within the city limits. Baseball fans find two well-kept diamonds presenting night and afternoon games. The City Island ball park has scheduled softball games throughout the winter. There is also a six-man football field.

Cultural interests are offered at a series of programs of the Winter Forum given in the Peabody Auditorium, as well as a series of concerts of nationally known musicians on tour sponsored by the Civic Music Association.

Parents are interested in the public and private schools' high standards in education which enable an easy transfer for northern children who establish a seasonal residence in Daytona Beach.

This vicinity boasts climate for a year-round resort, with a yearly average of 71 degrees, and 257 clear sunny days out of 365.

A good section of the beach is roped off as a children's playground with special lifeguard supervision and recreational directors. The beach itself, 600 feet wide at low tide and 23 miles in extent from Ormond to the Ponce de Leon Inlet, presents a hard surface for motoring.

Hundreds of cabanas and beach cabins have been built beyond the Silver Beach district, where families can rent a small home entirely equipped for a nominal sum. Many new apartment houses and hotels have been added this year for the increasing flux of tourists.

One of the highlights of the beach that never fails to attract winter visitors is the innumerable quantity of coquina, tiniest of shellfishes that are found near the water's edge. When gathered in sufficient quantities, coquinas make excellent broth. There are only 150 miles of seacoast in the world where coquinas are found. The bulk of that area is in Florida.

Fort Lauderdale In Class by Itself

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

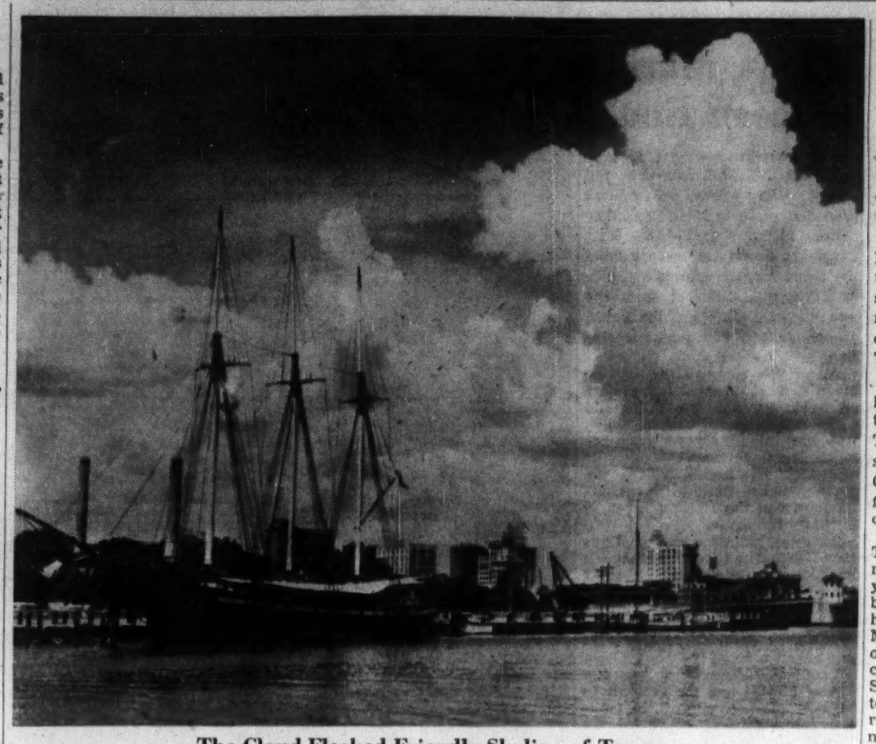
FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla.—No longer is this city spoken of as "The Venice of America." That was the name given to it a few years ago because of its 260 miles of ocean and canal waterfront. In fact, few cities have so many navigable waterways, all bordered with tropical gardens and lovely homes from which people make their social calls by boat and cross the "highways" by canoe when they do not feel like walking through the broad streets and crossing the picturesque bridges.

Five-Star Attraction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARINELAND, Fla.—Just a short drive from St. Augustine are Marine Studios, one of Florida's five-star attractions.

Here are two of the world's largest aquaria tanks in which may be seen one of the most amazing exhibits of large deep sea specimens, not segregated by species, but allowed to mingle together as they would in the open sea.



The Cloud-Flecked Friendly Skyline of Tampa

The Gasparilla, an old-time three "sticker," rides easily at her permanent anchorage on the water front of the thriving west coast city.

Florida Birds Lure Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Although there is no possible way in which to compute the number of birds winging their way into Florida for the winter season there is, by means of the Audubon tours, an exact measurement of the number of visitors brought into the State because of those birds.

Florida is both a migratory and a flight area and in addition to the native birds, these "tourists" make the State a last remaining frontier of bird life in this country, according to Mr. Alexander Sprunt, Jr., Southern Supervisor of Bird Sanctuaries for the Audubon Society.

Jacksonville's Beaches Unite In Entertainment Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Jacksonville's beaches are five adjacent communities that stretch along the Florida east coast from the mouth of the historic St. Johns River for 15 miles in one continuous resort section. Located 18 miles from downtown Jacksonville, easily accessible over two four-lane highways, these nationally-known beaches, the site of Ponce de Leon's landing in 1513, offer every opportunity for recreation.

Until recent years these beaches were considered primarily as summer resorts. But two years ago a building boom gave Jacksonville Beach, largest of the beach communities, the distinction of showing the highest increase in percentage of population of any city in Florida during the last decade. The other beach communities also mushroomed in similar proportions.

Modern stores, adequate fire and police protection, new modern schools, churches, clubs, and a Little Theater Guild are among the new assets.

This year for the first time the five beaches united in a concentrated effort to carry out an elaborate entertainment program for the hundreds of thousands of soldiers, sailors, and their relatives as well as the great hordes of winter visitors thronging here.

For the 1942 season, Jacksonville beaches are being advertised for the first time throughout the north and east with posters, newspapers, sound trucks, radio, and every available form of advertising to tell the world about this "Florida's new Low-Cost Resort."

The five city governments with their united Chamber of Commerce work together without a hitch. This is the first time in Florida that several communities have depended upon a single civic motivation. Garden Clubs of the beach communities are also planning an amalgamation to carry out the idea of co-operation.

New Busses to Serve Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Florida's principal cities will be served by a fleet of new de luxe busses, completely air-conditioned and featuring comfortable reclining chairs.

These new busses, operated by the Florida Motor Lines, are used principally between Jacksonville and Miami and between Jacksonville, Tampa, and St. Petersburg.

Busses leave Miami for Jacksonville every two hours. There is hourly service between Miami and West Palm Beach, and bi-hourly service between Jacksonville, Tampa, and St. Petersburg.

Outstanding features of the streamlined busses are the air-conditioned-heat systems which provide for thermostatic control of the bus temperature at all times. Other features include luminator twin magnifying lens lighting at the top of each pair of seats providing a direct beam light on the reading plane of each passenger; higher seats, affording an unobstructed view of the scenery over passing passenger cars and ample luggage space beneath each pair of seats.

Fast service will be maintained by the Florida Motor Lines from Jacksonville to Miami and Miami to Jacksonville. More than half of the schedules along the Florida east coast are "limiteds," making only five stops between the two cities. A running time of 8 hours and 55 minutes—including stop for luncheon—will be maintained this winter between Jacksonville and Miami.

Engine noise or gasoline fumes have been completely eliminated from the interior of the motor bus by installation of the motor underneath the bus.

Palm Beach Drive Serves Motorists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Returning visitors have found a new park along Lake Drive just south of Royal Palm Bridge. Hundreds of palms disguise its utility but it provides parking space for 150 automobiles.

This parking space is designed to facilitate the usage of the docks and yacht basin, just completed in time for the season. Eighty yachts can be accommodated in the moorage space in the new basin which provides eight feet of water at low tide. This improvement was made at a cost of $125,000.

Round of Events Is Scheduled For Winter Visitors to Tampa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla.—A continual round of dramatic, historical, cultural, and sporting events will be offered to Tampa's winter visitors this season.

With the Gasparilla Carnival and Florida State Fair highlighting the varied events, golf, swimming, shuffleboard, tennis and horseback riding will be among the many outdoor activities available to Tampa's winter guests.

The Carnival and Fair, it is expected, will attract more than three quarters of a million people. This year the Fair has been scheduled for Feb. 3 to 14, while Gasparilla Day is set for Feb. 9, followed by the Coronation Ball on the 10th.

Hillsborough County, of which Tampa is the County seat, is a rich agricultural area and each year the colorful Plant City Strawberry Festival is held. The dates have been set for the third of March through the seventh. Other outstanding events in March include the fourth annual Florida State Snipe Championship, open to all boats holding current registration in the Snipe International Association; the National Midwinter Pistol Tournament; and the annual flower show sponsored by the Tampa Garden Club.

Florida's tomato is given its due recognition in mid-April when at Ruskin, a few miles south of Tampa, a Tomato Festival will be held. April 16, 17 and 18 are the dates scheduled for the Florida High School Music Festival in Tampa. The 65 miles overnight sailing race, called the Edgemont Key Race, will be run off on April 19.

One of Tampa's chief attractions is its proximity to other interesting sections of the State. For example, a short drive will take the visitor to Jungle Gardens, Carillon recitals, circus training, art exhibits, crystal clear springs, and historical parks are but a few of the many easily accessible attractions which tourists may enjoy.

Because of its extreme southerly position—Tampa, with one exception, is the most southerly city in the United States—Tampa has a sub-tropical climate. Changes in season are less marked than in the north, but are sufficient to give variety to the weather so the monotony of a truly sub-tropical climate is not experienced.

The heat of summer is tempered by the cooling trade winds which sweep in from the Gulf of Mexico while in the winter these same winds keep the thermometer at summer temperatures.

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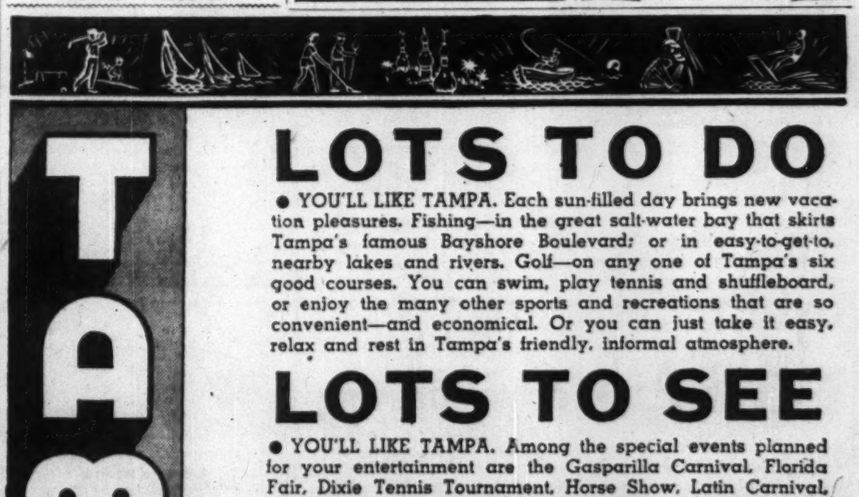
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HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY
Florida

Florida Dons Gala Garb to Welcome Its Winter Visitors

Orlando Dons Holiday Garb For Early Winter Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—Central Florida's largest city and resort center is now in its best dress for thousands of winter visitors who are coming to the land of lakes and orange groves.

Colorful poinsettia, hibiscus, bougainvillea, and oleander are in bloom and will continue throughout the winter. Intermingled with the natural setting, business and residential districts are attractively decorated for the Christmas season and guests from the North and Midwest will find a striking contrast in the summery weather during the nolidays.

One of the largest crowds ever to gather in Central Florida witnessed a spectacular Christmas parade of Bands on Dec. 4 when high-school units from 11 communities joined with Orlando's crack 100-piece band in formally opening the holidays. Over 700 musicians, with almost 100 strutting drum majorettes staging a baton-twirling exhibition, paraded down Orange Avenue in mass formation playing "God Bless America" in a grand finale. It was the largest musical organization ever to appear in this sestion of the country.

Orlando's tourist season opened several weeks earlier this year because of the many November arrivals. The cultural and recreational entertainment program was advanced to accommodate the throngs and a number of attractions were added to the schedule.

Tennis and golf tournaments for the average player and nationally known competitors are held frequently. Sunshine Park, municipal recreation center, is providing ample courts for shuffleboard, roque, horshoe pitching, and lawn bowling.

The Washington Senators will return in March for spring training and a number of major league baseball games are scheduled at Tinker Field.

Military Tinge To Lakeland Is New Thrill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKELAND, Fla.—Visitors to central Florida this coming winter will find the peninsula has acquired a military motif, but they will not find residents too preoccupied with their tasks in national defense to provide their traditional hospitality for vacationists from other states.

Lakeland, as the tourist center of central Florida, has found through greatly increased registration of guests that while many persons in other States are busier with defense activities this year, many more have had a sufficient increase in income to be able to come to Florida for a gala vacation and rest.

This City found such an early influx of tourist visitors that the Tourist Department, better known to northern visitors as "Hospitality House," had to open five weeks earlier; and registrations to date are far ahead of the similar time last year.

Something new this year—visitors will have an opportunity to meet and watch several hundred British Royal Air Force students training on the seven air fields here for their tasks in the Battle of Britain. Younger visitors especially will enjoy the many social events arranged for the British cadets and other visitors.

Taken at His Word

"But you 'phoned an hour ago, dear, and said to get ready for a trip to Florida!"

Atlantic City Ready to Greet Winter Guests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Situated on the sunny side of the Atlantic Ocean and warmed by the gulf breezes that sweep in here during the winter months, Atlantic City is ready once again to entertain scores of holiday visitors.

With its long boardwalk curving along the ocean front, this famous resort doesn't close its doors after the Labor Day rush Hotels keep open the year around, and right now are enjoying a brisk tourist business as the throngs flock here for the coming holidays.

Swimming, of course, is out of season at this time of year. But sunning oneself on the beach under a friendly sun is a pastime enjoyed by numerous visitors. If one prefers to be farther away from the open sea, then there is the boardwalk where deck chairs are available for that sun bath. Rolling chairs, pushed by congenial natives, also may be obtained.

Before nine o'clock the boardwalk is opened to bicycle riders and it isn't unusual to see an entire family zooming along this smooth surface.

Programs of every sort have been arranged at the various hotels. Musicales, dramatics, and cultural events have been scheduled throughout the winter season. The holiday season, in particular, will be filled with gay events. The city planning board as well as the hotels will offer scores of feature events.

Brilliant and colored lights already have made their appearance in the various stores and shops along the Boardwalk. In fact, because of the prizes offered for the best lighting effects, special efforts are made in creating attractive lighting displays.

Sporting facilities at Atlantic City are many. On many days it is quite possible to play golf on one of the five courses available to visitors. Some golfers, in fact, boast never missing a round of golf during a season. Some of the hotels sponsor swimming meets in their private pools.

At the huge convention hall there is ice skating as well as professional hockey.

1,268 Square Miles of Gardens in Florida

(Continued from Page 17)

with gorgeous clusters. Sea grapes tower 40 feet and the Plumago has grown higher than a house, presenting a solid mass of blue at blooming times.

The favorite flower is the "Rock Rose" sturdy rose bush bearing a profusion of light pink flowers. Key West tradition claims it grows nowhere else in the world.

Orchid Gardens, Fort Myers—Millions of fragile orchids bedecking gray trunks of Casuarina trees in riotous splashes of color are seen in this rectangular forest with wide walks and bamboo bridges.

Considered one of the rarest and most expensive collections of its kind in the world, more than 20,000 varities of orchids can be seen here. Each month different species bloom. This is also an experimental headquarters for orchid culture as well as haven for orchid refugees from bomb-shattered London.

Jungle Gardens, Sarasota—Tropical birds wading or swimming are a lovely sight at this lush jungle setting that is also a bird sanctuary. Streams cascading into clear ponds offer beautiful vistas.

Throughout the garden, seats are provided for relaxation and study of rare plants.

Ringling Gardens, Sarasota—The Florentine period is emphasized in these formal gardens at the John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art, where statuary, fountains and floral arrangements are grouped. Eighty-one ancient marble pillars from Greece support the cloistered porch surrounding this courtyard and 76 life-sized statues surmount the top balustrade.

The Museum houses one of the largest and finest collection of paintings and other works of art in the world and is one of Florida's major attractions.

Turners Sunken Gardens, St. Petersburg—Once a lake, then a papaya plantation, the six acres of this garden have produced an unbelievable magnificence in luxuriant foliage during the last 10 years, giving the appearance of generations of culture.

Stately royal palms in profusion, shrubs, azaleas, gardenias and countless flowering plants abound.

Eagles Nest Gardens, Clearwater—Slant-eyed oriental maidens in flowery komonos serving steaming tea and dainty rice cakes to all visitors at the Tea House overlooking the sea is a high spot here. Pagodas, shrines, oriental bridges, cascades, rock gardens, torii, lanterns and collections of Oriental plants combine the best features of gardens of the Orient transplanted into the occidental world.

Soft silvery tones of chimes and vibraphone permeate the garden where 20 pools filled with lotus blossoms and waterlilies are bordered with azaleas.

Dupree Gardens, Tampa—Newest of Florida's gardens is this estate of 900 acres with 25 acres of tropical garden opened to the public last winter. Azaleas predominate, orchids, magnolias, jasmine, camillias, and all other flowers in profusion.

The 66-year-old azalea is one of the largest in the South. Flame vines climb 60 feet on towering palm trees. Soft music of classic composers is sent through the gardens. Dinner is served at the gardens for those who wish to spend the day in this sanctuary.

Cypress Gardens, Winter Haven—The annual Gardenia Festival, pageantry of music and costume dancing in background of heavy perfume of millions of gardenias; is held here each spring. Nine months of the year gardenias bloom in profusion. Every feminine visitor receives a free gardenia as a souvenir. Electric boats glide through the garden lagoons. High light of the trip is the curious "Cypress knees" resembling grotesque carvings. This site is popular for movies.

Orchardio, Orlando—The largest collection of bromeliads, (pineapple family) plus a private collection of 150 species of orchids and other epiphytics are displayed here. Most interesting in plants recently brought from South America inlcude an albino flower and one that grew on top of Brazil's highest mountain 7,000 feet up and only in one spot.

Mead Botanical Gardens, Orlando—Planned as a memorial to the internationally known horticulturist, Dr. Theodore Mead, these gardens center his famous collection of orchids displayed in the orchid house. In addition the 55-acre tract is filled with azaleas, 200 cactus, rare trees and flowers in massed groupings. In spring a terrestrial rainbow is achieved in planting 16,000 Netherlands tulip bulbs.

Venetian Gardens, Leesburg—A beauty spot and recreation center are combined here carrying out the Italian theme in shrubbery and gardens. Swimming pools, three canopied piers, a seaplane base, outdoor dance floor, park for band concerts, community house and ball park are on these series of islands connected with drives and canal waterways.

Silver Springs Aquatic Gardens, Ocala—Descending into a diving bell to see underwater flowers and fish, or seeing these vistas through glass-bottomed boats are features of this internationally famed spot, site of many motion pictures. On the boat trip through the jungle, monkeys, birds and wild orchids, and alligators sunning themselves on river banks are common sights.

Rainbow Springs Aquatic Gardens, Dunnellon—Florida's only waterfall, Rainbow Falls, is a high spot in this three-mile glass-bottomed boat trip viewing a series of underwater aquatic gardens. Leopard garfish, spotted relics of dinosaur age, can be seen in the giant underwater sugar bowl 70 feet deep. Largest goldfish bowl in the world is another feature of this garden.

Ravine Azalea Gardens, Palatka—Municipally owned, these gardens are the site of the annual Azalea Festival each spring, when a queen is chosen from the entire southlands to reign over 105,000 flowering azalea plants. A riot of color makes gorgeous display throughout 85 acres in a series of natural ravines. The Azalea Bowl is an amphitheater large enough to accommodate 10,000 persons.

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'Letters to Lucerne' in Premiere—Music, Dance, Art, and Radio

New Play at Plymouth Shows Dangers of War Hysteria

By L. A. Sloper

"Letters to Lucerne" is one of the more significant of the recent war plays. What sets it apart is its humanity, its recognition not only of the horrors of war but of the horrors of the war psychology. It is a timely warning of the danger of transferring hatred of militarism, treachery, and brutality to those of its victims who happen to be of the militarists' nationality.

Set in a girls' school in Switzerland, during the late summer of 1939, the play offers a microcosm of the effect of war hysteria on a group of innocent nationals of the belligerent nations. Only six girls return for the new school year—one French, one British, one German, one Polish, and two American. The Polish girl is in love with the German's brother.

The girls are all old friends, and the German and the Pole are especially close. When letters begin to arrive from home, describing the war events from the several national viewpoints, the other girls begin to cast hostile looks at the German girl—first the French girl, more slowly the British, and finally even the Pole. When it appears that the German brother has taken part in the air invasion of Poland, and that the Polish girls' parents have been killed by a bomb, the antagonism becomes open.

* * *

Letters bring the crisis, and a letter brings the denouement—a letter for the German girl revealing that her brother, rather than bomb the Poles, has deliberately crashed his plane, precisely as the Icarus Schmidt of his childhood imagination had destroyed himself rather than attack the people with whom his country was at war, but whom he loved.

The play is well constructed, and its several characters are clearly delineated. It is rather slow in getting started, there is too much Gemütlichkeit for comfort in the first scene, and at times there is more talk than action; but these are flaws that can be remedied.

Suspense is built up gradually to a powerful climax by subtle and plausible methods. The curtains are well contrived, especially those of the first act ("August 31, 1939") and of the second, where the Polish girl, about to follow her German friend from the dormitory room from which she has been driven by the persecution of the others, falters at the last moment as she thinks of the fate of her parents.

The final resolution is reasonable and consistent, with the clarifying letter arriving just as a Gestapo emissary has arrived in search of the German girl, and as one of the American girls, an addlepated creature who is more violently affected by the war hysteria even than her friends from the Allied countries, has accused the German girl of espionage.

* * *

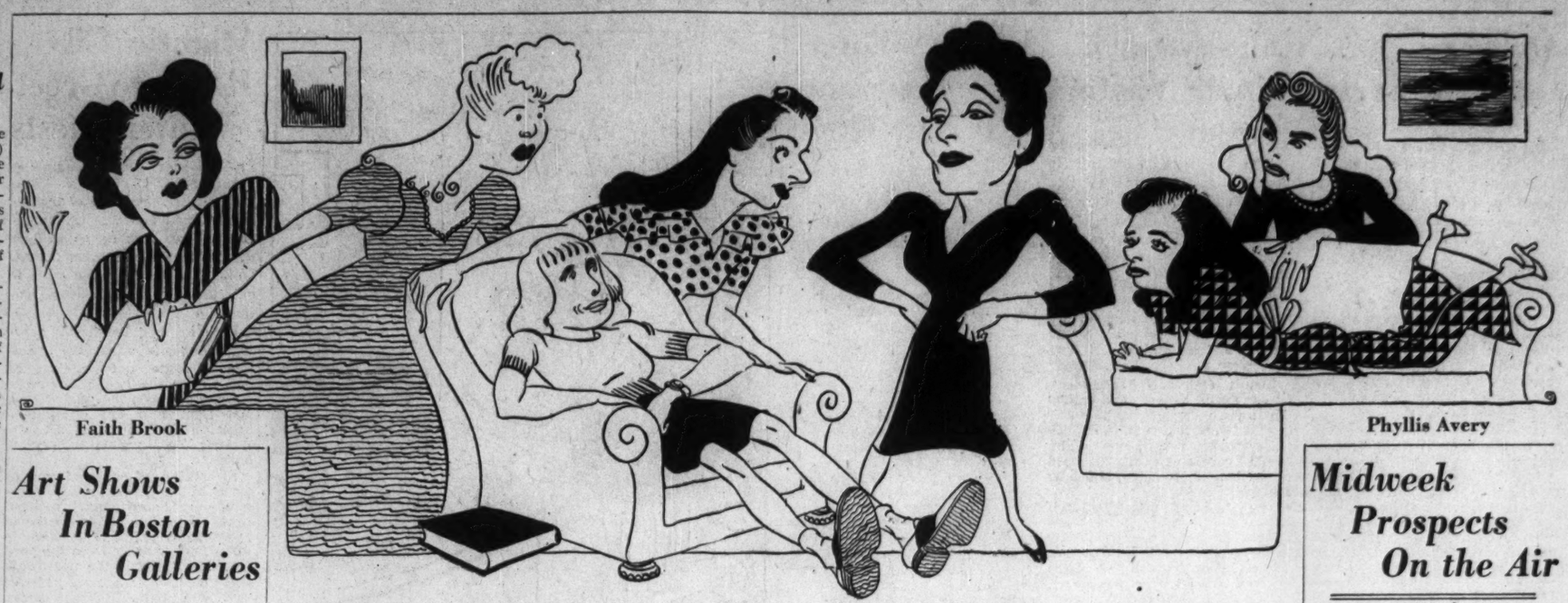
The performance is on the whole excellent. On the opening night there were moments of uncertainty, especially in the third act but these should quickly be corrected.

Outstanding in the cast is Grete Mosheim, a Viennese actress said to be making her first American appearance. She is completely charming, and she commands a technique which enables her to convey unmistakably the character of the German girl, and her suffering as the successive blows fall. Playing a star part, she seems destined for star ranking.

The other five girls are played by five daughters of men distinguished in music, drama and letters. They are Sonya Stokowski (the Polish girl), Mary Barthelmess (the French), Faith Brook (the English), and Nancy Wiman and Phyllis Avery (the Americans). They are all attractive, and considering their lack of experience, they all do extraordinary well.

Katherine Alexander is a believable headmistress, though seemingly not too self-possessed on the opening night; and Beatrice de Neergaard makes much of the role of a teacher.

The minor parts are exceptionally well taken, especially by Lilia Skala as a German cook, Alfred A. Hesse as a French servant, and Kenneth Bates as a postman.



Faith Brook — Phyllis Avery

Sonya Stokowski — Grete Mosheim — Nancy Wiman — Katherine Alexander — Mary Barthelmess

Players in "Letters to Lucerne," new play at the Plymouth Theater

'Letters to Lucerne'

Plymouth Theater, Boston—Dwight Deere Wiman presents "Letters to Lucerne," a new play by Fritz Rotter and Allen Vincent, staged by John Baird, settings by Raymond Sovey. For two weeks beginning Dec. 8, 1941. The cast:

Olga Kirinski ..... Sonya Stokowski
Gustave ..... Alfred A. Hesse
Erna Schmidt ..... Grete Mosheim
Gretchen Linder ..... Beatrice de Neergaard
Hans Schmidt ..... Carl Gose
Margarethe ..... Lilia Skala
Mrs. Hunter ..... Katherine Alexander
Bingo Hill ..... Nancy Wiman
Felice Renoir ..... Mary Barthelmess
Sally Jackson ..... Phyllis Avery
Marion Curwood ..... Faith Brook
Francois ..... Kenneth Bates
Koppler ..... Harold Dyrenforth

Art Shows In Boston Galleries

By Dorothy Adlow

Drawings and cartoons by Mary Barbara Owen and Ruth Hadley are to be on exhibition at the Junior League through Dec. 26.

Miss Owen's pictures show marked talent with the pencil. Her workmanship is thoughtful and painstaking. Her pencil operates with responsibility and firmness. She does not give way to cursory sketchiness all too common with draughtsmen today. She shows excellent technical training and intelligent understanding of work of the masters. In the Junior League display are several illustrations made by Miss Owen of "Pickwick Papers" and "The Rivals." The smoothness of her technical performance may seem to some too refined for the subject. The tendency today is to treat illustration with a more rugged hand. There is no reason why either method should be excluded, provided, of course, that it is pursued with judgment. "The Gossips" is a fine drawing revealing Miss Owen's feeling for the subtler values in the art of penciling.

Miss Hadley exhibits the original cartoons of her recently published "What Bliss is This." They are diverting commentary on modern folkways.

* * *

Portraits at City Club

On exhibition at the City Club through the middle of the month, are paintings and drawings by Elizabeth V. Taylor Watson. There are portraits and still-lifes.

Mrs. Watson executes her portraits with assurance, and she gives the impression that she grasps a likeness with ease. Her brush is not too literal, yet it will not slur over facts which seem to the painter of importance in characterization and design. The drawings reveal her attentiveness to form and mass, while the canvases show her desire to enhance the pattern through tonal play.

Outstanding exhibits at the City Club are the portraits of Senorita Donna Lombardi, Marchesa Palavicini, and Judge Anderson.

* * *

Vose Galleries

The Robert C. Vose Galleries make a slight departure from the formal schedule by offering an exhibition which will be appreciated in pre-Christmas days. It is called the Boston Artist's Clearing House. The pictures are not hung in frames on the walls but gathered in folios bearing the respective names of the exhibitors. Visitors may look through the folios. Shown are water colors by Karl Zerbe, Robert Jackson, Edna Hibel, Roland Cosimini, Sanford Low, Ann Peterson, Frank Vining Smith, Isold Theresa Gilbert, and Karl Oberteuffer.

* * *

Fine Arts Theater

Currently on view at the Fine Arts Theater is an exhibition of marine pictures by Fred George Jennings. This painter's specialty is popular in New England. The sea is familiar to us and many a person makes a hobby of boats. Mr. Jennings paints with care, trying to characterize the ships with utmost authenticity as they ply the waters.

George Chavchavadze

George Chavchavadze, the pianist, submitted ideas which he entertains regarding Rameau, Beethoven, Liszt, Chopin and certain composers of the Russian school before interested listeners in Jordan Hall last evening, using methods of execution altogether modern and in the fashion of the times.

For illustrating his views on Rameau, he offered a Gavotte and Variations; on Beethoven, the "Waldstein" Sonata in C major, Op. 53; on Liszt, the "Dante" Fantasia quasi Sonata, and on Chopin, the Ballade in G minor, the Nocturne in F major, Op. 15, No. 1, and the Scherzo in B flat minor. For disclosing his fancies and convictions about the Russians, he presented Medtner's "Fairy Tale" in E minor, Shostakovitch's Preludes, Nos. 16, 13, and 14 of Op. 34, and Prokofieff's March from "The Love of Three Oranges."

Mr. Chavchavadze made it plain that an old master like Rameau can be made to speak like his own period on today's keyboard instrument, the piano, just as well as on some manufacturer's device imitating the eighteenth-century forerunner of it, the harpsichord; and he also made it evident that the variation form was a well-perfected thing a good while before such conglomerates as sonatas were thought of. More than that, he showed that the French set a mark for the composition of polite music a couple of hundred years ago that still seems unsurpassed after all social advances and improved standards of living are accounted for.

Mr. Chavchavadze made it clear, too, that Beethoven was not minded to be held down too hard to the sonata design, and that he was willing to rid himself of his own invention, the scherzo movement, in his "Waldstein" sonata. Further in the way of indicating persuasions, Mr. Chavchavadze caused hearers to realize that Liszt spent a lifetime improving on the externalities of Beethoven, and that Chopin spent a lifetime in developing and extending the essential thought and purpose of the same precursor.

The evening truly was quite a lecture, suppose it possible for anyone to talk by means of sounded notes rather than through the agency of speech. Take the Russian aspect of the occasion. Nothing could be more inevitable than that a person in attendance would be put into an analytical mood by Mr. Chavchavadze's playing and be made to reflect that a composer like Medtner represents the Glinka and Borodin romantic impulse, that Shostakovitch continues the revolutionary Moussorgsky line, and that Prokofieff is of the Tchaikovsky, Rimsky - Korsakoff sentimental, glittery company.

W. P. T.

Jessie Matthews

Star of the new musical, "The Lady Comes Across," arriving at the Shubert next Tuesday.

Dance Notebook

A new ballet company of 16 dancers, headed by Eugene Loring, and to be called Dance Players, Inc., has been organized for the purpose of sponsoring American theater-dance productions uniting the work of dancers, musicians, painters and writers, and will go into rehearsal next Monday. The Broadway début, to be preceded by a brief tour, is planned for April. In addition to Mr. Loring, the cast includes Janet Reed of the San Francisco Opera Ballet, and Lew Christensen of the Ballet Caravan and the American Ballet.

New works to be prepared are. "Prairie," suggested by Carl Sandburg's poem, with music by Norman Dello Joio and décor by John Steuart Curry; "Hobo of the Hills," music by Mr. Dello Joio and décor by George Bockman; "The Invisible Wife," libretto by Winthrop B. Palmer and Waldo Peirce, music by Benjamin Britten and décor by Mr. Peirce—all with choreography by Mr. Loring; and Mr. Loring's "The Man From Midian," to music by Darius Milhaud, originally prepared for Ballet Theater but not produced. Mr. Loring will also revise his "Great American Goof," with the Saroyan libretto and Henry Brant score, produced by Ballet Theater in its first season, but with new décor by Reginald Marsh and "Harlequin for President," music by Scarlatti, and décor by Keith Martin, which was first performed by the American Ballet Caravan. Mr. Loring has been associated with Ballet Theater, the American Ballet and the Ballet Caravan, and played the chief role of the boy in Saoyan's "The Beautiful People."

* * *

New Dance Magazine

A new dance monthly, Dance Index, to be published by Lincoln Kirstein, will make its bow in January. The editors announced are: Mr. Kirstein, Paul Magriel, Librarian of the Dance Archives of the Museum of Modern Art, and Baird Hastings, music editor of The American Dancer. The magazine is to be non-commercial, without advertising or current reviews. The main feature of each issue will be a monograph on some important phase of dance.

"The contents of the first year," the announcement reads, "will be mainly devoted to a series of monographs on dancing in North and South America, by leading authorities. Each will be illustrated from unpublished iconography in the Dance Archives of the Museum of Modern Art or other important public and private collections. Later numbers will deal with dancing in other parts of the world. In addition to these articles, Dance Index will contain information regarding local dance activities: a calendar of theatrical events, reviews of new books, records, films, music and exhibitions."

* * *

Humphrey-Weidman Season

The new repertory season to be conducted by Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman at their Studio Theater, 108 West Sixteenth Street, will begin on Friday evening, Dec. 26. A special five-day Christmas course from Dec. 29 to Jan. 3 (4 to 6 p. m.) is also announced.

M. L.

Doll and Richards

Water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky are to be on exhibition at Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street, through Dec. 26.

The New England countryside, seaports, and streams, all occupy the interest of Mr. Pavlosky. He portrays familiar vistas with a ready hand. He works in a concise and graphic manner, permitting the brush breadth though holding it under control. Mr. Pavlosky favors the grayer light, the more neutral palette for promoting the atmospheric effects which characterizes his pictures.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Longy School of Music, One Follen Street, Cambridge—
Informal Open House Concert. 8:15.

Jordan Hall—
Founders Day Concert by the Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia Fraternity of the New England Conservatory. 8:15.

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Letters to Lucerne," presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. By Fritz Rotter and Allen Vincent. With Grete Mosheim, Sonya Stokowski, Nancy Wiman, Faith Brook, Katherine Alexander, Phyllis Avery, Mary Barthelmess and Beatrice de Neergaard. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"Pal Joey," presented by George Abbott, starring Vivienne Segal and George Tapps. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—
"Papa Is All," presented by the Theater Guild. With Jessie Royce Landis and Carl Benton Reid. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 3:30, 6:30, 9:35.

Fenway—
"Swamp Water," Walter Brennan, Walter Huston and Anne Baxter. 12:40, 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan and Joan Perry. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman and Jane Wyatt. 2:20, 5:45, 9:05. "The Man Who Seeks the Truth," starring Raimu. 1, 4:30, 7:50.

Keith Memorial—
"Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari, John Sutton, and Dan Dailey, Jr. 9:35 a. m., 12:23, 3:11, 5:59, 8:47. "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 10:51 a. m., 1:39, 4:27, 7:15, 10:03.

Kenmore—
"Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 1:05, 4:40, 8. "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 2:35, 5:55, 9:30.

Orpheum—
"H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Ruth Hussey, Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "Sing for Your Supper," Jinx Falkenburg and Buddy Rogers. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:50.

Metropolitan—
"Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:35, 6:20, 9:10. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor, Al Jolson. 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:45.

Modern—
"I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable, Victor Mature, Carole Landis and Laird Cregar. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7, 10:10. "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30.

Paramount—
"Swamp Water," Walter Brennan, Walter Huston and Anne Baxter. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan and Joan Perry. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:45, 8:35.

R. K. O.-Boston—
"A Day with the Falcon." 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 5:45, 7:35, 10:05. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:05.

Scollay Square—
"I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable, Victor Mature, Carole Landis and Laird Cregar. 11:55 a. m., 3:10, 6:25, 9:45. "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"This War and Its Effect on Your Future," "Laying the Pipe Line from Vermont to Canada," "Hobbies of Charlie Chaplin, Mary Pickford and others," "Under Water Sports at Wakulla Springs, Fla.," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young, Hedy Lamarr and Ruth Hussey. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:55. "Sing for Your Supper," Jinx Falkenburg, Buddy Rogers, and Eve Arden. 1:50, 5:20, 8:45.

Telepix—
"March of Time," Pete Smith's "Flicker Memories," "Snow Time in Quebec," "Life of a Thoroughbred," "Oddities," comedy Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—
"Public Enemies," Wendy Barrie. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:20, 8:45. "The Stork Pays Off," Maxie Rosenbloom. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:05, 7:30, 9:55.

Tremont—
"Down Argentine Way," Gene Autry. 9:25 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:15. "Johnny Apollo." 11:15 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 10.

Uptown—
"Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. 12:35, 4:20, 8:10. "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 2:20, 6:05, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Little Foxes" Bette Davis. "Bullets for O'Hara," Roger Pryor. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "Lady Scarface," Dennis O'Keefe. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn and Constance Bennett. 2 Evenings, 6:45-11.
Regent: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery and R. Johnson. "Lady from Louisiana," John Wayne. 2 Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Badlands of Dakota," Richard Dix. 2:05, 5:15, 8:10. "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 3:35, 6:40, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald and Brian Aherne. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 2, 8:05, 9:10.

Cleveland Circle: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan and Olympe Bradna. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:45 and 8.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Law of the Tropics" Jeffrey Lynn. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. 2 and 8.
University: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 3:05, 6:30, 9:45. "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne, Robert Montgomery. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," Warren Williams. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "Murder by Invitation." 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 3:22, 9:22. "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye. 1:54, 7:54.
Codman Square: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. 3:21, 9:21. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn and Constance Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power. "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern and Robert Young. 2:30, 8:16. "Lady Scarface," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:30, 7:10, 10:10.
Park: "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. "Wolfe Takes a Chance." 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Two in a Taxi." 1:30, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power. 3, 9:15. "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:54, 8:08.
Hyde Park: "All Over Town," Olson and Johnson. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald and Brian Ahearne. "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. 2:30, 8:15. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "Tillie the Toiler," William Tracy. 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 3:05, 6:30, 9:35.
Mystic: "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 2, 7, 9:50. "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott. 3:15, 8:20.
Maplewood: "Mata Hari," Greta Garbo. "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 7:30.
Orpheum: "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee and Ann Miller. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:55, 8. "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 3:05, 9:05.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. "Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power. 3:30, 8:20. "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 2:30, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

NATICK—Colonial: "International Squadron," Donald Reagan. 3:15, 9:15. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn and Constance Bennett. 1:30, 7:30.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Smilin' Through," Jeannette MacDonald. "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Smiling Ghost." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 2:05, 6:30, 9:25. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley and James Craig. 3:45, 8:05.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and R. Scott. "Swing It Soldier," F. Langford and Kenn Murray.
Strand: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Mercy Island," Gloria Dickson. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Mercy Island," Gloria Dickson. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 2 and 8.
Central: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "One Night in Lisbon." "Reluctant Dragon." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Micky Rooney. "Hello Sucker." 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Passage from Hong Kong." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. "Reluctant Dragon." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler and Mary Beth Hughes. 2:00, 7:54. "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power, Betty Grable. 3:22, 9:07.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Navy Blues," Anne Sheridan and Jack Oakie. "Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Man Power," Edward G. Robinson and George Raft. "Ice Capades," James Ellison and Jerry Colonna. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles. "Spooks Run Wild." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald and Gene Raymond. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2:15 and 7:48, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald. "Sailors on Leave," William Lundigan. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. 3:45, 8:05. "The Great Commandment," John Beal and Albert Dekker. 2:15, 6:30, 9:41.

Midweek Prospects On the Air

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts is to explain how he became a signer of the Bill of Rights on "We, the People," tonight at 9 over the CBS-WEEI network. Also on the same program Marshall Field, III, notable currently as the publisher of a new morning paper in Chicago, will tell of his plans to better conditions for underprivileged children.

Dramatic instances modernly of the upholding of the Bill of Rights are to be given in CBS's "Report to the Nation" which is also to trace the early struggle for the Bill, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Lewis W. Douglas, former director of the Federal budget, will take issue with what he contends is a "defeatist" attitude expressed by Herbert Hoover in a recent speech, with "An Answer to Herbert Hoover—We Can Lick Hitler," to be radiocast at 10:15 p. m., CBS-WEEI.

Bob Hawk, air waves quizzer, is to move into the spot formerly occupied by Al Pearce with a new comedy quiz, "How Am I Doing?" CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m. Bert Parks is to announce, with music by Vaughn Monroe's Orchestra.

Igor Gorin, baritone, Eddy Duchin, piano-playing bandleader, and Jane Pickens, soprano, are scheduled to be guests of the Treasury Hour, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Juan José Castro, Argentine conductor, has programmed Weber's "Der Freischütz" Overture, his own "Symphony of the Fields" and selections from Stravinsky's "Pétrouchka" with the NBC Symphony Orchestra, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Louella Parsons, screen columnist, is to be the special guest of Fred Allen, and Jack E. Wilson, talented undergraduate of the University of Oklahoma, is to be Fred's collegiate guest, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Joan Blondell of the screen is to be the guest of Eddie Cantor's show, NBC-Red-WNAC at 9 p. m.

Elwood Hawkins, young American baritone, is to sing Martin's "Come to the Fair," Richard Strauss' "Zueignung," Donaudy's 'O del mio amato ben," Leoncavallo's "Mattinata," and Geehl's "For You Alone," in CBS's "Songs of the Centuries" musicale, CBS-WEEI 4. A "preview" of holiday music will be given by the Boston University Choral Art Society doing a program of "The Three Kings," Willan's "Hodie Christus Natus Est," Christiansen's "Lullaby on Christmas Eve," Rachmaninoff's "Ave Maria," and an old Polish "Carol of the Doves," NBC-Red-WNAC, 5:45 p. m.

Thursday

Veronica Lake, blonde star of "I Wanted Wings," is scheduled to be Bing Crosby's guest, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9 p. m. Jack Oakie is to join with Rudy Vallee and Lionel Barrymore in a comedy pigskin opus, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Its time extended 15 minutes, the Cincinnati Conservatory Orchestra is to play Franck's Symphony in D minor in its afternoon concert, CBS-WEEI, 4. Talks by the Mayor of Cincinnati and Conservatory officials are also scheduled. Bidu Sayao, Brazilian soprano, is to sing Rosina's Aria from Rossini's "Barber of Seville," and the Deh Vieni" from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" in the "America preferred" program, MBS-WAAB, 9:30 p. m.

Morris Ernst, lawyer, Roger Baldwin of the Civil Liberties Union, and Eugene Lyons, editor, are to discuss "How Should We Deal with Propaganda Today?" in "America's Town Meeting," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:15 p. m.

Friday

Dorothy Maynor is to sing Pamina's Air, from Mozart's "Magic Flute," the "V'adoro pupille," from Handel's "Julius Caesar," and "Abscheulicher, we, eilst du hin," from Beethoven's "Fidelio" with the Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conducting, MBS-WAAB, 2:30 p. m. The Handel-Ormandy Andante from the Sonata da Camera, No. 9, Op. 1, Bonner's "White Nights" and Sibelius's Symphony No. 2, in D Mapor, are also to be conducted by Mr. Ormandy.

Serkin Program Change

Further changes have been made in Rudolf Serkin's program to be given in Jordan Hall Thursday evening, Dec. 11. The Mozart Fantasie with Fugue replaces the Bach Toccata. This will be followed by the "Moonlight" Sonata by Beethoven. Further additions to the program include Mendelssohn's Rondo Capriccioso and the Chopin Barcarolle. The Chopin Etudes which Serkin will play are from Opus 25, Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 11. Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques" remains as originally announced.

Warner Official Promoted

Norman J. Ayers, formerly branch manager of the Boston Warner Bros. Exchange, has been made district manager in charge of the exchanges in Boston, New Haven, Albany, and Buffalo.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
ABBOTT & COSTELLO
Keep 'em Flying
MARTHA RAYE • CAROL BRUCE
Plus 2nd. Feature
MOON OVER HER SHOULDER
LYNN BARI • JOHN SUTTON • DAN DAILEY JR.

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Hedy LAMARR • Robert YOUNG • Ruth HUSSEY
"H. M. PULHAM, ESQ."
Plus: "Sing for Your Supper"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
GARY COOPER
"SERGEANT YORK"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY NOW
Walter BRENNAN • Walter HUSTON • Anne BAXTER
"SWAMP WATER"
Plus "Nine Lives Are Not Enough"

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT OPENS TUESDAY, DEC. 16
SEATS NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE
GEORGE HALE presents
JESSIE MATTHEWS in
"THE LADY COMES ACROSS"
A new musical comedy
MISCHA AUER • JOE E. LEWIS
including a distinguished cast of 100
Evgs. $3.30 to 55c; Wed.-Sat. Mat. $2.20 to 55c

PLYMOUTH Tonight, 8:30 MAT. THURS.
DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
A New Play
Letters to LUCERNE
by FRITZ ROTTER & ALLEN VINCENT
EVES.: 55c-$2.75; POP. MAT. THURS. 55c-$1.65; SAT. MAT.: 55c-$2.20

WILBUR • LAST WEEK!
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30
BEST SEATS NOW FOR THIS WEEK!
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
PAPA IS ALL
A new comedy by Patterson Greene
with JESSIE ROYCE LANDIS
CARL BENTON REID
Evgs., $1.10-$2.75; Mats., $1.10-$2.20

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—*Winchell*
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton WEBB • Peggy WOOD • Leonora CORBETT • Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
A Farce by NOEL COWARD
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-6230
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD and
THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY present
HELEN HAYES
in MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New play
CANDLE IN THE WIND
Staged by ALFRED LUNT
SHUBERT THEA., 44th St., W. of B'y. CI. 6-5990
Evgs. 8:25. Matinees THURS. and SAT. at 2:25

"Buoyant, Giddy and Funny . . . Ought to make everyone very happy."—Atkinson, Times
Max Gordon presents
JUNIOR MISS
by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields
Based on the stories by Sally Benson
Directed by Moss Hart
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4258
EVGS. 8:10.-MATS. WED. and SAT. at 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"The finest production of 'Macbeth' in the modern American theatre"—Watts, Her. Trib.
MAURICE EVANS and JUDITH ANDERSON in Shakespeare's
MACBETH
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEnn. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30
No Advance in Prices New Year's Eve

"From beginning to end Grace George is a joy."—BROWN, World Telegram
Grace George and C. Aubrey SMITH in
SPRING AGAIN
HENRY MILLER'S, 43rd St. E. of B'way. BRY. 9-3970
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. and SAT., 2:40

"A masterpiece," ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE Theatre, 45th St. West of Broadway
Cir. 5-5760. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson • Paul Lukas • Mady Christians
MARTIN Beck Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
No Advance in Prices New Year's Eve
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

JACK OAKIE • GEORGE MURPHY
LINDA DARNELL
WALTER BRENNAN • MILTON BERLE
RISE and SHINE
PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Commerce and Finance

Price Authority Tells Senate Group Inflation Curb Vital

Business and Industry

War to Bring Curbs on Use Of Vital Goods

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—Defense officials indicated today that new restrictions probably would be imposed soon on civil consumption of rubber, tin, chrome, manganese, and other vital war materials customarily imported from the Far East.

Tin and rubber stock pile situations were described as favorable in a report by the Office of Emergency Management today on imports from the Orient, but it was added that the Pacific supply line "must be kept open with all possible energy."

Asked whether stocks of tin and rubber in the hands of dealers and processors might soon be requisitioned, officials deprecated this possibility.

They indicated rather that the Government would seek to solve supply problems by increasing Western Hemisphere production and, if necessary, putting further curbs on non-defense consumption.

Rapid surveys of the Nation's supplies of all critical materials were ordered by William L. Batt, director of the materials division of the OPM.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—War in the Far East today found the United States with large stocks of the two most important military materials obtained in the area threatened by hostilities—rubber and tin.

May Cut Civilian Uses

Despite the size of stocks, however, trade circles indicated civilian uses might be curtailed sharply.

Commodities of less importance coming from sources in the fighting zone included sugar, manila hemp, coconut oil, tungsten and tung oil.

In a nutshell, trade circles said, the United States has:

Rubber—For tank treads, tires, self-sealing plane gas tanks—more than 600,000 tons either are stored in the United States or en route here.

Tin—The nation has about 116,000 tons of the refined metal on hand, estimated to be enough for more than a year's operations at the current abnormally high rate.

Sugar—Total imports for the first 11 months of this year were 5,320,738 tons, more than 1,000,000 above the 1940 period, indicating heavy reserves.

Coconut oil—used in soaps and making glycerine—can be replaced in part by other oils, but despite this manufacturers were believed to have nearly half a year's supply on hand.

Hemp—essential to the Navy for rope making—is harder to replace. An unofficial estimate placed Government supplies at several months requirements and privately held stocks somewhat higher.

Rubber stocks on hand were figured at 454,711 tons Oct. 31, including Government-owned stocks, while another 172,633 tons was afloat for the United States.

Some industry spokesmen said that, coupled with synthetic rubber and a broader use of reclaimed rubber, those supplies would last "possibly for years" under restrictions.

Rubber, Tin Supply Reassuring

Several large oil, rubber and chemical companies expect to start boosting production of synthetic rubber next year, with an immediate goal of 40,000 tons a year to be reached by 1943. That program can be expanded and speeded up, they believe.

Tin, just as essential as rubber, can also be obtained from Western Hemisphere sources. A tin smelter started months ago at Texas City, Texas, was expected to start working on a pile of 25,000 tons of Bolivian tin concentrates sometime next February. Its output is figured at 18,000 tons a year.

A tin industry spokesman said the situation was "very reassuring." The Nation uses about 8,800 tons a month under the present abnormal conditions, indicating the 116,000 tons on hand would outlast 1942.

"With a stop-gap tin conservation order from the Office of Production Management, it looks like we willl have enough tin to keep us supplied for around two years under restrictions," this source commented.

Sugar production in this country can be expanded sharply, growers of cane and sugar beets contend. Caribbean sources have supplied most of our sugar in the past.

Of the 5,320,738 tons imported so far this year, however, the Philippines sent 851,689 and Hawaii 847,023. Needs for 1942 have been estimated at more than 7,000,000 tons.

One of the lesser-known uses of sugar is to make molasses to make alcohol to make smokeless powder. That will take a big chunk of whatever supplies the Nation gets from domestic, Cuban, Dominican, Puerto Rican or other sources. Hawaiian sugar may still be available if ships can be found.

Hemp, Tungsten, Tung Oil Short

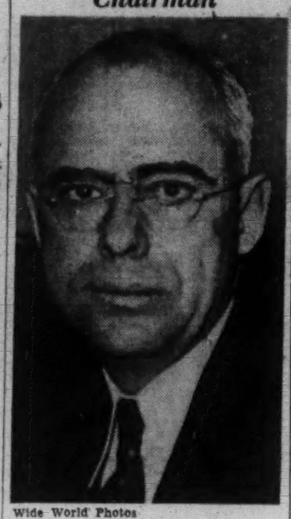
If trade with the Philippines stops, the current hemp supplies probably will have to do, pieced out where possible with substitutes, informed persons said. The Islands supply 90 per cent of the world's stocks. Sharp restrictions on domestic uses were forecast by some.

Coconut oil comes entirely from the Philippines, but largely can be replaced, possibly unsatisfactorily, by other oils domestically produced. It contains lauric, a lathering ingredient not found in cottonseed, soy bean or tallow.

Tungsten, a Chinese-mined steel hardening metal, is available from other sources if China's supply is cut off. Other alloy metals can be used in its place. Metal trade sources pointed out that the United States recently concluded a deal for the entire Argentine tungsten production.

Tung oil, second only to linseed oil in importancse to the paint and varnish industry, is another Chinese product. The United States imported 92,568,000 pounds in 1940, while the domestic crop was figured at around 5,000,000 pounds. Industry spokesmen, however, said the use of substitutes had been on the increase lately and that tung oil was not absolutely essential.

Chairman



Wide World Photos

Chester C. Davis

President of the St. Louis Federal Reserve District has been named as chairman of public hearings to be held by OPM on possibilities of increasing the Nation's copper production. The hearings were ordered by the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board which called attention to "many conflicting" reports on copper output. It is understood hearings will begin Dec. 12.

Stiffer Price Control Asked By Henderson

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—Faced by actual war, the Senate today heard testimony by Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, on the urgent need of controlling dangerous war inflation.

Mr. Henderson revealed that he has a brand new draft of a drastic price control bill which he will urge as a substitute for the weak House bill.

The Senate Banking Committee today showed every indication of regarding the price situation as a national emergency.

Mr. Henderson said prices have so far advanced 11½ per cent. But the rate of advance is accelerating, which, he declared, is more serious than the advance itself. He said 8 per cent of the advance has occurred since March. And 1½ per cent has come in the past two months.

Sees Price Control Vital

"I regard price control legislation as second in importance only to funds for the armed forces themselves," said Mr. Henderson.

Supplies of reserve goods have now been almost exhausted and the nation faces a rapid spiral of prices "almost immediately," he said.

Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky told the Committee, of which he is a member, that he hoped to have a bill reported out before Christmas. The price control bill finally passed by the House was delayed in the Banking Committee there for three months with hearings starting in August. The Senate Committee proposes to rush out legislation in a week or 10 days.

"The situation has vastly changed," said Mr. Henderson, "with the start of the war this week. I am here for a stronger bill than that passed by the House."

He said price increases had been advancing about 1½ per cent a month.

"We have appropriated $13,000,000,000 for defense so far," said Mr. Henderson. "With an enlarged 'victory program,' which I regard as essential, and at the present rate of price advance, the rise in prices will more than equal the total cost of the last war. That was $37,000,000,000."

Wars Bring Inflaiton

Every war fought by America, Mr. Henderson said, has hitherto brought an inflationary price rise, followed by a post-war slump.

Up to the present time it has been possible to absorb most of the higher prices "by using our capacity to the utmost." This ability to absorb price increases is now "about over."

Mr. Henderson showed charts of price increases. In his intensity he rose from his chair and talked leaning over the witness table. Senators followed him intently and sympathetically.

"If follows from the 11 per cent rise in prices," said Mr. Henderson, "that anyone with a fixed income has suffered an 11 per cent reduction in wages since the emergency started."

Mr. Henderson offered charts showing that prices of farm products in this war have kept steadily above the advance in the World War. In similar comparisons, price advances of food, textiles and building materials have followed about the same upward rush of the World War experience but have not surpassed it. On the other hand metals and chemicals have shown little relative price advance, Mr. Henderson said. The latter two were under price controls, he said, arguing that such controls thereby show their effectiveness.

Has Substitute Bill

"Why have the farm products prices advanced so rapidly?" asked Senator Barkley.

"Why—there has been no control," said Mr. Henderson.

A minute later he said he estimated "all profits" for the current year as "$11,500,000,000 before taxes." It was assumed that he meant profits of all industry.

"Why shouldn't you control raw materials—like cotton, as well as the completed article?" demanded Senator Tobey (R) of New Hampshire.

"Why not, indeed?" replied Mr. Henderson, "But I always considered that a legislative matter."

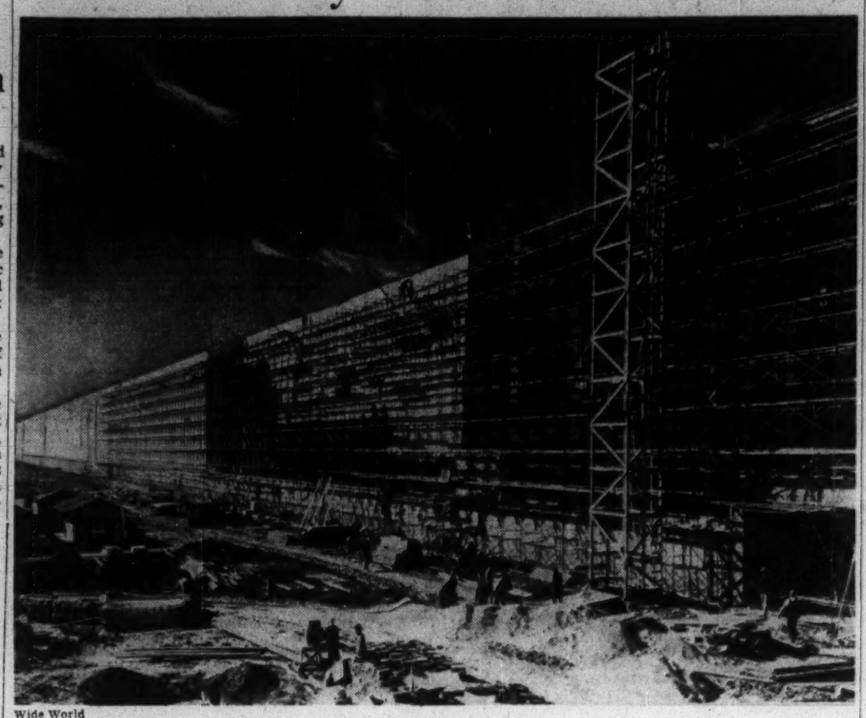
"We have reached the point," he said a minute later, "when we must decide whether the costs of food, fibre and rent will be halted, which are the three main elements in the cost of living, or whether we go now into the old familiar spiral of a run-away inflation."

Mr. Henderson revealed that he has a draft substitute statue for price control to replace the mild House bill.

"The main elements in the cost of living are rent, clothing, utilities and food," Mr. Henderson said.

In September, 1941 he said the civilian demand for goods, and the supply of goods, were about in balance. But as of June 1942 he estimated there would be about an $83,000,000,000 "demand for goods" and only a $77,000,000,000 "supply." This was based on an estimated national income of about $98,000,000,000. It is the lack of supply that forces prices to go up as the goods are competitively bid for, he said.

Aircraft Assembly Plant Under Construction



Wide World

Gargantuan Structure Being Erected at Fort Worth, Texas

Work progressing on the heavily insulated acoustic walls of the Fort Worth aircraft assembly plant, to be operated by the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation when completed. Fiberglas and steel products are employed in the erection of the new structure, which will be windowless, air-conditioned, and will cover 2,000,000 square feet of floor space.

Treasury Agents Seize All Japanese Banks, Businesses

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—All Japanese banks and businesses in the United States were seized yesterday, from 700 to 1,000 Japanese nationals taken into custody, and the country's borders were sealed against the departure of any person of Japanese extraction.

Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau disclosed that agents under his orders had taken custody of the banks and business enterprises. The agents, he said, caught Japanese trying to remove $40,000 worth of securities from one San Francisco concern affected by the seizure order.

He gave no estimate of the total property seized but it was known that Japanese assets in this country, including business, governmental and private, amounted to about $130,000,000.

Mr. Morgenthau warned that anyone hiding or destroying, or helping anyone else to hide or destroy, any of the Japanese property ordered seized would be risking 10 years in prison.

Aliens Detained

Disclosure that 736 Japanese aliens—391 in Hawaii and 345 in the United States—were seized within a few hours after the first bombing attacks in the Pacific was made by Attorney General Biddle, who said that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was continuing its program. It was estimated that fewer than 1,000 Japanese, approximately one in a hundred within U. S. jurisdiction, were marked for detention.

Those taken into custody were being turned over to the immigration service, which immediately established temporary detention stations, principally on the West Coast. Some officials felt that later those held as "enemy aliens" would be turned over to the Army for safe keeping, as was done in the last war with German nationals.

As the department disclosed its drastic barriers at the border, approximately 2,000 immigration border patrolmen and special inspectors were ordered to constant duty. At the same time, all offices of United States attorneys were put on a 24-hour basis to provide instant availability for legal action.

United States attorneys were instructed to advise state and local authorities that all complaints against Japanese nationals were to be handled only through the FBI.

Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the criminal division, said in a telegram to the Federal attorneys:

"If necessary to secure compliance with this procedure, you are authorized to appeal to the Governor of your State for his cooperation."

Concern Over Local Seizures

Mr. Berge expressed Mr. Biddle's "deep concern" over reports that "state and local authorities in many parts of the country have apprehended Japanese aliens Sunday night and Monday morning."

The FBI is acting under a presidential proclamation calling for the arrest of Japanese aliens "who are dangerous to the peace and security of the country." The Army is handling the arrests in the Canal Zone, Hawaii and the Philippines, with the co-operation from the FBI.

Meanwhile, over the country, and particularly in Washington, wartime safeguards against sabotage and espionage were put into effect. Some buildings which had been open to any and all persons during normal working hours were closed except to those carrying credentials. Armed guards were thrown about a few buildings, power plants, bridges and airports.

In the Panama Canal Zone and in Panama, police began rounding up German and Italian nationals.

CEA Chief Asks Exchanges Maintain Trading Price Limit

WASHINGTON (AP) — J. M. Mehl, chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, has requested the Nation's commodity exchanges to limit Tuesday's trading in wheat, boybean, butter, egg and flaxseed futures to the price range in effect Monday, which was based on Saturday's closing price.

This would prevent transactions at prices higher than Monday's closing prices in these commodities, all of which closed at the highest permissible limits of the day, he explained.

As an example, Mr. Mehl cited the closing price of December wheat futures at Chicago—$1.22½ a bushel, or five cents above Saturday's close.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week rallied as sharply as it had declined the previous week, and on the unusual volume of around 1,000,000 shares a day. After the rally, however, it lost a part of the gain. There was apparently no suspicion of the impending Japanese war and for once the stock market failed to anticipate a coming major event. In fact one cause of the rally seems to have been the feeling that somehow the tension with Japan might again ease—the same calculation, apparently, which permitted the Treasury to announce its huge December 15 bond financing.

Further causes for the rise were the rail wage settlement, a little better than had been anticipated, and evidence of the abatement of the recent wave of strikes. Furthermore there seemed to be a tapering off of recent tax-loss selling, which had broken out afresh the previous week on Treasury announcement that the tax laws applying to it would not be retroactively changed.

War's Economic Results

This morning the Street is abuzz with conjectures on the probable economic results of the Pacific war. First thought was to the supply of raw materials from the East Indies. There are nearly 18 months' tin supply here and about a year of rubber. Further supplies of these commodities can be routed west via Singapore and through the Indian Ocean if Singapore is not taken.

Supplies of chromite, tungsten, tea, etc., from the Asiatic mainland will presumably be cut off, but a good bank of them has been already brought in and some can be got from South America. Heaviest effect will be on supplies from the Philippines. There will presumably be no more sugar from there, which will cut off about 1,000,000 tons from the country's 1942 requirements of 8,000,000 tons or over, and this can be made up only from Cuba, whose bargaining position is thereby much improved in the current negotiations with the United States for the sale of its entire 1942 crop.

Strike Threats End

Imports of hemp, coconut oil, ramie, and other Philippine supplies will similarly stop. The Army and Navy will presumably require a considerably larger proportion of the American merchant marine for carrying supplies and troops, and the war will probably result in the full requisitioning by the Maritime Commission of a large portion of the merchant marine.

It will no longer be possible to send American lease-lend supplies to Vladivostok. No immediate effect of importance on commodity prices is expected except on those imported from the Far East. Since strikes affecting defense had already fallen sharply in the last fortnight, the war is expected to bring virtually to an end, for the time at least, the national worry over labor trouble, while on the other hand hastening the passage through Congress of legislation to impose some kind of responsibility on labor and trade unions comparable to that long in effect in Britain.

Business activity continued its rise, so that it looks as though the Reserve Board adjusted index might end the year around 170. On the other hand, for rather obscure reasons, the physical volume of retail buying seems to be leveling off temporarily. Retail prices are up about 14 per cent over a year ago, while sales are up about 18 per cent, which means that physical volume is only a surprisingly small percentage above 1940.

Retail sales of automobiles have also been running rather slow. The motor people apparently plan to run full blast to Dec. 19, then shut down for the rest of the month, in order to stay within their output quota, yet realize the benefits of mass production and have a period for change-over to the models with fewer bright parts. This may become a monthly pattern as long as production of "pleasure cars" continues.

Commodity Price Trend Up

Commodities resumed their uptrend. Wheat was strong due to the tightening supply of "free wheat" outside of loan. Both wheat and cotton were strengthened by evidence that "parity" will be at a continually rising level as the officially estimated cost of farming rises. Leon Henderson's prediction of further substantial rise in living costs also helped the commodities upward.

The Treasury's split offering of $1,000,000,000 2½'s of 1967-1972 and $500,000,000 of 2's of 1951-1955 was taken as further admission of its dependence on the commercial banks, for whom the intermediate offering seemed designed. The insurance companies are buying governments faster; they are estimated to have taken $1,000,000,000 by mid-November, or more than by the same date of last year. They have only about $1,500,000,000 to $2,000,000,000 a year net to invest.

The Bank of Manhattan, in opening the season of New York bank stockholders' meetings, reported a 20 per cent increase in operating income. Nevertheless there is some talk of dividend cuts because of the narrowing ratio of capital-and-surplus of the banks here to deposits. There is talk also that the presidents may this year omit their traditional business forecasts, for fairly obvious reasons.

The war does not favor the cause of rising stock prices.

Bank Loans Drop For Third Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Business loans of banks declined for the third straight week in the period ended Dec. 3.

Interrupting an upward trend that has been going on almost steadily since the beginning of the defense program, commercial, agricultural and industrial loans in 101 leading cities were reported by the Federal Reserve Board to have declined $9,000,000 during the week. These loans, however, totaled $6,593,000,000 and were $1,651,000,000 higher than a year ago.

Bankers Pledge All Assistance To Treasury Head

NEW YORK (AP)—Eugene C. Donovan, President of the New York State Bankers' Association, sent the following telegram to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau:

"Please know that the New York State Bankers' Association, consisting of about 700 commercial banks in the Empire State, stands ready and willing to do everything possible to aid you in mobilizing the country's financial resources against this infamous attack. We shall feel privileged to serve in any way you think best. We wait your orders."

War Risk Rates On U. S. Ships Soar

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—American marine insurance underwriters skyrocketed war risk rates on United States ship cargoes yesterday boosting the premium to and from the Hawaiian Islands to $4 per $100 valuation from five cents.

With committments on cargoes worth many millions of dollars afloat in and near the war zone, some of it possibly sunk already, observers said the insurance men were unusually calm as they set about writing new schedules.

Cargoes sent on American flag vessels, formerly favored, were placed in the belligerent classification at the same rates as those charged on British ship cargoes.

Along the Atlantic Coast of the Western Hemisphere war risk rates will reach a top of 75 cents per $100, only slightly higher than before the U. S. entered the war.

Pacific shipments along the North American coast were set at ½ per cent and on that ocean between North and South America at 1 per cent.

Shipments between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North or South America were covered at $1 per $100.

Far eastern cargoes via the Cape of Good Hope were raised to 5 per cent, to and from Australia via the Cape to 4 per cent, and to and from the East and Far East, including Australia, by way of Panama or across the Pacific to 8 per cent.

Boeing Aircraft Co. Unfilled Orders Soar

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Boeing Aircraft Co. reported it had a backlog of $703,159,791 of unfilled orders on Sept. 30, an increase of $392,621,204 for the third quarter.

Deliveries in the quarter ended Sept. 30 totaled $12,326,627 compared with $6,632,074 in the comparable 1940 period.

These deliveries, the company explained, represented only the start of a rapidly accelerating schedule which it expects to show in the fourth quarter report.

Bell Aircraft Dividend

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Bell Aircraft Corporation, which produces the Airacobra (P-39) pursuit plane, has declared a $2 per share dividend, payable on Dec. 24 to stockholders of record Dec. 15, 1941. This was the first dividend the company has paid since is organization in 1935.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7¾	8¾
American Hardware Co	18¾	20¼
American Manufacturing	20	23
American Manufac 5 pf	70	83
American Wringer Co	4¾	6
†Amoskeag Company	23	
†Amoskeag Company pf	73	
Appleton Company	29	32
Appleton Company 7 pf	109	112
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3½
Arlington Mills	38	41
Arnold Print Works	8	9½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	20	22
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¾	2¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15¼	17½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20½	22¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	106	109
Berkshire Fine Spinning	7	8
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	60	65
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	100	
Boston Wharf Company	13½	15½
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	28	31
Botany Worsted Mills pf	3¾	4¼
Brinks Inc	75	
Campbell A S Co Inc	3¼	4¼
Central Railway Signal A	40	
Chapman Valve Manufac	28	29
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14	16
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25	28
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27	29½
Draper Corporation	69	74
Dwight Manufacturing Co	13½	15½
Eastern Corporation	4	6
Eastern Corporation pf	16½	18½
Exnion Co	9½	11½
Family Loan Society Inc	14	16
Family Loan Society pf A	24	27
Franklin Process	29½	32½
Fruit of the Loom	9	10½
General Fire Extinguisher	13½	15¼
General Machinery	27	30
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	10	12
Goodall Worsted Company	15	19
Gration & Knight Co	8	9¼
Gration & Knight Co 7 pf	77	82
Gration & Knight Co pr pf	24	27
Great Northern Paper Co	31	33½
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	52	57
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	16	20
Harrington & Richardson	3	3½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	5	7
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	10	13
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18¼	20¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23½	25½
Hooker Electro Chem	19	21
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	46	48
International Machine Tool	8¼	10
Keith George E Co	9	10½
Kendall Company	7	9
Kennedy's Inc pf	15	17
King-Eastern Corp	5½	
Landers Frarr & Clark	22	25
Lawrence Portland Cement	13	15
Lincoln Stores Inc	21	23
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	
Ludlow Mfg Associates	100	150
Marathon Paper Mills	26	29
*Marlin-Rockwell Corp	47½	50½
Merck & Co	30	32½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	78	83
Millers Falls Company	8	10
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	5¼	6¼
Nashawena Mills	11	13
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	58	63
Nashua Manufacturing Co	10	14
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	52	58½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	14	16
National Chemical & Mfg	7¼	9¼
National Shirt Shops	6	7
Natmkeag Steam Cotton	38	41
Newmarket Manufac Co	34	37
Nicholson File Company	33	36
Nonquitt Mills	25	28
*Ohio Finance	13	15
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	36	39
Parker Appliance	13	15
Plymouth Cordage Company	98	103
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	15	
Quincy Mkt C S & W pf	57	61
Quisset Mill	444	48
Remington Arms Co Inc	3½	4½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	14	15
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf A	17½	19½
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	33	37
Sanford Mills	20½	24½
Submarine Signal Co.	26	30
Tampax Inc	3	3¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¾	3½
Union Premier Food Strs pf	41½	43½
United Elastic Corp	7¼	8¼
U S Envelope Company	34	39
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	104	109
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	38¾	41¾
WJR Radio Station Detroit	26½	29½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	22	
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	80	
*Wamsutta Mills Inc	13	15
Warner & Swasey Co	15¾	17¾
West Point Manufacturing	35	37½

*Ex-dividend

†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	104	107
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	85	90
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	89	93
Buffalo Niagra 6.4 pf	14¼	16¼
*Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	68	72
Central P & L 7	112	116
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	104	107
General Water G & E $3 pf	38½	39½
Interstate Natural Gas	19	21
Jamaica Water Supply	23	27
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	105	109
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	98	102
Kansas P & Lt 4½s pf	96½	101
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	97	101
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	111	115
New Rochelle Wat pf		10
No States Power Del 5 pf	111	115
No States Power Del 7 pf	47	51
No States Power Del 7 pf	81	85
Ohio Power 4½ pf	112¾	116½
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	100	104
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	110	114
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	80	85
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	102	106
Public Service Ind 4 pf	10¼	12¼
Public Service Ind 5 pf	93	97
Public Service Okla 5 pf	103¼	107
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	90	94
Rochester Gas El pf	93	96
San Diego Gas Electric	9¼	10½
Savannah Elec Power 6 pf	95	
Sierra Pacific Power Co	17	19
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	112	
Tampa Electric Co	18	19½
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	98	102
Texas Power Light 6 pf	93	97
Washington Ry Elec units	14¼	16

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17½	19½
Bangor Hydro-Electric 6 pf	113	
Bangor Hydro-Electric 7 pf	141	
Berkshire Gas & Electric	50	54
Brockton Gas Light	4	5
*Central Maine Power 6 pf	98	102
*Central Maine Power 7 pf	110	114
*Central Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	103	107
Conn L Light & Power	32¾	35¼
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	113	117
Eastern Utilities Asso	16¾	18¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1¾	2¼
Fall River Gas Works	17	22
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	38	40
Green Mountain Power pf		60
Hartford Electric Light	47	50
Haverhill Electric	35	39
Haverhill Gas Light	9¼	11
Holyoke Water Power	14	16
Lawrence Gas & Electric	35	39
Lowell Electric Light	43	47
Lynn Gas & Electric	70	75
Mass. Power & Light pf	11	13
Mass. Utilities Asso pf	21	23½
Narragansett Elec pf	56½	59½
N H Gas & Electric $3.50 pf	16	18¼
N E Power Assn 6 pf	25	28
N E Public Serv $7 pr in	68	72
N E Public Serv $6 pr in	67	71
N E Public Serv $7 pf	13	15
N E Public Serv $6 pf	12	14
Newport Electric	20	22
Providence Gas	7¾	8¼
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108	109
R I Pub Serv pf	23½	25
Rockland Light & Power	4¾	5¾
Springfield Gas Light	11½	13
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	106½	
Western Mass. Companies	17½	20

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	13¾	15¼
Bank of New York (14)	323	330
Bankers Trust (2)	45½	46¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	59½	63½
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	81	83
Chase National (1.40)	24½	25¾
Chemical Bk&Tr (1.80)	38¾	40¼
Commercial (6)	163	173
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	10¾	12½
Corn xchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	30¼	31¼
Empire Trust (3)	43	45
First National (100)	1295	1320
†Guaranty Trust (12)	230	238
Irving Trust (.60)	9¾	11
Manufacturers Trust (2)	32¾	33½
Manufacturers Tr pf (3)	82¾	83½
National City (1)	23¼	24¼
New York Trust (8)	74¼	76¼
Public (12½a)	29¾	31¼
Title Guaran & Trust	2¼	2¾

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	1300	
First National (2)	36¼	38¾
Merchants' National (12)	380	395
†New England Trust	1400	
National Rockland (2)	50	60
National Shawmut (1)	17¼	19¼
Pilgrim Trust (8)	240	260
Second National (4)	135	145
†State Street Trust (8)	300	315
United States Trust (.80)	9½	10¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	12½	14½
Webster & Atlas (2)	48	53

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	33½	34¾
Continental Illinois (4)	74	77
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	36	38½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	126½	130½
Aetna Insurance (1.80a)	83½	85
Aetna Life (1.20a)	25½	26¾
American Equitable (1)	16¾	17¾
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	13	14
American Re-Ins (1.60a)	45	47
American Reserve	10	11½
American Surety (2½)	48¾	50¼
Automobile (1a)	37½	38¾
Baltimore American (.20a)	5¾	6¾
Boston (16a)	647	662
Camden Fire (1)	19½	20½
Carolina (1.30a)	27	28¼
City of New York (1.20)	20	21
Connecticut General Life (1)	23	24½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	29¾	30¾
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	125	127
Firemen's Nwk (.40)	6¾	7½
Frank Fire (1a)	26¾	27¾
General Reinsurance (2)	40½	42¾
Georgia Home (1a)	24¾	27½
Glens Falls (1.60)	41½	43
Globe & Republic (½)	8½	9½
Globe & Rutgers	10½	11¾
Great American Ins (1a)	26½	27½
Hanover (1.20)	25¾	26¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	85¼	87¼
Home Fire Sec	¼	¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	25¾	26¾
Homestad (1)	15¾	16¾
Knickerbocker (½)	7¾	8¾
Lincoln Fire	3¾	4½
Maryland Casualty	3¾	2¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	58¾	60¾
National Fire (2)	58¾	60¾
National Liberty (.20a)	5¾	6¾
New Amsterdam Casualty (.90)	17½	18¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	43½	45
New York Fire (.80)	12¾	13¾
North River (1)	21¾	22¾
Northeast Ins	4¾	6¾
Phoenix (2a)	85¼	87¼
Providence Washington (1a)	31	32¾
Republic Insurance Tex (1.30)	27½	28¾
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	22½	23¾
Rhode Island Ins	3¼	4¾
St. Paul Fire (8a)	264	270
Springfield (4½a)	116½	119¼
Standard Accident	49	53
Sun Life (13)	198	228
Travelers (16)	378	388
U S Fidelity & Guaranty (1)	32	34¼
U S Fire (2)	47½	49
Westchester (1.20a)	33½	35½

a—Also extra or extras. x—Declared or paid so far this year. e—Paid lats year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated F Inc	2.08	2.28
Amerex Hold	12.50	14.00
Am Business Shrs	2.45	2.69
Axe Houghton Fd	9.74	10.47
Boston Fund	17.58	21.02
Broad St Inv	19.53	21.17
Bullock Fund	11.08	12.18
Can Inv Fund	2.50	3.18
Century Shrs Tr	24.40	26.33
Chain St Inv	2.00	2.50
Christiana Sec	33.00.00	2800.00
Commodity Corp	10.68	11.68
Consol Inv Tr	26.50	29.00
Dividend Shrs	.97	1.09
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	16.08	17.59
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	9.83	10.13
Equitable Inv Corp	22.89	24.61
Equity Corp $3 pf	16.25	17.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	14.22	15.28
Fund Investors Inc	15.00	15.17
Gen Capital	24.96	26.84
Gen Investors Tr	4.08	4.40
Incorp Investors Tr	12.54	13.48
Inst Sec: Bank Group	.29	.32
Inst Sec: Insurance	1.13	1.38

†Keystone Custodian Funds

B-1	28.98	S-1	21.48
B-2	23.57	S-2	10.83
B-3	15.26	S-3	9.87
B-4	7.47	S-4	2.63
K-1	14.67	K-2	12.57
‡Loomis Sayles 2d Pfd	24.60		26.60
‡Loomis Sayles Mut	73.00		73.00
Maryland Fund	2.85		3.75
Mass Invest Tr	14.00		17.13
Mass Inv 2d Fd	7.70		8.28
Mutual Invest	7.88		8.61
Nation Wide Voting	.95		1.07
New England Fund	9.97		10.78
Old Colony Tr Assoc	12.00		14.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.30		.35
Putnam Fund	11.35		12.14
Quarterly Income Shrs	3.00		4.80
Railway & Light Sec	5.00		6.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	100.00		
Repub Invest Fund	2.69		3.

Associated Press Quotations — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1941 — Associated Press Quotations

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	2,500,000
Previous day's sales	2,027,960
1941 volume to date	141,908,778
1940 volume to date	192,321,718

Stocks Drop Further In Heavy Trade

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—Stocks again broke sharply in today's market wher a revival of war uneasiness touched off fast selling in all departments.

A recovery shift was attempted in early dealings but it failed to follow through and, around noon, liquidation came out in such volume the ticker tape fell several minutes behind floor transactions. Losses ranged from 1 to more than 7 points. There was a little comeback later, but another stumble occurred near the final hour when leaders recorded their worst quotations. Extreme declines in many instances at the close. Transfers were at the rate of more than 2,500,000 shares.

The flood of offerings, brokers said, was due partly to rumors in the financial sector that Germany was about to declare war on the United States and to enemy planes both on the West and East Coasts. Sending out of a lot of margin calls also was a factor.

Early bidding for scattered favorites was credited to the belief of some quarters that the market had pretty well discounted news developments and, having touched bottom since June last year, was in a position to do a right-about.

Principal share sufferers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, U. S. Rubber, American Telephone, Great Northern, Dow Chemical, Johns-Manville, Sears Roebuck and J. I Case. Many were at new 1941 lows.

Patino Mines was an exception, pushing to a new year's high.

Bonds fell with stocks and commodities, reflecting action of the Commodity Exchange Administration in slapping ceilings on the principal climbers of Monday, turned uneven.

Bonds Off Sharply

Federal, foreign and domestic corporate bonds declined fractions to as much as 7 points today in heavy trading.

The market was a one-way affair and near the end of the session prices were around the lows of the day.

Turnover in Treasury issues picked up a little from Monday's slow business and in the over-the-counter market prices were down an average of ½ to 5-8 of a point. Plenty of buying orders were ready under asked prices, but little was offered for sale. Most sales were in the new 2½s of 1967-72.

Corporates down 2 to 7 points included Portland General Electric 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s, Warren Bros. 6s, International Telephone 4½s, and Delaware & Hudson registered 4s.

Corresponding losses appeared in the foreign group for Norway 4½s, Italian Public Utilities 7s, Belgium 7s, Australian 5s of '57, Panama 3¼s of '94, and Colombia October 6s of '61.

U. S. Firms Have Big Holdings Affected By War in Far East

NEW YORK (AP) — American companies have large investments in electric power and telephone utilities affected by Japan's war moves.

American & Foreign Power Co., a member of the Electric Bond & Share group, owns the Shanghai Power Co., which grosses about $7,000,000 annually, although the American firm has received nothing from it in two years. It has been taken over by the Japanese.

Associated Electric Co., a subsidiary of Associated Gas & Electric Corp., owns part of the Manila Electric Co. in the Philippines. In 1940, Associated Electric received something more than $1,500,000 from its Philippine investment.

International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.'s principal Far Eastern subsidiary is the Shanghai Telephone Co., with between 90,000 and 100,000 station on its lines. Through International Standard Electric Corp. International Telephone also controls China Electric Co., with factories in Hong Kong, Manila and Shanghai.

Reserve Board Says Its Funds Adequate To Meet All Needs

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board assured the nation yesterday that its "existing supply of funds and of bank reserves is fully adequate to meet all present and prospective needs of the Government and of private activity."

The Board declared in a formal statement to the press that it is prepared to use its powers to make sure that the Government has no difficulty in financing its war effort and also to maintain stable conditions in the Government bond market.

The statement followed a similar one by the Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau complimenting bankers and the public in general upon conducting their transactions on financial markets yesterday without undue disturbance.

Failures Highest Since August

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures last week numbered 212 compared with 203 the previous week, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported. The increase raised the level of business insolvencies to the highest point since last August. The number of failures, however, was 20 per cent less than in the same week a year ago.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	4	49¾	49	49	—1
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	2	45	43½	43½	— ¼
8¼	5½	Adams Ex (.60g)	58	7	6⅝	7	— ⅛
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	N'v 27
157⅛	111¼	Addressog (1)	15	113⅝	95⅛	10	—11½
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	23	36	35¼	35⅝	— ⅜
5	2⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9½	4⅞	Alaska Juneau	63	2¼	2	2	— ⅜
10⅜	5	Alleg Corp	27	⅛	⅛	⅛	
21½	15	Alleg pf $30 ww	44	5	3¾	4	—1¼
23⅝	18	Allegheny pr pf	1	14	14	14	—1
11¼	6½	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	38	20¼	17¼	18⅞	— ⅜
167½	144½	Allen Ind (3½g)	6	5⅞	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
13	10¼	Al Ch & Dye (6a)	13	146½	144	144	—2
149¼	113¼	Allied Kid (1a)	6	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
9	5¼	Allied M (1¼g)	7	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
87	71⅜	Allied Stores	68	5⅝	5	5½	— ⅛
37	24⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	40½	40½	40½	—4
21¾	14½	Allis-Ch M 1½g	44	26½	25⅛	25¼	—1¼
1⅜	1¼	Alpha Cem (2g)	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	—1⅛
20	10	Amal Leather	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
63½	44	Amal L pf(¾k)	2	15⅝	15	15	—1⅝
22⅞	14⅜	Amerada Cp (2)	8	54½	53	54⅛	—2⅛
58½	40	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	7	21	20½	20½	— ¾
9¾	5½	Am Airlines 1½g	11	51½	48¼	50	—2⅜
8¼	4⅝	Am Bank N .30g	18	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
39	29½	Am Bosch	5	4½	4	4⅛	— ½
3	1	Am Br Sh 1.40g	21	30½	27½	28½	—2
95¼	70	Am Cable & R	30	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
185	171½	Am Can (4)	21	71½	70½	71	
34¾	23	Am Can pf (7)	2	178½	178½	178½	Dec 4
79¼	56	Am Car&Fy(1g)	42	27¾	24⅛	26¼	—1⅞
23⅛	18⅛	Am C & F pf (7)	1	66½	64½	64½	—2½
115	107	Am Ch & C (2g)	25	18	17	17	—2½
121	98½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	N'v 13
8¾	6	Am Chicle (4a)	6	99¾	97	97	—4
97	43⅜	Am Col'type(.60)	4	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ⅛
19½	9½	Am Comm Al	21	8¼	7½	7½	—1
17⅜	3¾	Am Crys S (1¼)	9	18½	17¼	17½	—1⅝
6½	3¾	Am Encaus Til	8	⅞	¾	¾	
1⅛	⅜	Am European	1	6½	6½	6½	Dec 8
24⅜	11⅞	Am & For Pow	9	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
28⅜	14¾	A F P $6 pf 1½k	13	18⅜	17¾	18	—1½
3⅝	1½	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	27	20¾	18½	19	—2⅜
38½	29	Am & F P 2 pf	6	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
4½	2½	Am Haw SS (5g)	14	42	29	20½	—1½
33½	27	Am Hide & Lea	14	29¾	28	28⅜	— ⅜
51¼	43	Am H & L pf (3)	4	32¼	31	31	—1¼
2⅛	1⅜	Am Home(2.40a)	10	47	44	44	—3¼
30½	20	Am Ice	4	13⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
4¼	3⅛	Am Ice pf (½e)	8	26¼	26	26	— ½
13¼	7½	Am Internat'l	27	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
23	15½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	8	8	8	Dec 5
171⅛	91⅜	Am Locomotive	51	91¼	73¾	8	—1¼
95¼	79	Am Loco pf (7k)	4	83	80	80	—4⅛
13⅜	10	Am M & F (.94g)	*11	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
23	15½	Am M & Metal	19	3⅞	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
3¼	½	Am Metal (1)	9	20½	19¼	19⅞	—1⅛
46¾	25¾	Am Power & Lt	26	½	½	½	
39	21	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	7	25½	24½	24½	—1¼
7¼	4⅜	AP&L $5pf 4⅝k	24	21	18½	19½	—1½
15⅞	10½	Am Rad & S (.60)	197	4½	4⅛	4⅜	
7	4⅝	Am Roll M (1.40)	97	10½	9¼	9¾	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	Am Saf R (½g)	14	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
45⅝	34	Am Seating (1g)	2	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
155	138¾	Am Smelt (3½g)	62	36⅛	33¾	33⅝	—1⅛
54	31	Am Sm&R pf(7)	6	143¼	142½	142½	Dec 8
28½	17	Am Snuff (3¼g)	3	34½	32⅜	34	— ⅛
11½	9⅜	Am Stl Fd 1½g	69	17¼	15⅜	16½	— ¼
13½	8⅛	Am Stores (3⅛g)	8	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
22⅛	13	Am Stove (1.20)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
98	81	Am Sug R (3½g)	14	16⅞	14⅛	14⅛	—3⅜
195⅛	113¼	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	91	91	91	—2
168¾	142	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	16	16	16	— ⅜
73½	46	Am Tel & Tel (9)	74	142	135¾	137¼	—5
74½	46½	Am Tobacco 4½g	32	46	43⅞	45	—1¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	*2	143	143	143	—3½
7	4	Am Type Fdrs	21	4⅛	3½	3⅝	— ⅜
29⅛	24	Am Viscose (1g)	54	24½	23½	24⅛	— ⅜
116¾	113⅜	Am Viscose pf(5)	5	114	114	114	—1¾
7¼	2¾	Am Water Wks	39	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅜
99⅛	78	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	74½	74½	74½	Dec 8
8⅝	5	Am Woolen	22	5	4	4⅛	— ¾
81¼	51	Am Wool pf(12k)	9	70	64	65	—3
8	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	48	4¼	2¾	3⅜	—1
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Dec 1
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	161	25	23⅛	23½	—1¼
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	5	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
12½	9	Andes Cop (1)	6	8¼	7½	7½	— ⅝
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	4	1	¾	¾	—1¼
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	2	30½	30	30½	—2½
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	112	111	111	Dec 8
51½	3¼	Armour Ill	110	3⅜	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅜
70¼	47½	Arm Ill ppf (3k)	*5	61½	55	55	—7¾
34⅜	23	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Dec 4
9¾	6⅜	Armstron' C 2¼g	21	25	22¾	23	—2⅛
6¾	4¼	Arnold C (¾g)	5	7¼	7	7	
10⅜	5⅝	Artloom (.77½g)	8	4	3	3¼	—1
88	79½	Assd Dry Goods	24	6½	5⅝	6¼	— ½
102½	87	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	79½	79½	79½	—1⅜
35⅛	23	As D 2pf (193⅛k)	1	86	88	88	—2¼
31⅝	18	Associates (2a)	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
70¼	57½	Atch T&SF (2g)	96	23¾	21	23	—1
28⅛	13½	Atch T&S Fpf (5	5	57	55	55	—2½
45½	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	61	21⅛	17⅜	18⅝	—3¼
56	16½	Atl G & W I (3g)	5	32	30	32	—5
28½	19½	Atl G & W pf 5g	5	45	40	40	—6
111⅛	107	Atl Refining (1a)	48	26	13⅝	15	—1⅛
77½	65⅛	Atl Refin pf (4)	5	109	109	109	Dec 1
51⅛	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	17	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
72¼	61	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	—1⅛
9¼	6	Atlas Pow (4½g)	1	65	65	65	
37⅜	13⅜	Atlas Tack (.30g)	12	81⅛	77⅛	77⅛	— ⅞
5¼	2⅝	Austin Nichols	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
		Aviat Corp (.15g)	*314	3½	3	3⅛	— ⅜

B

19	12½	Bald Loco ct	98		12¼	10¼	10⅞ —1⅜
57⅜	43⅜	Balt & Ohio	110		3⅛	2½	2½ — ⅛
8½	4	Balt & Ohio pf	43		5	4⅛	4⅜ — ¾
13½	7	Bangor & Ar	11	4		3⅛	3¼ — ¾
9⅞	6½	Barber Asp ½e	24	9½	7	7	8⅝ —1⅜
10½	7⅝	Barber Bros ½g	4	7½	7	7	— ⅛
24⅞	16	Barnsdall O (.60)	43	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ½
31⅜	20⅞	Bath I W (1¼g)	19	16½	13½	13¾	—1¼
27⅜	22	Bayuk Cig (1½)	6	20	19	19¼	—1¼
104½	103	Beat Cream (1a)	5	25		24½	24½ — ½
106	103	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104		102⅞	102⅞ —1⅛
104	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	105¼		105¼	105¼ Dec 3
126	108	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104		103	104 Dec 5
8½	7	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	122		122	122 Dec 6
41⅞	32⅝	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
20⅞	13⅜	Bendix Av (4g)	46	36¼	33⅛	34⅝	— ⅞
57	50	Benef Ind pf (2½)	13	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ⅛
34⅜	25	Best & Co (1.60a)	8	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅜
89½	55¾	Beth Steel (6g)	106	57⅛	51½	54¼	—2½
131½	119½	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	119¼	118¼	118¼	—1¾
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (4)	2	27	26½	26½	—1¾
23⅞	16½	Black & D(1.80g)	3	18	18	18	Dec 8
18⅜	13½	Blaw-Knox (.60)	39	17⅜	16	16⅛	—1⅜
24⅜	12⅜	Bliss & L ¾g	2	14¼	14	14	+ ⅛
35	25⅛	Boeing Airplane	146	18¾	14½	16¼	—2½
21⅞	17⅝	Bohn A&B (2g)	4	28¼	28	28	—1
21⅞	16	Borden (1.40g)	3	19⅜	17	17	—3
31¼	7⅛	Borg-Warn (2g)	46	19⅜	18	18¾	—1
39⅝	29	Boston & Maine	2	1	1	1	— ½
4⅜	3¼	Bower Roll B (3)	6	30¼	30	30	Dec 8
12⅜	7½	Brew Corp (.40)	6	8	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
25⅜	17¼	Bridgeport Br 1g	35	7½	6¾	7	— ¼
41	26	Briggs Mfg 1½g	32	17¼	16½	16½	—1½
45⅛	38	Briggs & S (3)	6	28	27¼	27½	—1¼
2⅝	2⅛	Bristol-My 2.40a	6	42¾	41	41	—1¼
6⅜	5⅝	Bkly & Q Trans	10	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
14⅛	8⅝	Bkly-Man Tr	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
36½	30	Bkly Un Gas	32	8¾	7¾	8	— ⅜
23½	15¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31½	31½	31½	Dec 8
12⅝	6	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	8	15	12½	12¼	—3⅜
5¼	2¾	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	18	8	7½	7½	—2¾
8½	5½	Budd Mfg	20	8	7¼	7⅝	— ⅞
34½	20	Budd Wheel 45g	28	6⅝	6⅛	5¼	—1⅜
35⅝	27	Bullard Co (2½g)	1	29¾	28½	28½	— ⅝
20⅞	15¾	Bullova Wat (2a)	7	26¾	24½	25	—2
56¾	49	Burling M (1½g)	1	16½	16	16	—1
9⅜	7	Burling pf (2¾)	2	54	54	54	—1¼
6⅞	4½	Burr Add (.70g)	42	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
23	19⅝	Bush Terminal	32	2½	2	2⅛	— ⅛
4⅜	2¼	Butler Br (.60)	24	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
12	7½	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	20	20	20	—1¼
		Byron Jack (1g)	21	9¾	9	9½	+ ⅛

C

24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	g	16½	15¾	15¾	—1⅜
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	N'v 13
1½	½	Callahan Z-Lead	15	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla (1)	42	5¾	4⅞	5	— ⅜
14⅞	9⅝	Campbell W1.60g	32	10¾	10	10	— ⅛
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	18	12½	10⅞	10⅝	—1⅛
39⅞	33⅝	Canadian Pacific	78	3¾	3¼	3½	— ⅛
3⅜	2	Cannon Mills (2)	1	33⅞	33½	33½	— ⅛
30½	22	Capital Ad A	8	2	1⅞	1¾	— ⅛
3½	2½	Carpenter S 2½g	3	25½	24	24	—2¾
87¾	43	Car & Gen (.10)	17	23¾	21½	22½	— ⅝
50⅝	36½	Case (JI) Co (7g)	18	73	67	68	—5
29¾	18⅞	Caterpil Tr (2)	32	39	38½	38¼	— ¾
10⅛	6⅜	Celanese (2g)	32	21⅜	19½	20	—1¼
22¾	15½	Celotex Cp (1a)	23	6½	6	6	— ⅛
3½	1½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	17	18¼	16½	16½	—2
17	4¼	Cent Foundry	29	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅜
4	2½	Cent Violetta(1g)	9	16¼	13¾	14½	—1⅜
34⅞	26⅝	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Dec 8
21¼	15	Cerro de Pas (4)	29	27	25	25¼	—1¼
22½	16½	Cert-teed Prod	18	2	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
18	7	Chain Belt (1¾g	3	17½	17	17	Dec 8
44⅛	32⅜	Cham P&F (1g)	3	16	16	16	— ½
102⅛	93½	Checker Cab	1	7	7	7	
4¼	2¼	Ches & Ohio (3a)	68	32⅞	32	32⅞	+ ⅛
5⅜	2	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	Dec 1
1⅜	⅝	Ches Corp	17	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
		Chi & E Ill	5	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	34	3½	2½	3	— ¾
3	1	Chi Great West	8	1¾	1½	1½	— ¼
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	45	8⅝	6¾	7⅜	—1⅜
8¼	4¼	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	10	4⅜	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (2g)	30	15	13⅜	14	—1
44½	37½	Chi P T ev pf (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	Dec 6
54	49	Chi P T pr pf(2½)	4	52	49½	49½	Dec 8
		Chi Rock Is & P	14				
		C R I & P 6% pf	4				
9¾	8½	C R I & P 7% pf	3				
14¾	10⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	8	9⅝	9	9	— ¾
3	1⅛	Chickasha (1)	7	11½	11	11½	— ⅜
72½	50	Childs Co	15	11¼	1	1	— ⅜
103¾	83¾	Chrysler (6g)	110	50⅛	48⅛	49¼	—1¼
4⅛	2½	City I & F (1.20)	6	9	8¾	8¾	—1⅛
40½	30¼	City Stores	7	21½	21½	21½	— ¾
33¾	24	Clark Equip 3½g	3	32⅞	31	31	—1½
43½	26⅞	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	2	28¼	26	26	— ½
39⅞	28½	Climax M (1.20a)	26	39¼	38	39	— ¾
106	87	Cluett Peab (3g)	15	37⅝	36	36⅝	— ⅞
63¾	60	Coca-Cola (5g)	16	87½	87⅛	87⅛	— ¼
16¼	11⅛	Coca-Cola A (3)	6	62	62	62	Dec 1
106	100¾	Colgate-P (1¼a)	12	14½	13¼	13¼	—1
30¼	14¼	Colgate-P (4¼)	1	104	103½	103½	— ¼
20	14	Collins & A (3g)	14	15½	12½	13	—1¼
21¾	14	Colum Br A (2g)	2	14	12¼	12½	—3
21	13½	Colum Br B (2g)	16	13¾	13	13	— ¼
47⅛	13⅜	Col G&E (.10g)	8	13¾	13	13	—1
82½	46	Col G&E pf A (6)	231	19⅜	17¼	17⅝	—1⅛
77⅜	41¼	Colum Pict	2	49	47	47	—2
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	31	61¼	47⅜	47⅜	—1½
63	69⅞	Col Carb (4.70g)	2	24¼	22	22	—3½
31	20	Comi Credit (3)	2	73¼	72	72	—2
104⅜	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	76	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	N'v 17
37⅜	25	Comi Inv Tr (3)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	N'v 17
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	2	109	108⅜	108⅜	Dec 8
11⅞	8¾	Comi Solv (.55g)	87	8⅝	7¾	7¾	— ⅝
4	1⅝	Com'th & South	338				
30⅛	20⅜	Com&Sou pf (3)	14	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
4	2¼	Com Edis (1.80)	106	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	— ¾
18¾	14	Conde Nast(1½g)	6	27	25⅞	25⅞	— ¾
23⅜	18¾	Congoleum (1a)	7	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—3⅞
15⅞	10½	Cons Aire (4g)	151	21¼	18¼	20	—1
8⅛	5⅝	Consol Cig (1½g)	6	12⅝	12	12¼	— ½
23⅜	13⅜	Cons Cop (3½g)	36	5¾	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
107⅜	95	Cons Ed (1.80)	219	13½	12⅜	13	— ⅜
11¼	7¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	93¾	93	93¾	—1½
11	7¼	Con Film Ind	9	8⅞	7⅛	7⅛	—1¾
3½	1⅜	Cons Film pf(1k)	7	½	½	½	
6½	5¼	Cons Laundries	11	13⅛	11	11	— ¾
9¾	¾	Consol Oil (1¼g)	145	5¾	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
71¼	27⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	21	63	63	63	— ¾
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal	5	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	— ½
106⅝	99	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18	15½	15½	—5⅞
16½	12¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101	101	101	Dec 8
53⅞	51¾	Container (1½g)	26	12¼	11⅝	11½	— ¾
111⅜	111¾	Cont Baking	25	3	2½	2½	— ¾
109¾	79	Cont Can (2)	35	105¾	103⅛	103⅛	— ⅜
10	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	16	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛	— ⅛
41⅜	25⅜	Cont Mot .10g	76	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	17⅜	Cont Oil Del (1)	45	25¾	24	24¾	—1¼
23½	15½	Cont Stl (2½g)	*4	17	16¾	17	— ¾
18⅞	10⅞	Cop'weld S (.80)	7	10½	9⅝	10	—1⅛
56¾	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	— ¾
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	16	47¾	45¾	46½	—1½
47⅜	31¼	Coty Inc (½g)	9	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
7⅜	1½	Coty Internat'l	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
19⅞	12½	Crane Co (1g)	32	13	12	12	— ¼
19	14	C of Wheat(1.60)	37	13	11	11½	—1
9	4⅜	Crosley (.30g)	3	13⅝	12¾	12¾	—1¼
27⅝	18¾	Crown C&S(4g)	24	18½	16¾	17⅜	—1⅜
45½	39	Crown C pf 2¼g	2	41½	41½	41½	Dec 6
152⅜	103¼	Crown Zel (1g)	1	39½	39½	39½	Dec 8
47¼	32⅝	Crucible Stl (1g)	52	33	28	30⅛	— ⅞
98½	76¼	Crucible pf (5)	6	76	74	74	—2¼
8½	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	51	7⅞	6⅝	7½	— ⅜
77	41¾	Cuban-AS pf 5½	1	75	75	75	—2
16½	10⅞	Cudahy Pack	*	8	10⅞	9½	9½ — ⅛
25	14½	Cuneo Pr (1½)	3	13¾	12¾	12¾	—1¾
17⅛	7¼	Curtis Publish	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
43¾	17¾	Curtis P p pf(3)	6	18	18	18	+ ⅛
10¼	7¼	Curtiss-W (1g)	217	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
29½	24½	Curtiss-W A (2g)	12	25¼	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
20	14¾	Cutler-H (1½g)	3	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜

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Associated Press Quotations

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Associated Press Quotations

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¾s 47-45	106.11	106.11	106.11
2 2½s 72-67	100.00	100.00	100.00

Federal Farm Mortgage

12 2¼s 64-44	104.28	104.28	104.28

New York City Bonds

307 3s 80	106½	104½	106½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 AbitibiP&P5s53	67	67	67
2 AbitibiP&P5s63st	54½	54½	54½
2 Alb P W 6s 48 w w	53½	53½	53½
1 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	73¼	73¼	73¼
1 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	85¾	85¾	85¾
7 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	61½	60½	60½
7 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	57	57	57
10 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	60	60	60
8 Alleg & West 4s 98	40	40	40
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
66 Am & For P 5s 2030	63½	60½	60½
14 AmIChem 5½s 49	102½	102¼	102¼
3 Ah T & T 3¼s 66	107	107	107
1 Am T & T 3¼s 61	106	106	106
202 Am T&T 3s 56	106	106	106
8 Am WW&E 6s 75	40	40	40
10 Ang C Nitra deb 67	103	103	103
1 Arm Del 4s 45 57	103	103	103
5 Arm Del 4s 55	107	106¾	106¾
24 AT&SF 4s 95	110	110	110
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	67	67	67
4 A C Line cit 4s 52	61¾	60	60
23 AC Line 4½s 64	96	95	95
13 AC Line 5s 48	35¼	35¼	35¼
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	28	28	28
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	60¼	60	60
6 B&O 1st mtg 4½ st	30	29½	29½
16 B&O 95 st A	34½	33¼	33¾
27 B&O 95 st C	29¾	29	29¾
7 B&O 2000 st D	29¼	29¼	29½
16 B&O 96 st F	30¾	29	29
222 B&O cv 60 st	57¼	56¼	56¼
11 B&O 4s 48	50	49¼	49¾
24 B&PLE&WV 4s 51 st	39	38¼	38¼
37 B&O S W 50 st	50	48¼	48¼
19 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	48	47½	47½
9 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	133¾	133½	133½
2 BellTPa 5s 60C	105¼	105	105
48 Beth St 3½s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Beth St 3s 60	95	95	95
25 Bost&Me 4½s 70	35¾	34	34¾
17 Bost&Me 4s 60	67½	66¾	67
5 Bkly Edis 3½s 66	109¼	108	108
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	89¾	89¾	89¾
6 Buf R&P 57 st	35	34¼	34½
10 Bur CR&No 5s 34	4	4	4
5 Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	51	51	51
1 Chi Un Sta 2¾s 63	72½	72	72
4 Bush T 5s 55 60	108½	108¼	108½
24 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	80¾	80¾	80¾
1 Can Sou 5s 62	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	106	106	106
1 Can Nat 5s 69 J1y	109	108½	108½
12 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	105	105	105
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	106½	106½	106½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	105¼	104¾	104¾
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	103¾	102½	102½
18 Can Pac 5s 44	91	91	91
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	94	94	94
1 Caro Cen 4s 49	45	45	45
1 Caro C&O 4s 65	106½	106½	106½
1 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	103	103	103
22 Celanese 3s 55	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	27	27	27
8 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	2¼	2¼	2¼
6 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	2¼	2¼	2¼
6 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	10	9	9
13 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	12	12	12
1 CenGa Chat 4s 51	65	65	65
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	46	44	44
2 Cen Pac 5s 60	67¼	67¼	67¼
11 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	67	66¾	66¾
18 Cen Pac RRNJ 5s 87	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Cen Pac RRNJ 5s 87 reg	12¾	11¾	11¾
17 Certain-id 5½s 48	83	81	81
5 Champion P&P 4½s 50	105	104¾	105
5 Champion P&P 4½s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Chi P&P 1st 5s 45	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Ch&O 1½s 96 D	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	103¼	103¼	103¼
21 Chi&Alton 3s 49	23¾	23½	23½
4 Chi & E Ill inc 97	36½	35½	35¾
4 Chi Gt W inc 4½s 2038	36½	35½	35¾
1 Chi Gt West 4s 88	62¼	61	61¼
3 Chi I & L 6s 66	30	30	30
2 Chi I & L 6s 47	61¾	61	61¾
2 Chi I & L 5s 66	7¾	6¾	6¾
200 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	7¼	6¾	6¾
183 CMSP & P ad 5s 2000	7¼	6¾	6¾
1 CM & SP 4½s 89 P	35¼	34	34
22 CM & SP 4½s 89 C	33¾	32¾	32¾
7 CM & SP 4½s 89 E	33¾	32¾	32¾
11 CM & SP gen 4s 89	25	24	24
8 Chi & NW 6½s 36	20¼	19¼	19¼
6 Chi & NW gm 5s 87	23¼	22¼	22¼
4 Chi & NW 4½s 87	12¾	12½	12½
122 Chi & NW cv 4½s 49	12¼	12¼	12¼
3 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	12¾	12½	12½
12 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	10¾	9½	9½
20 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	10	9	9
30 CRI & P cv 4½s '57 ct	16	16	16
47 CRI & P 4s '88	16¾	16¾	16¾
2 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	16¾	16	16
15 CRI & P 4s '88 ct reg	16	15¾	15¾
1 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	2	1½	1½
70 CSL & NO 5s '51	70	70	70
62 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	62	62	62
1 Chi Un Sta 2¾s 63	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	96	96	96
3 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	96½	96¼	96½
11 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	110	110	110
2 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	109	109	109
19 CCC&StL 4½s 77	73	73	73
1 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	73	73	73
1 CC&StL WN 4s 91	106½	106¾	106¾
16 Clev Elec Ill 2s 56	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	68½	67½	67½
8 Clev Un Term 5s 73	68½	67½	67½
5 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	61¾	60½	60½
5 Clev Un Term 4s 77C	14	13½	13½
69 Col & So 4½s 80	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Colum Gas & Se 5s 52 Ap	102	101¾	101¾
12 Columbia G 5s 52 May	102	101¾	101¾
1 Columbia G 5s 61	102	102	102
43 Col & So Oh El 3½s 70	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	108½	108	108
40 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	108½	108	108
8 Con Edis 3½s 46	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Con Edis 3½s 48	105¾	105¾	105¾
11 Con Edis 3½s 58	108	108	108
1 Con Gas 3½s 51	104¾	104½	104½
2 Con Rys 55 Jan	25½	25	25
2 Con Rys 4s 56	24¾	24¼	24¼
2 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111	111	111
4 Consum Pow 3½s 67	109	109	109
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	109	109	109
7 Contin'tal Oil 3¾s 48	102½	102½	102½
38 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	23¾	23	23
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 ret	23	22¼	22¼
2 Cuba RR 7½s 46 ret	21½	21½	21½
1 Cuba RR 5s 52	20½	20	20½
9 Cuba RR 5s 5s 52 ret	28	26½	26½
2 Curtis Pub 3s 55	94	93¾	93¾
21 Davison P&L 3s 70	107	107	107
73 Dev & Hud rfg 4s 43	51¼	49½	49¼
2 D&RG 4½s 36	9¾	9	9¾
113 D&RG 4s 36	10½	9½	9½
13 D&RG West 5s 55	1¼	1	1¼
160 D&RG W 5s 55 asd			⅞
32 D&RG W 5s 78	10	9¾	9¾
3 Det Ed 3s 70	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	96¼	96¼	96¼
6 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	10¾	10¾	10¾
12 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	100	100	100
20 Erie rfg 5s 67	26¼	25¾	25¾
40 Erie rfg 5s 75	26½	25¾	25¾
96 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	51½	49¼	49¼
15 Erie 4s 95 wi	83¾	82	82
10 Erie & Jer 6s 55	95½	95½	95½
12 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98¾	98	98
51 Fla E Cst 5s 74	8¾	8¾	8¾
20 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	8	8	8
2 FondaJ&G2-4s82fld	2	1¾	1¾
5 Fonda J&G 2-0s 82 ct	2	2	2
6 Francis Sug 6s 56	71	71	71
12 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	95¾	94½	94½
1 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	12	12	12
3 Goodrich 4¼s 56	102½	102	102½
11 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	100¾	100	100
6 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	84¼	84	84
6 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	84½	84	84
5 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	96¾	96½	96½
12 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	94	93½	93½
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97¼	76	76
14 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	9	9	9
9 G Bay & W deb B	64¾	64¾	64¾
2 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	47¼	46	46
3 GulfM&Oh inc 2015	103	103	103
14 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	111¾	111	111
8 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	82	82	82
4 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	35½	34¾	34¾
29 Hud&Man 5s rfg 57	37¼	36¾	36¾
8 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	9¼	9	9
102 Hud Riv 4½s 74	102	101½	101½
34 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	40	40	40
2 Inn Cen 4s 52	36	35	36
9 Ill Cen 4s 53	36½	35¾	35¾
22 Ill Cen rfg 4s 53	36½	35	35
35 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	38¼	37	37½
36 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	35	34½	34½
16 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Indpls&Lon 4s 56	103½	103	103
28 Inland Stl 3s 61	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Inspirat C Corp 4s 52	100¼	100	100¼
9 Interlake Iron cv 4s	1	1	1
27 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	13½	12¼	12¼
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	12	12	12
11 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	24½	23	23
13 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Int Paper 6s 55	104	103	103
20 Int Paper 5s 47	90	90	90
1 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	42	39½	39½
94 Int T&T 4½s 52	43¼	43	43
55 Int T&T 5s 55			
1 Iowa rfg 4s 51	39¾	38	38
35 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	65	65	65
16 K C South 5s 50	60¾	60	60¾
1 K C South 3s 50	109¼	109	109
11 K C Term 4s 60	82	82	82
1 Ky Ind T 4½s 61 st	106¾	105½	105½
4 Koppers Co 3½s 61	103	103	103
5 Kresge Found 3s 50	70¼	70¼	70¼
2 Lac Gas 6s 42A	76½	76½	76½
2 Lac Gas 5½s 53	78½	77	77
7 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	93½	93	93
1 L T & T 4½s 57	87	87	87
5 L S &M 3½s 97	38½	37½	38
42 Lautaro Nit inc 75	64	64	64
1 Len&NY 4s 45	58	58	58
9 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	58	58	58
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	58	58	58
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	28	27½	27½
13 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	26¾	26¾	26¾
25 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	23½	23¼	23¼
6 Liggett & M 5½s 51	125¼	125¼	125¼
2 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	99	99	99
22 Loews 3½s 46	102½	102¾	102¾
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	95	94	94
8 Lorillard Co 5s 51	125½	125½	125½
1 Lorillard Co 5s 69	80	80	80
5 Louisv & N Ark 5s 69	102¼	102	102
11 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	88	87¾	88
7 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	45	44	44
8 Manati Sug 4s 57	96¼	95½	95½
2 Marion Steam Shov 6s 47	95½	95½	95½
2 Market St Ry 5s '45 st	72¾	72¾	72¾
11 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Mead Corp 4½s 55	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Met W Side E Ch 4s '38	4	4	4
1 Met W Side E Ch 4½s '79	63½	62	62
17 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	106¾	105½	105¾
3 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
4 M & St L rfg 5s '62	1¼	1¼	1¼
9 M & St L 4s '49	1¾	1¾	1¾
3 MSP & SSMar 5½s '49	7¾	6¾	6¾
3 MSP & SSMar 5½s '78	60½	60½	60½
2 MSP & SSMar St 3s	9	9	9
2 MSP & SSMar gtd 5s '38	9	9	9
97 MSP & SSMar cn 4s '38	8¾	8¼	8¼
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	24½	23	23
47 M-K-Tex a] 5s '67	7¾	6¾	6¾
13 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	23¾	22¾	22¾
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	18½	18½	18½
30 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	7¾	6¾	6¾
20 Mo Pac 5s A	23¼	22¾	22¾
43 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	23¼	22¾	22¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 fct	23	23	23
10 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	23¾	23	23¾
42 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	23	22½	22¾
14 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	2	1¾	1¾
37 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	10	9½	9¾
4 Mon W Pa PS 4½s '60	109½	109½	109½
1 Mon W Pa PS 6s 61	111	111	111
1 Mont Pow 3¼s '66	106¾	106¼	106¾
7 Mor & Essex 3s '55	31¼	31	31½
13 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	30¼	29¾	29¾
4 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	26	25½	25½
9 Nash & St L 4s '78	64	63	63
25 Nat Dairy 3¼s '60	104¾	103¾	103¾
30 Natl Steel 3s 65	102¾	102¼	102¼
5 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107	107	107
5 NJ Junct 4s 86	68¼	68¼	68¼
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55 B	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	80½	80½	80½
90 Tex&M 5½s 54	41½	41	41½
1 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	40¼	40¼	40¼
2 NO Tex&M 5s 54 C	40½	40½	40½
4 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56 C	41	41	41
8 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	14	40	40
1 NY & Putnam 4s 93	40	40	40
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	47½	47	47
64 NYC 4½s 2013 A	44¾	43	43
122 NYC cn 4s 98	43¾	43¼	43¼
31 NYC 3½s 46	93¾	93	93
33 NYC cv 3½s 52	49¾	47¾	47¾
13 NY Chi & St L 6s 50	95	94	94
10 NYChiStL 5½s 74 A	72½	70	70
61 NYChiStL 4½s 78	60¾	58	58
5 N Y Ch & StL 3½s 47	96¼	96¼	96¼
31 N Y Connect 3½s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
9 NY Dock Co 4s 51	59½	59	59
19 NY Edis 3½s 65	108	107¾	107¾
11 NY Edis 3½s 66	108	108	108
1 NY NY G El H&P 4s 49	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 NY Lack&W 4½s 3	55¼	55¼	55¼
5 NY Lack&W 4s 3 A	51¼	51¼	51¼
29 NYNH&H 4½s 67	29	27½	27½
1 NYNH&H 4s 47	48	47½	47½
5 NYNH&H 4s 55	27½	26	26
10 NYNH&H 4 57	25¼	25¼	25¼
	4¼	4¼	4¼

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	4½	4¼	4¼
1 NYNH&H 3½s 54	22⅝	22½	22½
9 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	23½	22½	22½
13 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	4¼	4	4
6 NY O&W gen 4s 55	1½	1½	1½
16 NY W&Bost 4½s 54	105	105	105
3 Niagara Falls P 3½s 66	111¼	110	110
2 NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	110½	110½	110½
28 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	102	101¾	101¾
6 Norf & W 4s 96	127¾	127¾	127¾
67 Nor Pac 6s 2047	60½	57	57
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	50	50	50
10 Nor Pac 4½s 2047D	48¾	47½	47¾
13 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	45¾	43	43
17 Nor Pac 4s97	69	68½	68⅝
2 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	65	65	65
14 Nor Pac 3s 2047	37½	36¼	36¼
13 Ogden&L Chs 4s48	5½	5½	5½
3 Ohio Ed 4s67	108½	108½	108½
2 Oil Pw N Fall 5s43	106⅞	106¾	106¾
6 Or-Wash RR&N 4s61	106	106	106
1 Otis Steel 4½s62A	80	80	80
1 Pacif Coast 1st 5s 46	83	83	83
8 Pac G&E 3s70	101	101	101
8 Pac G&E 3¼s61	101¼	101	101
5 Pac G&E 4s64	86½	86	86
2 Pac Mo 1st 4s38	108	108	108
6 Pac T&T 3¼s66C	57½	57½	57¼
20 Para Bway 3s55ct	99½	99	99
11 Para Pict 4s56	47	47	47
1 Parmelee T 6s44	82	82	82
20 Pen Co 4s63	103½	101½	101½
4 Pen Oh&Det 4½s77	102¾	102⅜	102⅜
2 Pen RR cn 4½s60	120	120	120
12 Pen RR gen 4½s65	102⅝	102	102
15 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	89½	88	88¼
7 Pen RR gen 4¼s81	98¾	98	98
7 Pen RR 4¼s84 84E	112	111½	111½
10 Pen RR 4s 48	90	90	90
10 Pen RR 3¾s 70	83	83	83
3 Pen RR 3¼s52	115½	115½	115½
2 Peo GL&C Chi 5s47	69	68½	68½
9 Pere Marq 5s 56	60	59	59
2 Pere Marq 4½s80	59	59	59
1 Pere Marq 4s 56	105½	105	105
54 Phelps Dod 3½s52	109¾	109	109
2 Phil B&W 4½s81D	103¾	103½	103½
9 Phila Co 4½s 61	109¼	109⅛	109¼
19 Phil Elec 3½s67	95	93	93
28 Ph Read C&I cv 6s49	5½	4¾	5
12 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	73	73	73
20 Phillips Pet 1¾s '51	103¾	102½	102½
5 PCC of Ca 5½s '60C	106½	106½	106½
10 PD&WVa 4½s '60C	58	58	58
9 Portl Cen E 4½s '60	81	80	80
1 Potomac El P 3¼s '66	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	90	90	90
2 PuoSvc No 1st 3½s 58	109½	109½	109½
35 Rem Rfg 4½s '97 A	77	75¼	75¼
10 Rep Ir Cen 4s '51	69½	69½	69½
1 Rem Rand 3½s '56	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Republic Steel 5½s '54	104½	103½	103½
11 Republic Steel 4s '61	104½	103½	103½
10 Richfld Oil 4s '52	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	43¼	42¾	42¾
12 Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	10¼	10	10
6 RI Arl & La 4½s34	10	10	10
1 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	5½	5½	5½
1 Rutland Can 4s '49	3½	3½	3½
6 Saginenay Pow 4½s 66	95¼	93	93¾
23 SuLIN&S4sR&G '33	70	69	69¾
23 St L S F 5s 50 B	10⅝	10	10
1 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	10	10	10
1 StLSF 4½s 78	10½	9¾	9¾
19 StLSF4½s 78ct st	10	9¼	9¼
150 St L S F 4s 50 A	10	9¼	9¼
165 StLSF 4s 50 A ct	10	9¼	9¼
6 St L SW 5s 52	32½	32¼	32¼
5 St LSW rfg 5s 90	13¾	12½	12½
1 St S SW 1st 4s 89	75	75	75
5 SA&A Pass 4s 43	99	99	99
92 Seab A L cn 6s 45	6½	5¾	5¾
16 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	5½	5	5
2 Sea A L 4s 50 st	9¾	8½	8½
3 Sea A L 4s 50 unst	9¾	8¾	8¾
3 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	5¼	5	5
3 Sea AL rfg 4s59ct	4	4	4
17 Sea-AlFla 6s 35A ct	3	3	3
7 SeaAlFla 6s35Bct	3	3	3
100 Shell Un 2¾s 61	100	100	100
14 Shell Un 2½s 54	97½	97	97
10 Simmons cv 4s 52	102	101	101
46 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105½	104¼	104¾
1 So Bell T&T 3½s 62	107	104¼	104¾
1 So Col Pow 6s 47	105½	105¼	105¼
21 So Pac 4½s 81	46	44	44
85 Sou Pac 4½s 81	45¼	43½	43½
89 So Pac 4½s 69	45¼	44	44
51 So Pac rfg 4s 55	57½	57	57
22 So Pac Cl 4s 49	47½	46½	46½
105 So Pac 3¾s 46	77¾	76¼	76¼
47 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	46½	45½	46
39 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	82¾	82	82
11 South Ry 6½s 56	87¾	86½	86½
11 South Ry cn 5s 94	58¾	58	58
37 South Ry gen 4s 56	80	79¾	79¾
3 So Ry 4s St L 51	111½	111½	111½
7 S W Bell Tel 2½s 64	104¼	103¾	103¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
17 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Studebaker cv 6s 45	105½	104¼	104½
26 Tex Corp 3s 65	105½	104¼	104½
1 Tex Corp 3s 59	101	101	101
18 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	101	101	101
16 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	101	101	101
16 Tex & Pac 5s 79	60¾	59½	59½
1 Third Ave Ry 4s 60	103	103	103
102 Third Ave 5s 60	13¾	13¼	13¼
3 Third Ave 4s 60	50	50	50
5 T St L&W 5s 50	83½	83½	83½
2 Un El Mo 3¼s 71	111	111	111
5 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	104¼	104¼	104¼
12 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109¾	109¼	109¾
4 Un Pac 2½s 80	105	103⅝	103⅝
2 Un Pac 4s 47	98½	98½	98½
22 Unit Drug 5s 53	93¾	92½	92½
3 U S Steel 1.625s 45	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 U S Steel 1.80s 46	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 U S Steel 2.05s 47	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
2 U S Steel 2.10s 49	102	102	102
1 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	100	100	100
1 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	100	100	100
1 Utah Pow&Lt 5s 44	100	100	100
2 Va Elec Pow 3½s 68	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Va&SW ch 5s 56	65	65	65
25 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108¼	107¾	107¾
1 Wabash 2d 5s 39	22	22	22
1 Wabash 5s 80	21	21	21
6 Wabash 5s 76	21	21	21
7 Wabash 4½s 78	20½	20½	20½
15 Walwrth 4s 55	83¼	82¾	82¾
9 Warner Bros 6s 48	96¼	95¾	95¾
48 Warren Bros 6s 41	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 Warren Ry 3½s 2000	31	31	31
8 West Pen P 3½s 66	111¼	111¼	111¼
52 West Short 1s 2361	45¼	43½	43½
31 Western Md 4s 2361 reg	45	44	44
1 Westn Md 5½s 77 A	101	101	101
11 Westn Md 4s 52	88	87½	88
9

Latin-American Economic Groups Proposed

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Dec. 9—Sandwiched in among the many scholarly analyses and limb-perched guesses on current war problems at the Institute of World Affairs here, a forthright division of Latin America into three regions received close attention yesterday of Pomona College. While factors as a realistic manner for moulding the best possible future south of the Rio Grande.

Caribbean, Andean, and Temperate South America are the three zones outlined by an inter-American expert, Prof. Kenneth Duncan may overlap, more effective policies can be regionally applied, it was suggested, if the problems are not blurred together as common to the score of nations as a unit.

"Consequences of the war in almost stopping the flow of goods to Europe," observed Professor Duncan, who has lectured throughout the Americas, "have been most serious for the Temperate group and least for the Caribbean.

"Readjustment, however, has come without the economic collapse and political revolutions accompanying World War One and the depression," he stated. "No serious economic stresses appear likely for the Caribbean countries either during the war or in post-war years.

Agricultural Imports

"More than 70 per cent of all United States imports from Latin America are products of tropical agriculture derived principally from the Caribbean group," he reported, listing them as Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela.

From these the United States has been buying ever larger export staples at higher prices, he pointed out.

The Andean group—Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia—offer a less favorable outlook after the war, even though great benefits during the war are resulting, Professor Duncan said, showing how imports have increased 250 per cent in two years, totaling $47,000,000 in 1941.

With the advent of peace, he predicted, "the existing abnormal demand for strategic minerals may register a catastrophic decline and initiate a severe depression" in the Andean group. Industrialization cannot be expected to increase in time to compensate for the diminished demand, he held.

Third Group Complications

In the third group—Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay—the problem is complicated by the fact that normal export of two thirds of its products goes to Europe, many of the products competing with United States stocks in the world market, he pointed out.

Latin-American self-sufficiency, he held, cannot be hoped for in the near future, although favorable factors will continue to grow. Lasting political solidarity will spread over the continent, Professor Duncan declared, "if the United States avoids taking imperialist advantage of its strategic trade position resulting from the war."

U. S. Outlines New Policy: World-Wide War on Axis

Continued from Page 1

ments the full significance of which emerges only as they are added up.

War Pattern Emerges

High officials acted to dispel any doubt that the United States would fall into the trap of concentrating such attention in the Far East that the major source of Axis aggression—Nazi Germany—is suddenly going to find American pressure lifted.

The pattern of America's war with Japan is, in the words of the White House, recognized as a "Nazi pattern" and these developments underline that the full extent of America's anti-Axis strategy is only beginning to become apparent.

1—The Supply Priorities and Allocations Board received orders from President Roosevelt at a White House Conference to double defense production, to take immediate action to commandeer every industrial facility of the nation needed for that purpose, and to pre-empt all vital raw materials whatever the effect upon civilian industry.

All members of the Board, including its Chairman, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, were with the President for more than an hour. The principle which will govern SPAB in its future decisions was enunciated in the following statement:

"From now on, every action by this Board and by the related civilian agencies of the Government must be keyed to one goal—complete victory in this war which has been thrust upon us.

Victory Only Objective

"From this moment we are engaged in a victory program. We can talk and act no longer in terms of a defense program. Victory is our one and only objective, and everything else is subordinate to it.

"It is clear that a vastly expanded national effort is imperative. Production schedules for all manner of military items must be stepped up at once. Every activity of our national life and our civilian economy must be immediately adjusted to that change. To attain victory we aim at the greatest production which is physically possible; we call for the greatest national effort that can possibly be made."

2. An apparently spontaneous remark made this morning by Stephen Early, the President's press secretary, added new emphasis to the broadening picture of scope of America's war effort.

Asked how, if San Francisco reports are correct, Japanese planes could penetrate so near the west coast, Mr. Early said that the country could be assured that the Army and the Navy are on the alert not only in the Pacific but in other areas. And then he added:

"The picture is much bigger than that."

Other Moves on Way

And the picture which is bigger than Pacific action only is new moves against the Axis on other fronts—moves already in an advance stage and soon to be disclosed.

3. German and Italian aliens, as well as Japanese, are already being rounded up and the prohibition of all outgoing news to all Axis countries—as well as Japan—was announced by the Navy Department.

These two actions indicate that Germany and Italy are being increasingly treated as belligerents and little difference is being made between Toyko and Berlin. According to latest reports the FBI has seized nearly 400 German and Italian aliens in nation-wide raids.

News to Germany, Italy, Finland and Japan is now definitely prohibited and all communications companies, including cable, telephone and radio are so informing their clients both private and press.

Full Aid to Continue

4. Perhaps the most revealing of the anti-Axis developments is the terse statement released at the White House unqualifiedly affirming that the lend-lease program "is and will continue in full operation."

Germany's objective to dissipate and dilute American aid to the anti-Axis powers, principally Britain and Russia, by involving the United States exclusively in the Pacific, does not appear to be successful.

The American Government views Nazi Germany as the principal instigator of the war with Japan and therefore as the principal enemy.

The White House statement put it in these words:

"Obviously, Germany did all it could to push Japan into the war. It was the German hope that if the United States and Japan could be pushed into war that such a conflict would put an end to the lend-lease program.

"As usual, the wish is the father to the thought behind the broadcasts and public announcements emanating from Germany with relation to the war and the lend-lease program. That such German broadcasts and announcements are continuously and completely 100 per cent inaccurate is shown by the fact that the lend-lease program is and will continue in full operation."

Opens Way for A. E. F.

5—The House Military Affairs Committee today approved legislation repealing restrictions on the use of selectees and National Guardsmen outside the Western Hemisphere and American possessions.

6—America's tremendous stake in relation to raw materials in the Far East is stressed by the Office of Emergency Management in a special release.

The OEM warns that failure of the U. S. Navy to keep open supply lines to the Dutch East Indies and British Malaya would be a severe blow to the American military operations.

The OEM said that many imports from the Orient are unobtainable in adequate quantities from other sources. Included are rubber, tin, managanese, tungsten, mica, chromite, graphite, manila fibre, palm oil and glycerine.

William L. Batt, Materials Director of OPM, ordered OPM commodity branches to survey immediately the Nation's supply of raw materials, particularly those from the Far East.

OPM officials said the stockpiles of products obtained in the Orient were not sufficient to keep the fight for democracy going in Russia, the Atlantic and Pacific. Synthetic products and new sources of supply have decreased this country's dependency on the Far East somewhat, officials said.

The Berlin report that Germany is ready to declare war on the United States neither surprised nor alarmed congressional leaders. Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, Speaker of the House of Representatives, said that another war resolution is ready any time President Roosevelt finds it necessary to call for it.

Planes Hunt Enemy Raiders

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Army and Navy were on the prowl today for an enemy aircraft carrier which sent at least two squadrons of planes in reconnaissance flights over industrial plants ringing San Francisco Bay—without dropping a bomb.

The 30-odd planes ranged from San Jose at the south tip of the bay to the huge naval yard at Mare Island, the Fourth Army Interceptor Command reported.

The flight caused the first black-out in San Francisco's history. Two other blackouts followed in the darkness of early morning, but Army authorities did not disclose whether enemy planes again approached.

Army interceptor planes followed the first of the enemy squadrons, but were unable to determine where they finally went. The Navy then took up a search for a plane carrier, presumably lurking off California's coast, and possibly 500 or 600 miles at sea.

"I don't think there's any doubt the planes came from a carrier," said Lieut. Gen. John L. Dewitt, commander of the Fourth Army and the Western Defense Command.

San Francisco learned of the presence of enemy planes after hours of confused and conflicting reports given out during a sudden early evening air-raid alarm—first on the mainland—and black-out lasting 2½ hours.

High Over Navy Yard

Afterward, while searchers still sought the whereabouts of one group of 15 planes that flew southward from San Jose, 50 miles south of San Francisco, blackouts were placed in effect in almost every major West Coast city.

Army sources said the enemy planes flew inland over the coast line west of San Jose about 6 p. m. (p. s. t.), then the formation split into two squadrons of 15 planes.

One squadron flew southward and vanished.

The second squadron flew northward past the San Francisco Bay cities and up the bay to the vital Mare Island Navy Base, 25 miles from San Francisco.

After scouting the Navy Yard from a great elevation, this squadron flew westward and through the Golden Gate out to sea.

Reports from the Army did not indicate any antiaircraft fire. The enemy planes themselves did not fire a shot.

General Dewitt, talking with newsmen, said finding the carrier at sea might prove difficult.

"The carrier would have moved after they (the planes) were launched, and they would rendezvous in another spot," the General said.

At Los Angeles, principal concern was felt for the San Pedro Harbor district, with important oil resources and defense works. An area of 15 miles around the harbor was blacked out. Simultaneously, 200 women and children, families of Army officers, were evacuated from the Fort MacArthur military reservation at San Pedro.

Lewis Pledges Unity

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—John L. Lewis, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Mine Workers of America, declared in a statement last night that he joined in the support "of our Government to the day of its ultimate triumph over Japan and all other enemies."

Mr. Lewis, whose United Mine Workers yesterday were awarded the union shop in the Nation's captive coal mines by a three-man arbitration board appointed by the President, said:

"When the Nation was attacked every American must rally to its support. All other considertaion becomes insignificant. Congress and administrative government must be supported and every aid given to the men in the combat services of our country. Each true American will co-operate and unified effort become a living reality."

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

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BEAUTIFUL STUDIOS; quiet home, 5 windows; Hudson view; single, private bath, $6.50 (tourists' special rate $1.00 daily); THOMPSON 355 West 108th. AC. 2-8182, N. Y. C.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway. Entrance on Hemenway St.—Room for 1 or 2 persons; transients; near The Christian Science Mother Church. Miss Hanscom, Ken., 1436.

BOSTON, 90 St. Mary's St., Apt. 3, entrance to Beacon St. subway—Large, sunny double room (twin beds), single room, private bath. Com. 9796.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large, quiet, attractive, sunny room in private apartment, near buses and train; kitchen privileges, dinners if desired; lady, Longwood 6451.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55 (14-A)—Newly furnished, attractive sunny room, desirable location near churches and transportation; kitchen privileges; elevator.

N. Y. C., 500 Ft. Washington Ave. (D-32)—Large, pleasant room, single or double; near church, transportation; woman preferred. Call evenings.

N. Y. C. Riverside (114)—Studio-room, private home near subway and bus; woman; references exchanged. Evenings and Sunday, MO. 2-9384.

N. Y. C., 108th, 255 (Broadway) (10-A)—Corner, river view; twin beds, water, large closet; also single, 3 windows, quiet.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GENTLEMAN, single, seeks position; languages, translations, interpreter; free to travel. Write Box C-27, S. 1359, 500 8th Ave., N. Y. C.

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CHEERFUL, refined Protestant lady desires to be companion to middle-aged lady; will go anywhere. MRS. ETHEL C. ANDERSON, 320 Bronson Building, Attleboro, Mass.

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WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

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LONDON, Mrs. Hodgson, "Sixty Seven" Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. and C., bed, bath, breakfast, 7/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction sharing. LANgham 2679.

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LOS GATOS, CALIF.—Packed in 1 and 2 lb. round transparent boxes, $1.50 per lb. Delivered anywhere in the U. S. A. Mail orders promptly filled. ALICE CHASE CLARKE, Los Gatos.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FRUIT CAKES—Dark and Light, wt. 2¾ lbs., $1.50; in tins, nice for boys at camp, $2.50. Postpaid in U. S. ELIZABETH ROSS, 121½ South Eighth Street, Olean, N. Y.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 507 Lexington Ave. (52nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS
FINE QUALITY COATS AS LOW AS $59.50 to $1500.00. Showroom Samples of Custom Made to Order at VERY SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS. Come in and look around. Large selection to choose from. Deposits accepted.
CHARLES E. MORRIS *In the Wholesale Fur Market*
328-330 7th Avenue, Corner 29th On the 4th Floor, N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-4047-8-9

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs Custom made and ready to wear
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage, cleaning. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, N. Y. C. Phone Penna 6-2379.

HELP WANTED

Couple (Prot.) for Boston suburb estate. Housework, garden, driving. Experience, references required. Box 8-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

A MAN experienced in handling real estate, repairs, rentals, collections, etc.; also clerical experience with property accounts; permanent position; medium wage; reply must state age, dependents, experience and salary required. Box P-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL housework, young to middle aged; good permanent home with small family; family assists. Write stating age, wages, references, etc. MRS. EMILY COOTE, Glendale Road, Ossining, New York.

ENGLAND

BLACKBURN
(Continued)

You Always Buy Better at SELLERS the food SELLERS

BOLTON

Silver Ware

Nothing is more suitable for a Wedding Gift than beautiful Silver.

Our Showrooms are filled with a choice selection.

PRESTON's Ltd. BOLTON

GLOVES WILFRED JOHNSON Oxford St & Market St

John Read BOOKS and STATIONERY 11 NEWPORT ST. BOLTON BRANCH WINTERBURNS LTD

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The selection of merchandise may be a more difficult problem than usual this year, but a visit to our storerooms will certainly help you considerably.

ILLINGWORTH, NEWBOULT & CO., Ltd. WESTGATE Bradford's Leading Drapers

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD *Yorkshire's Famous Store* Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

CURTAINS MADE-UP FREE If desired any of our Fabrics will be made up in Net Curtains, Pull-On Curtains or Valance FREE OF CHARGE to your own measurements. We specialise in Loose Covers—Estimates Free.

TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY PHONE 9540 (6 LINES)

ELECTRICITY *We will gladly give estimates for All Classes of Electrical* INSTALLATIONS Industrial Work and Private Houses POWER—HEATING—LIGHTING—REFRIGERATION Southern & Redfern Ltd. WOODHEAD ROAD Phone 10414

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD COAL MERCHANTS Springmill Street Bradford TELEPHONE 2462 The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

For a Brighter Outlook CONSULT CHAS. A. BROWN Window Cleaning, Limewashing and General Contractors 8a BOWER STREET Telephone 2186

CHESTER

OVER 81 YEARS OF SERVICE SATISFACTION and GOOD VALUE DENSONS FASHIONS and FURNISHINGS CHESTER and DENBIGH

DERBY

For Quality at Reasonable Charges Try IRONGATE STORES LTD. GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS 39 IRONGATE Tel. Nos. 44231—44232

HALIFAX

GENTLEMEN'S OVERCOATS We Have a Very Good Selection of our regular quality of cloths at reasonable prices. ARTHUR GLEDHILL 2 Crown St., Halifax Phone 3854

HARROGATE

TEL. 3027 (3 lines) James St. NEWBY'S (Geo. Newby & Co., Ltd.) FISH, GAME and POULTRY *Finest Qualities, Reasonable Prices*

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	U	N	C	H		I	L	I	A	D
E		E	L	A	I	N	E	S		E
T	A	L	E	S		C	A	L	V	E
E	L	L		P	E	A		A	I	D
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	B		S	L	I	N	G		L	
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O		G	U	R	N	A	R	D		R
E	L	S	I	E		S	E	A	L	S

ENGLAND

HUDDERSFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harry Blackburn Tel. 158 ART FLORIST MARKET PLACE Presentation Bouquets a Speciality Grams "Bouquets Hudd"

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Misses Walker *Hairdressing and Beauty Culture* (25-30 years experience) *Perfection in Permanent Waves* 1 LANDS LANE, LEEDS Tel.: 29084—2 lines Diplomas and Prize Winners Eugene System Permanent Waving

PEACOCK & SON Ltd. Carpets, Linoleums Curtain Materials, Loose Covers, Bedsteads, Bedding, Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts Established 1850 THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS

PEEL'S PRINTING PRESS (Prop. L. & Y. Stationery Co. Ltd.) for GOOD PRINTING *and all Office Sundries* 38 DOCK STREET, LEEDS 10 Telephone 25377

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 3261 daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SLOAN LTD. of BOLD STREET AGENTS for RODEX and COTSMOOR COATS Large Selection—All Sizes—All Models 42/50 Bold St. Phone Royal 6116

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY Let Us Call for Your Washing Salisbury Laundry Ltd. 193 Smithdown Road Tel. Wavertree 568

COOPERS Church Street Purveyors of Groceries *to His Majesty King George VI*

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

The RUBBER SHOP *Macks and Raincoats* ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT Hand Worked Lingerie, Lace, Linens Wools 8 Park Road St. Annes-on-Sea Proprietress, MRS. A. BEWICK

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2642, 9 to 12 daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carpets Furniture "EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY "HONEST UNDER THE COVER" *Double and Triple Sprung All Double Hair Stuffing* Divan Chairs from £4.17.6 Settees from £8.19.6 100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £16.10.0 to £97.10.0 80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms J. & J. SHAW LTD. 70 OXFORD STREET MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD) *Exclusive Fashions* RESTAURANT St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

KEEP YOUR FEET WARM WITH BOOTEES ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE FINLEY & BABER 28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

KENDALS *Where quality comes first* KENDAL MILNE & CO. MANCHESTER 3

SQUIRREL RESTAURANT 65 DEANSGATE (Bla 3720) Good Meals — Moderate Prices Lunch from 1/6 Devonshire Aftn Tea 1/, High Tea 1/6 Our own Confectionery, Cold Meats, etc., are on sale at the Counter. This Is NOW THE ONLY ADDRESS

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Enid GOWN SPECIALIST TROUSSEAUX Famous Tweeds by Wetheroll 18 Great North Road, Tel. Jes. 1386 • Newcastle-on-Tyne

FOR GOOD FURS Consult a Practical Furrier Remodeling, Renovating, Cleaning, Etc. Hilda Common 64, West Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4 Tel. 34543

ENGLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
(Continued)

SLATERS BLUE LINE TAXIS 1/- per mile *No Extra Charges* TEL. 22111 Central Station, Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

WAT SIMMONS Boden Street *for* "A.R.P" BLINDS for Houses, Shops and Factories Phone 75478

OLDHAM

J. A. Bardsley LTD BOOKSELLERS 43 YORKSHIRE STREET OLDHAM

ROCHDALE

Throughout the Reigns of many Kings and various wars The Rochdale Rubber Co. has been noted for quality and value in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rainwear Every type of Waterproof and Raincoat stocked *Agents for Burberry & Aquascutum* 17, Drake Street, Rochdale

For Ladies' Wear BUDGE and AUBREY 89 and 91 Drake Street, Rochdale Tel. 2296

K SHOES *Extra Coupon Value* C. H. BESWICK K Specialists 80 Drake St., Rochdale

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"THE SMARTEST SHOP IN TOWN" for MEN'S—BOYS'—GIRLS' BABIES' CLOTHING and OUTFITTING Also TOYS, JEWELLERY, COSMETICS HAND BAGS and FANCY GOODS and Now A Barber's Shop for Men STEWART & STEWART OF PINSTONE ST. Tel. 24295

W. H. Fisher CHILPRUFE for CHILDREN BENTS GREEN AND SANDYGATE ROAD

THE WOOL SHOP (MRS. GLENN) Knitting Wools and All Accessories Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lingerie Shirts Socks and Ties 14 Terminus Road, Millhouse

22331—Phone HALLAMSHIRE COAL 14 Wharf St.

R. J. ACKROYD *Hunter's Bar* for SOFT FURNISHINGS, CURTAINS, PELMETS *Excellent making up service.* See New Showrooms PHONE 61839

T. J. C. COE *Silver Hill Store* We Stock Manitor Advertised Items Including CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS Alfred Grindrod & Co. for CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY 122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

ENGLAND

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD. Family Grocery Stores 41, LONDON STREET *Highest Quality and Efficient Service* Phone 2153 Est. 1881

STOCKPORT

FLEMING *Hosier and Outfitter* Shirts, Ties, Gloves, etc. 10, Underbank, Stockport. Tel. 2890

YORK

CENTRAL HEATING (All Systems) A. E. Challenger & Co. Hot Water Supply Plumbing Swinegate, York Tel. 3934

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Gifts for All Occasions Fine Selection of Calendars, Note Papers, Writing Tablets and Correspondence Cards with address printed or die stamped, at moderate cost. MACFARLANE & DICKSON STATIONERS and PRINTERS 25-27, Castle Street

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW SEASONS FURWEAR Delightful New Creations in Mink, Ermine, Persian and Indian Lamb, Canadian and Russian Squirrel, etc. COUPAR LIMITED *The Fur House* 241, Sauchiehall Street Glasgow, C. 2. Phone Douglas 2339

A. GARDNER & SON Limited Established 1832 The Leading Furnishing House of Scotland We hold immense stocks in all Departments. Enquiries and inspection invited. *Estimates Free* 36, Jamaica St., Glasgow, C. 1

RESTAURANTS at 245 Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street Open daily and each evening until 10:45 p. m. for snack suppers. WENDY'S

ELECTRICAL

Installations and Repairs to all industrial, commercial and domestic premises. Fittings, Appliances and Lamps etc. supplied. HUGH M. FULTON 300 SWANSTON STREET, S. E. Bridgeton 2867-8

RADIO NEW SEASON'S MODELS All wave receivers from 8 gns. J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO. 226-230 Sauchiehall St. Glasgow Also at 141-145 High St. Ayr 5 Gilmour St., Paisley

WILLIAM BLAIR *FAMILY BUTCHER* We stand for perfection in Quality and Service 22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

FIREPLACES *Repairs and Alterations* We shall be pleased to advise you Geo. McAlpine & Sons Ltd. 66 Bath Street Tel. Doug. 0403

HELENSBURGH

Tailoring and Valeting THE NORMAN SERVICE 87 West Clyde Street, Helensburgh Tel. 95 *Alterations—Repairs Cleaning of every kind*

Subscription THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.

RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12

NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-3

Coupon

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Makes a Telegraph "Sounder" Sound?

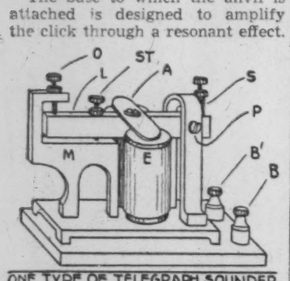
In an early form of telegraph receiving instrument a pencil was used to mark the dots and dashes graphically on a strip of paper. Today, however, a "sounder," or receiving instrument which makes an audible signal, is used.

The accompanying sketch shows one of the several types of sounders now in use. The binding posts B and B' are used to connect the sounder to the telegraph circuit or to the relay. An electromagnet, E, is mounted on the base of the instrument. A light bar or lever L, pivoted at P, carries an armature A, of iron, holding the armature a fraction of an inch above the poles of the electromagnet. A coiled spring S holds the lever in position when no electricity flows through the instrument.

When the circuit is closed by the depressing of the telegraph key by the sending operator, current flows through the coils of the electromagnet, drawing the iron armature sharply down, pulling with it the lever. As the lever comes down, a stop, ST, strikes the metal shoulder or anvil, M, with a sharp click.

When the sending operator releases the key, the electromagnet loses its magnetism and the spring pushes the lever up until it strikes the other stop, O. The telegraph message is read by the groups of clicks, corresponding to the dots and dashes of the Morse code—a short, sharp click representing a "dot" and a slightly prolonged sound (the key being held down for a slightly longer time) standing for a "dash."

The base to which the anvil is attached is designed to amplify the click through a resonant effect.



ONE TYPE OF TELEGRAPH SOUNDER

In many cases, such as in busy and noisy newspaper rooms, the sounder is mounted in a box which also serves as a resonator and is attached to an extensible arm, by means of which it may be brought closer to the ear of the operator.

On some short-line circuits the sounder may be hooked directly in the main circuit, but on longer lines it is customary to add an auxiliary receiving instrument, the relay, which serves to open and close a circuit through the sounder and a local battery.

—W. P. Keasbey

Which Man Are You?

The following story is attributed to Charles M. Schwab: Three men were laying brick.

The first was asked: "What are you doing?"

He answered: "Laying some brick."

The second man was asked: "What are you working for?"

He answered: "Five dollars a day."

The third man was asked: "What are you doing?"

He answered: "I am helping to build a great cathedral."

Which man are you?

FACTS AND FIGURES

THE LONGEST POSSIBLE TELEPHONE CALL IN THE U.S. IS FROM EASTPORT, MAINE, TO BAY, CALIF., A DISTANCE OF 2,941 AIRLINE MILES.
"EASTPORT CALLING BAY"
IT'S A FACT THE AIRACOBRA, DEADLY U.S. FIGHTER PLANE, MAKES 400 M.P.H., POWER DIVES 600 M.P.H., LANDS AT 90 M.P.H., HAS 50 INSTRUMENTS TO WATCH
THE 118,000 BAKERS IN THE U.S. ARE THE BIGGEST SUGAR CONSUMERS; THEY USE MORE THAN A BILLION AND A QUARTER POUNDS ANNUALLY.
K. PARRIS

They Say—

Civilization is threatened today not so much by the proud aggressors as it is by the meek who make a virtue of their harmlessness and do nothing about the jobs that must be tackled.—Grace Loucks Elliott, President, Y. W. C. A. of United States.

The defense job we have taken on is so enormous that it is going to change the pace and scope of every other job in America.—Donald M. Nelson, SPAB Director.

One thing we learned from the British food authorities is that American foods should be well marked—to show the British people that they came from America. Probably nothing can do more to buck up the British morale, with less effort, than to see that all the American food carries some sort of identifying mark—something like "Food from America." A statement of that sort appearing before every English family almost every day will be like a friend standing by through the dark hours.—Paul H. Appleby, Undersecretary of Agriculture.

"This confirms what I've been telling you—a dog's best friend is his man!"

A New Subject

When 6,000,000 British children went back to school this fall, they found in their curriculum a subject brand new to most of them: The history of the United States. Though English history has long been taught in American schools, it was not until this year that the British board of education decided to reciprocate. Summer schools at various universities offered instruction in American history to more than 1,000 teachers, and illustrated pamphlets have been prepared to give the children a graphic presentation of American life and culture.—Journal of Education.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. It is in the city library in Birmingham, England.
2. University of Wisconsin.
3. It rises in Fall River County, South Dakota, and empties into the Missouri; 200 miles long.
4. Arizona.
5. A perennial clover-like herb of the bean family from eastern Asia; it has been naturalized in the southern U. S. and is used for feeding horses and cattle.
6. Between the Crimea and the Caucasus, U. S. S. R.; four miles wide.
7. University of Oregon.
8. Haiti.
9. L. C. Johnson was an Englishman; born 1845.
10. A South American tree cultivated in California; also its edible cherry-like fruit.

In Lighter Vein

The Pessimist

A radio musician was telling Graham McNamee, announcer of NBC's "Treasury Hour," about his career.

"You know," he related, "I started on the theory that the world had an opening for me."

"And," prompted McNamee, "you found it?"

"Rather!" replied the musician. "What a hole I'm in now!"

Breaking Sales Resistance

She was working extra and extremely anxious to make a good sales record. Thus, when a customer examined a dictionary priced at $35, she utilized every argument at her command. The quality of the paper was extolled and the binding was mentioned in solemn tones. Finally it was time to apply the clincher. "And another thing you will notice," the saleswoman cooed, "is that this dictionary is arranged alphabetically!"—Indianapolis News.

Watch Out!

A stout gentleman, determined to lose weight during a stay on his Vermont farm, hustled to the general store for a pair of overalls. He picked out a pair big enough for energetic exercise. Then a thought struck him. "Wait a minute," he told the clerk, "those fit me now but I expect to lose a lot—maybe I'd better buy a smaller pair."

The clerk shook his head. "Mister, if you can shrink as these overalls can, you'll be doing pretty good," he said, and calmly went on wrapping the overalls." —Rockefeller Center Magazine.

Daily Anecdote

Information Wanted

"When you address a jury," Joseph Choate was advised early in his career, "single out one member and direct all your remarks to him. That's the best way to get your message across."

Remembering this counsel one day when he was preparing to deliver the argument for the defense, Choate chose the most intelligent-looking member of the jury, and proceeded to address that person in the most eloquent and persuasive terms.

The jury was just about to retire for its deliberations, when the "intelligent-looking" juror turned to the Judge and said, "Your Honor, I have been bothered by two words the lawyers use here all the time."

"What are they?" asked the court, expecting, no doubt, to be called on to expound res inter alios acta or a fortiovi or some other abstruse term.

"'Plaintiff' and 'defendant,'" replied the juror. "I don't know what they mean."

Monitor Camera Club from G. Bertelsman, Grasmere, Westmoreland, England

In the English Lake District

The hiker in this area is rewarded by many scenes outstanding in beauty and variety. This photograph is of two bodies of water known as Buttermere and Crummock.

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

Parliamentary Authority

Periodically there comes a request for advice concerning "parliamentary authority," sources of information and a course of study.

There are numerous books on the subject; they are compilations of accepted methods and forms that have been developed in organizations and deliberative bodies throughout many years.

Lying on my desk are five dependable volumes, written at different periods, by persons of widely divergent experience and preparation. They vary but slightly in the basic information that they convey. But they are far apart in the method of arrangement, the classification of forms, and the analysis of purpose. Each book is colored and vitalized by the mentality of the author.

The first is by a statesman, Thomas Jefferson. The second is written by a military engineer, General Henry M. Robert. The third is the work of an eminent lawyer, Judge Rufus Waples. The fourth emanates from the beloved mentor of women's organizations, Mrs. Emma A. Fox. The fifth is a little book called "The Main Motion" by Awana H. K. Slaker. It was written for beginners and is extremely simple.

Do not confine yourself to one book. Avail yourself of every opportunity to gain a wider mental horizon and to secure every tool adapted to the practice of this great Art.

Awana Slaker-James

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

A Verse for Today . . .

Truly my soul waiteth upon God: from him cometh my salvation. He only is my rock and my salvation; he is my defence; I shall not be greatly moved. — Ps. 62:1, 2.

Where Would You Find—

1. The largest Shakespearean collection in the world?
2. The college football team known as the "Badgers"?
3. The Cheyenne River?
4. The State in which one-seventh of the Indians in the United States live?
5. Japanese clover?
6. The Kerchenski Straits?
7. The college football team known as "The Ducks"?
8. A gourde as the monetary unit?
9. The country where the inventor of Portland cement was born?
10. A grumi-chama?

(Answers appear on this page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Football Safari

Kansas City, Mo.

Ten years ago, Lee Sherman, a local radio dealer, not long out of college, filled his car with five underprivileged youngsters and took them to see the annual football game between Kansas and Missouri universities, an outstanding event in this section. Entertainment for the entire day was provided by the young businessman.

These youngsters showed such joy and appreciation that he decided to increase the number the next year. And so, from year to year, the number grew until this year 100 boys, most of whom have never ridden on a train nor seen a football game, were taken. Included in the number were refugee boys, newly arrived in this country, and crippled children.

The Junior Chamber of Commerce acted as helpers to look after the boys. The boys participating in the trip call themselves the Boys Safari Club and they long remember their annual safari.

Brevities

Detroit News: Glass furniture is something new, in one of the large Western hotels. The lobby-sitter being puttied into his chair is an absorbing spectacle.

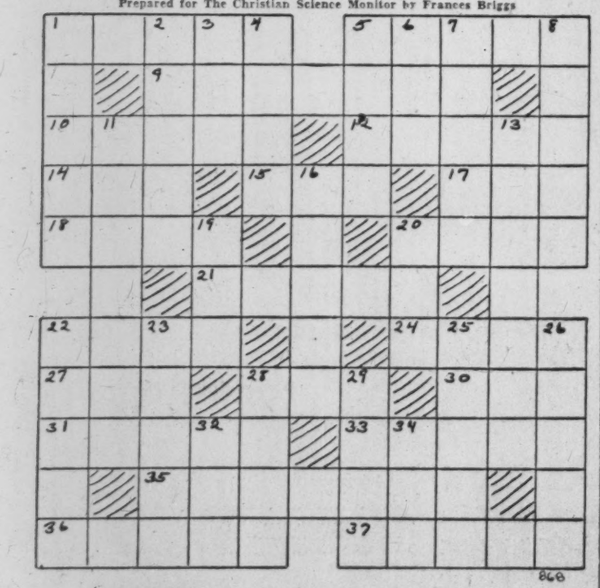
Portland Oregonian: Pork chops appear on the table in a late film drama. Thus the public knows at once it is an A, or high budget production.

Daily Quotation

BE JUST, and fear not; let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country's, thy God's, and truth's.—SHAKESPEARE.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is the buffoon or harlequin of famous puppet show?
5—What Greek epic poem is in 24 books?
9—Whose story is subject of one Tennyson's "Idylls"?
10—Anecdotes are what?
12—Emma de Roquer gained fame on operatic stages under what name?
14—What is an old cloth measure?
15—What is name of a small size hard coal?
17—Help!
18—What American comedienne appears in musical comedies and in movies?
20—What Hebrew herdsman became a prophet?
21—What is the strap by which a rifle may be supported on the shoulder?
22—What is a pointed weapon to be thrown by the hand?
24—Tarzan was reared by whom?
27—What Australian bird is akin to the ostrich?
28—Article.
30—Who is a character in Spenser's "Faerie Queene"?
31—Fantasy is what?
33—To wash lightly.
35—What is a sea robin?
36—Who is heroine of Longfellow's "Golden Legend"?
37—What aquatic mammals are apt at learning tricks?

Down

1—Who is the goatherd in "Heidi"?
2—What name is given to the giant fulmar?
3—What noun suffix forms diminutives?
4—What is any of various clasps or fastenings?
5—Who was one of dominant tribe in Peru before Spanish conquest?
6—Grassy meadow is what?
7—What is religion of the Moslems?
8—Exploits.
11—What State is west of Georgia?
13—What is Rhode Island's State flower (pl.)?
16—Who is Maid of Lorn in Scott's "Lord of the Isles"?
19—What suffix forms superlative of adverbs?
20—What is a Turkish title of respect?
22—Friday is a character in romance by whom?
23—What are the rounds of a ladder?
25—What animal resembles a raccoon?
26—Prophets are what?
28—What was a famous maritime city of antiquity?
29—Ages.
32—What Russian composer was born in 1835?
34—What was Thomas Moore's native land (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

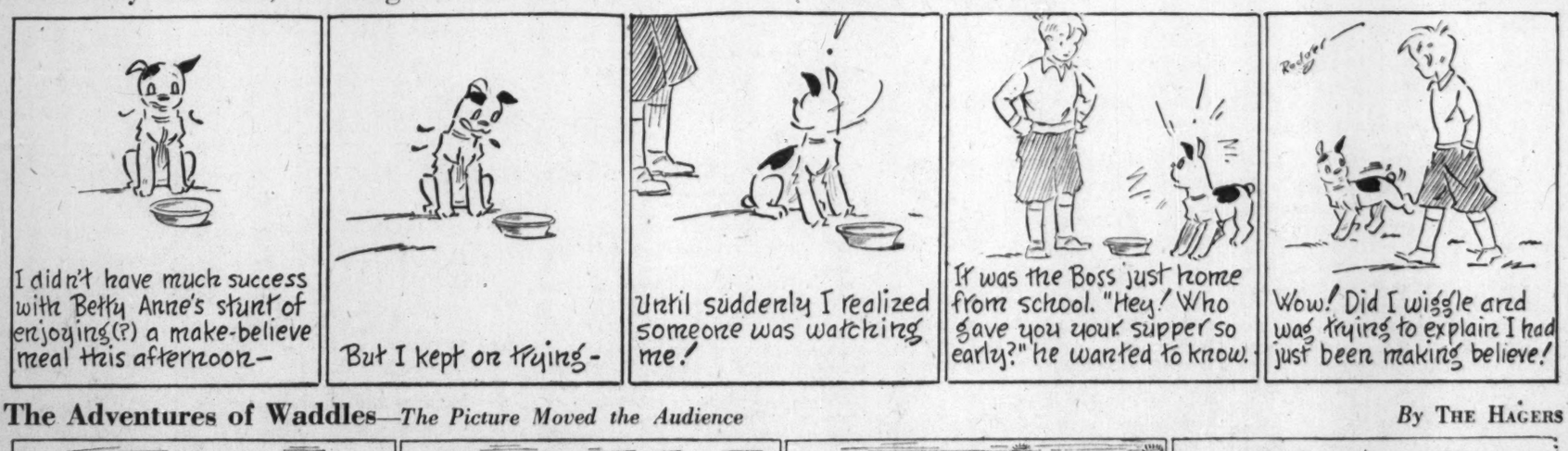
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Buys a Bond*

By LE PELLEY

GLUB GLUM.. MUB... GUB..
SAY — WHAT'S GOT INTO YOU ?
I'M JUST CONTEMPLATING HOW FUTILE IT IS TO TRY TO STOP GETTING MORE MONEY !! IT'S THAT TWENTY DOLLARS AGAIN !
I THOUGHT YOU HAD IT SAFELY IN THE BANK..
I DID — BUT THE BANK THOUGHT IT WOULD BE A GOOD IDEA FOR ME TO BUY A DEFENSE BOND
..AND NOW IN TEN YEARS I'LL HAVE MORE MONEY THAN EVER !!
THAT'S TOO BAD !!

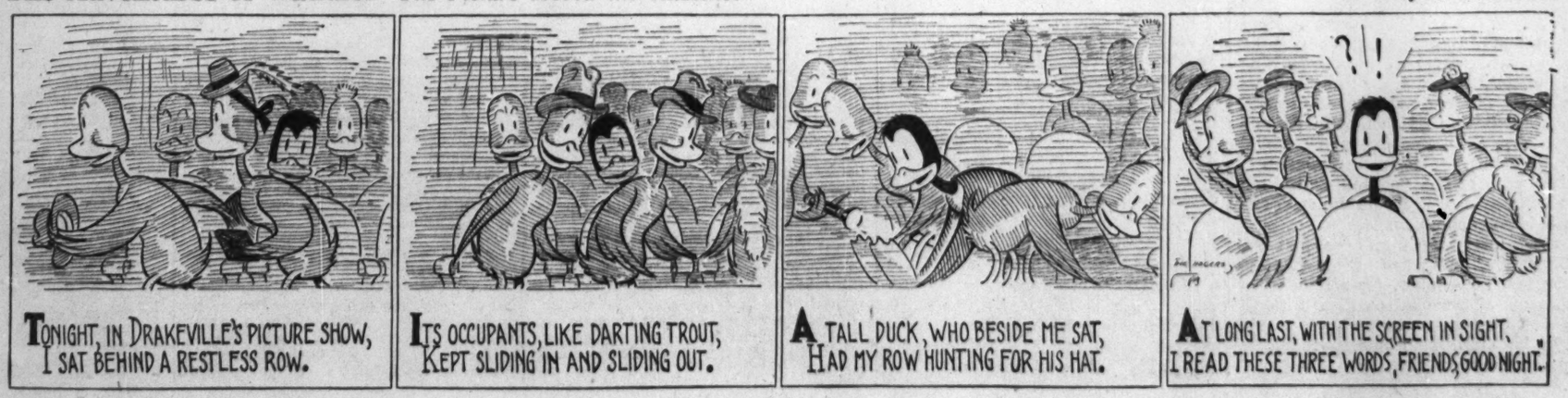
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Would Never Do to Have the Boss Think I've Had My Dinner!*

By RODGERS


I didn't have much success with Betty Anne's stunt of enjoying(?) a make-believe meal this afternoon—
But I kept on trying—
Until suddenly I realized someone was watching me!
It was the Boss just home from school. "Hey! Who gave you your supper so early?" he wanted to know.
Wow! Did I wiggle and wag trying to explain I had just been making believe!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Picture Moved the Audience*

By THE HAGERS


TONIGHT, IN DRAKEVILLE'S PICTURE SHOW, I SAT BEHIND A RESTLESS ROW.
ITS OCCUPANTS, LIKE DARTING TROUT, KEPT SLIDING IN AND SLIDING OUT.
A TALL DUCK, WHO BESIDE ME SAT, HAD MY ROW HUNTING FOR HIS HAT.
AT LONG LAST, WITH THE SCREEN IN SIGHT, I READ THESE THREE WORDS, FRIENDS, GOOD NIGHT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

On Firm, High Ground

Solemnly, firmly, unitedly, the American people, speaking through Congress and the President, have formally accepted a state of war with Japan. And if any American did not feel at war after the bombing of Hawaii, the impact of successive attacks, followed by the alarms and blackouts on the Pacific Coast, must have blown away the last cobwebs of apathy. Informally but fundamentally the United States has been in conflict with the system represented by Japan for many months.

America enters this war on firm ground. It may be well for Americans to recognize that the greatest strength of their position is not in a superiority of wealth or guns or ships, but in the moral eminence on which they have taken their stand. For nothing can be more important than the resolve to hold this high ground. Nothing should be done in anger or revenge that will weaken this position.

America is openly at war because Japan made a treacherous attack on American citizens and territory. But the attack was made because America had already taken a stand against this very evil—aggression, aggression embodying ruthless violence, perfidious deceit, lawless greed, arrogant oppression. America is at war because it refused to betray China. America is at war because it stood for law and order, the sanctity of treaties, and the peaceful adjustment of disputes. America is at war because it sought economic and military disarmament. The ground is that laid by Mr. Hull in the July, 1937, platform of foreign policy. Americans would do well to read it again.

America is at war because it has resisted the sweep of despotic aggression. America is at war because fundamentally there was conflict between Christian ideals and pagan materialism. Unhappily, America is at war also because it has not more fully and positively practiced those ideals, has not more forthrightly and preventively resisted the sweep of aggression and despotism when other peoples were attacked.

But America now knows what it is like to be attacked while trying to make peace. If Americans will only hold to the firm, high ground on which they have entered this struggle, any initial military advantage gained by Japan through treachery will be reversed. The hard lessons learned so far by American forces can yet prove valuable lessons. There may be other setbacks to an overconfidence which has at times appeared boastful. But pride will soon be whipped out. Then the basic superiority of American and Allied resources should make the result only a matter of time.

The prompt declaration of war by Britain—even ahead of the United States—of the British Dominions, China, the Netherlands East Indies and the other American countries, evokes a common front in the Pacific which outmatches Japan in fighting power and in economic resources. Tokyo's is a desperate, mad venture, based almost wholly on hopes of a Nazi victory. Japan can make trouble, serious trouble for a time, but if the Allies combine in action as well as they have on the principle of resistance to aggression, they can make that time relatively short.

The great advantage is moral. Like the Nazis, the Japanese militarists have no footing in Principle and can never win the fundamental struggle.

Persimmon Time Down South

When winter skies are gray above the Deep South's gardens, there's a light as of many Chinese lanterns over the land. It is the persimmon globes glowing, before the ripe fruit plops gently to the ground. The slender trees are weighted with the sweet harvest.

Year's-end brings this treasury of fruitage to a grateful South. In far-distant States, wherever the South's children find persimmons on the market, all the gladness of persimmon time comes back in memory. For every adherent to persimmons' charm knows something of the mellow cheer that marks the season. But he remembers, too, that he must avoid green fruit if he would escape its pucker. Not all unripe projects give us so quick a warning.

"Captive" Mines Captured

The so-called "captive" coal mines in the United States owe a new fealty. By the arbitration accepted at the end of the recent strike, the steel companies which operate the mines have been required to grant the "union shop" to the United Mine Workers of America, which means that all workers after a certain time must join the union.

At any other time the decision would have produced jarring reverberations through American industry. Under the circumstances of war with Japan it will be absorbed in stride.

Much will be made of the supposition that John L. Lewis, miners' union president, has had his way again. However, he was not allowed to gain the point in time to attain his apparent larger objective of re-establishing himself as head of the C. I. O. and a dominant labor leader.

John R. Steelman, acting as arbiter, apparently chose to view the case narrowly as concerning the company mines alone, disregarding its possible impact on the steel industry at large. Ninety-five per cent of the miners voluntarily belong to the union. The remaining few thousand now are put in the position of being obliged to join and pay dues to the mine workers' union in order to hold their jobs.

The rights of such minorities have yet to be satisfactorily determined. The midst of a war emergency is a poor time in which to try to determine them or especially to change the existing usage. If the Steel Workers Organizing Committee should begin to bring pressure for the union shop at the hazard of a shutdown of this basic defense industry, the immediate result would be to assure enactment in Congress of that part of the pending Smith bill which proposes to freeze the open and closed shop situation.

It is permissible to hope that the S. W. O. C. will refrain from agitating the issue. The quest for a solution of this question should continue through conciliation and research, but it should not be allowed to interrupt defense production.

Russia in an Indivisible War

Russia has just seen its Public Enemy No. 2 encircle itself with antagonists and then strike in all directions to break out of the circle. The logic of the situation would indicate Russian participation in some form in the Japanese war. Russian forces in Siberia, according to some estimates, have been reduced by about half as the Soviet Union has transferred numerous divisions to help stem the Nazi attack. Whether Russia would take the initiative against Japan in these circumstances may be doubtful. But Soviet forces are doubtless equal to maintaining a stiff defense. And they are seasoned by years of undeclared war with Japanese forces along the Manchurian border.

One important contribution Russia could make to the success of its friends in the Pacific would be in the form of air bases north of Manchuria and west of the Amur River. Vladivostok southward on the Sea of Japan is perhaps too inaccessible to the United States and is already flanked by Japanese railways in Manchuria. The Russians are reported to have about 100 submarines there, however, and a considerable number of planes.

But in that area between Nicolaevsk—an important stronghold—and the borders of Manchuria, the Russians have air bases from which Allied planes should make the island of Japan definitely uncomfortable. That the Japanese are aware of this source of danger to them is indicated in the omission of Russia's name from recent inflammatory statements by Japanese leaders. It is also indicated in the timing of their attack, since flying in the months of December and January is said to be all but impossible from the available Russian areas to Japan.

Whether a Russian declaration of war on Japan will follow declarations by other friends of the United States is not yet indicated. A war declaration is not necessary to permit United States planes to fly from Alaska and Aleutian bases to Russian bases from which they can easily command a radius including all of Manchuria and Japan. Russia, in permitting this use of her territory, would invite Japanese attacks. But that is part of the risk in a war that has become, to use Maxim Litvinoff's famous description of peace—"indivisible."

The Lady Next Door says she doubts if there is a service more vital to true national defense than that being rendered by the policeman who guides the children across a busy thoroughfare on their way to and from school.

Doubtless the Don Cossacks were so sorry to see their Nazi visitors leave that they got together, as the Alabama colored boy said, and gave the departing guests "a little momentum."

Our Readers Say—

Harlem's "Basic Ill"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor recently printed an editorial concerning "the crime wave and disorders which have disturbed the Harlem district of New York City." In this editorial the situation in Harlem was attributed to improper housing conditions, lack of recreational facilities, and racial prejudice, expressing itself, in particular, in discrimination against Negro workers in our national defense effort.

As is not surprising, since its growth has been mushroomlike, the existence of a "second Harlem"—that into which the long-fashionable, exclusively residential Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn has been turned—has gone unnoticed by most writers. Most of the Negro newcomers to this section are, of course, respectable, law-abiding citizens. But among a considerable and vicious minority crime has been rampant for the past two years and in the last year has increased alarmingly. In fact, nearly all the churches in the neighborhood have abandoned evening services because of the danger involved in walking along the streets after dark.

* * *

What shall we blame for such a condition? Housing? Most of it is excellent—spacious, three or four-story, brownstone-front dwellings turned into ultra-modern apartments with tiled baths, sunken tubs, oil-burners, parquet floors, Venetian blinds—which can be bought in good order by the newcomer for as little as $2,000, "free and clear."

Recreational facilities? The streets, while they are presently littered with refuse, are broad and tree-lined. Each house has a front yard and a back; some have gardens. There are several parks, among these being Kingston Park, recently converted into a playground, and in the midst of which stands the world-renowned Children's Museum. The Brooklyn Museum is within walking distance, as are beautiful Prospect Park and Brooklyn's superbly lovely Botanical Garden. Besides, there are several playgrounds and a number of school yards that are always open for recreational purposes. The section abounds in privately-owned pleasure cars, in radios, motion picture houses—and, unfortunately, in questionable places of so-called amusement.

Race prejudice? Yes, as expressed by the considerable vicious minority of the Negro population against those of the original white residents who, through force of circumstances, have remained in this section.

As to discrimination in employment, there is no discrimination here in Brooklyn against employing the right sort of Negro. Could we be expected to employ in defense such youths as those Negroes who prefer to accept relief rather than to labor at so-called "menial" tasks and who are convinced that to commit crimes is more exciting than to work steadily at or to prepare themselves for constructive jobs?

* * *

The majority of law-breakers among these newcomers to this "second Harlem" have been brought or induced to come North by unscrupulous politicians who, in order to get their vote, have given them relief instead of helping them to find work. Most of the Negro families live in houses far better than they have ever known, in neighborhoods where they have free access to all sorts of recreational facilities. Add to this the fact that they have been told their vote can "swing" the election of the city's mayor—and is it any wonder some of them have mistaken freedom for license and have run wild?

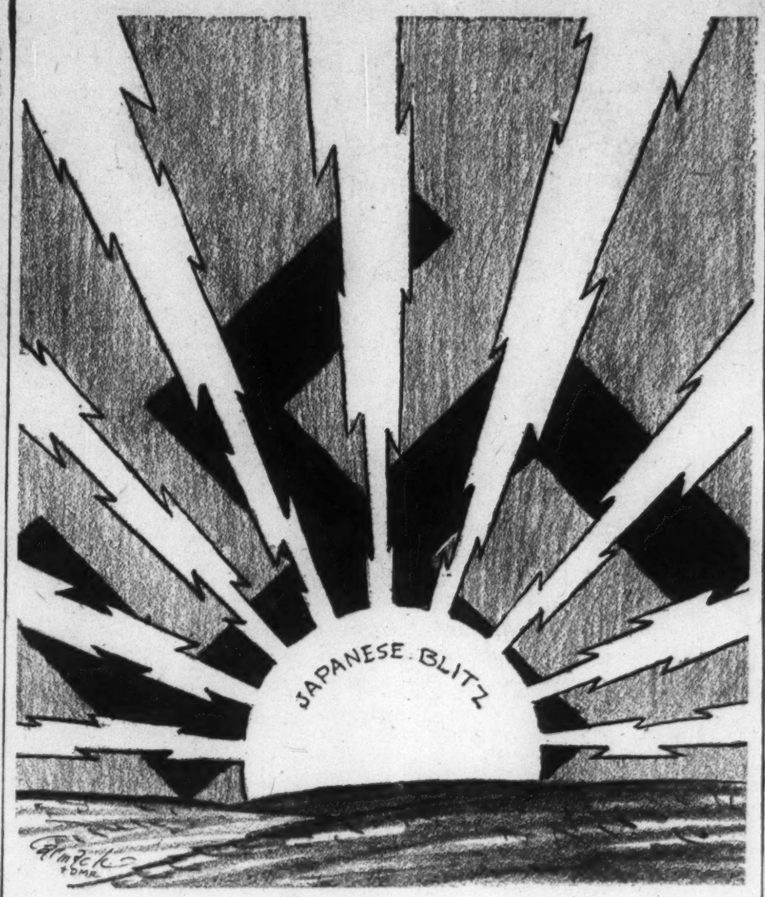
This writer thoroughly agrees with the Monitor's editorial writer that this Negro problem is not a police problem. As a clergyman in this section has pointed out, "Neither coddling nor clubbing will cure it." What, then, will? To begin with, in this writer's opinion, the stoppage of relief checks, the lifting of emphasis upon the meniality of jobs and the placing of that emphasis upon the Negro's responsibility towards, not his rights in, the community and the country that, to set him free, fought a bloody Civil War. Next, the education of Negro youth in the rudiments of community living—personal cleanliness, good manners, and good morals, regard for the rights of others and respect for parents, teachers, and neighbors, either Negro or white. Above all, these young Negro offenders, who are harming their race, the community, and themselves, must be led away from the sensual, so-called pleasures that now engross them and led back to—and eventually forward upon—spiritual paths. All this demands the co-operation of church, school, social agency and good neighbor, both white and colored, in a difficult but tremendously worthwhile program of unselfish social service.

V. A. S.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Back of It



The Trouble Is 'Back Home'

During the first World War, Stephen Graham has told us, when Russian peasants marched forth from their villages they had not the slightest idea of what they were to fight for, or why. They only knew the Czar had gone to war. On the night before, each man was given a drink of vodka to "pep him up," quicken a martial spirit.

Allen Upham Pope tells us that today the average American recruit does not really know why he is in the Army, and the propaganda phobia is one of the reasons why he does not know. Instead of having been "pepped up" by an artificial stimulant, he has for years been gassed by propaganda to the effect that our effort in the last war was all in vain. He is not to be taken in this time. "We sent troops to make the world safe for democracy, and now take a look at the world." "This is not our war," etc.

Of making democracy safe for the whole world's acceptance the American youth has, on the whole, heard little and cannot understand why there should be a new army at all. In America's civilian lines there has long lurked a very grave lack of realization that democracy "is not a status but a process," as R. H. Markham puts it in "The Wave of the Past."

* * *

It is because American civilians did not sufficiently understand this that they did not follow up the good job done by our fighting men of 1917-18. They failed to give their moral support to the process of building up a truer ideal of democracy. The United States went only half way and left Europe to tread the rest as best she could.

Isolationists have been loudly contending that we are in no danger of invasion from without. We in turn warn them that our greatest danger is *evasion* from within—evasion of our own responsibility in this world upheaval. The first great evasion was when we refused to join the League of Nations, and consequent governmental evasions have, these many years, been reaching down through the strata of our civilian life; so that today it can be said on good authority that the average recruit does not really know why he is in the Army!

Gen. Ben Lear has declared that military morale is directly dependent upon civilian morale. This must surely be so. A recruit does not put on his morale with his new uniform, nor can he shed it when he lays down his arms. Our youth, in the main, knows little of sacrifice or responsibility because the adult civilian has so largely failed to realize his own debt to the free institutions which have been earned by previous generations, which he now enjoys but can hold only as he deserves and develops this great process of democracy. It all points straight to the civilian morale "back home." Do the fathers and mothers themselves know why their boys are in the Army?

* * *

The question of morale looms larger than all else as the military experts agree. And how else could it be, since this whole war is being waged over the question of morale? This, in essence, is a spiritual concern. It resolves into just this: Have we faith in democracy and how strong is our faith? Are we ready to give a reason for our faith in living terms of ceaseless labor, willing sacrifice, and a determination to prove that love can conquer hate in the world.

We are all being mentally bombed almost daily by slogans and arguments, theories and interpretations. We are encountering blackouts of pessimism, defeatism, cynicism, or just plain hopelessness and befuddlement. We hear the siren wail warning us to take to cover anywhere, anyway. We are nearly deafened by mental cacophonies of turbulence, excoriation, vituperation, and whatnot. Can we "take it"? Can we stand up like Britain under its bombing and so rear an impregnable line of home defense which no attacks of vicious propaganda can shatter?

The ideal of democracy which built the United States has drawn to its shores peoples of many other lands and races. These proved that the ideal of individual freedom knows no geographical bounds, but is a universal concept which can find its fulfillment only in a universal application. The battle for freedom *anywhere* is America's battle. In other words, not only the United States but the world cannot continue to go forward half slave and half free. America's interdependence is seen to be that of the whole human race—a universal relationship which implies a universal responsibility of man to his brother man.

True love of country makes the whole world kin, for one cannot truly, deeply love his own country and tolerate its being held back on the road of progress by lack of freedom and opportunity in neighbor nations.

A. C. C.

The Wide Horizon

Japan's Jingoes in the Saddle

By Frederick B. Opper

SHANGHAI

Foreign observers here were convinced that the Japanese-American conversations were doomed to failure. In the circumstances, the alternative, a backdown from announced policy for a decade, seemed impossible.

Ten years ago when the Japanese Army ripped off the three northern provinces of China to form the nucleus for the puppet State of Manchukuo, it was the first overt act by Japanese expansionists designed to spread Japanese control throughout this part of the world through what has since been named "the New Order in Greater East Asia," or "the Common Co-prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia." From Manchuria, the Japanese Army moved next into North China, then into the Yangtze Valley and ultimately engaged in war by air, sea, and land against all of China as far as the distant mountains of Szechuen. From that she moved on to French Indo-China and had since hurled only thinly disguised threats against Soviet Siberia, the American Philippines, British Malaya and Burma, and the Dutch East Indies.

All during that decade Japan showed clearly that she wants and intends to have domination in her own interests of an undefined territory known as East Asia which consists at least of the above nations and colonies and perhaps of others. Her Foreign Minister has included Australia, New Zealand, and the Islands of the Pacific in what he describes as her rightful sphere and her Army newspaper has gone further to name California, India, and Arabia as part of the "Co-prosperity Sphere."

* * *

Simultaneously, the United States during this same period had refused to recognize changes brought about by force or the open threat of force and had protested formally and promptly at each new Japanese aggressive adventure. America, too, had stated time and again that she could not accept the turning of half the world's population over to Japanese exploitation along with raw materials which America believes vital to her own security and could not agree to the repudiation of American rights and interests guaranteed to American citizens in treaties signed by Japan and other nations. Between those two extremes obviously there could be no compromise.

Every person arriving here from Tokyo had reported Prince Konoye and Admiral Toyoda as being unqualifiedly sincere in efforts to reach a working agreement. They and people like them in Japan—businessmen, intellectuals, Navy officers—were opposed sincerely to any Japanese action which might bring war with the United States. To avoid that possibility they would have made large concessions.

Extremist Army officers, travelers reaching Shanghai reported, would very likely have repudiated any agreement which might have been reached by the Konoye-Toyoda-Nomura group. They might even have revolted and assassinated the statesmen responsible—as they have done before with those they thought were blocking their program. At the very least they would not have felt bound by any agreement such as Konoye or Kurusu might have made with the United States. It is for that reason that those here who have followed Japanese actions in recent years felt it was impossible to reach any working agreement with Japan.

* * *

Japan, it is apparent, had no responsible civil Government. Prince Konoye, Admiral Toyoda and Admiral Nomura did not speak for the element in Japan which forms Japanese policy, and no civilian Government in Tokyo could do so. The Japanese Army was never willing to accept the decisions of the Cabinet, taken with the sanction of the Emperor, as the decisions of Japan.

All during the summer months since the German attack on Russia was launched there had been an uneasy feeling here that some obscure Japanese officer stationed in Manchuria might decide on his own authority to launch an attack against Siberia. But the surprise attack was on the United States.

There are Japanese Army officers who disapprove of the expansionist plans of their colleagues but they are an extreme minority. The divergent views are mostly concerned with tactics and not with strategy, such as whether to expand north or south, whether to push up the Yangtze Valley or hold the expansion at the Yellow River, or on plans in Thailand. Expansion in some form—at the expense of Russia, of Britain, of Holland or of the United States—has been a fanatic belief held by an overwhelming majority of those who make Japan's policies through actions rather than words.

Call for Volunteer Workers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In every section of the Greater Boston area, settlement houses need volunteer help. There is actually no interest or talent which is not important to our varied needs, if a volunteer is so generous as to lend it to us by contributing three or four hours a week in time and effort.

Trained and untrained volunteers alike are in demand. For example, special skills in teaching dramatics, dancing, sewing, cooking, crafts, etc., are needed for educational work. Recreational leaders are needed for every kind of sport. We lack automobiles and drivers who can take children and mothers on educational and recreational trips.

If a volunteer has no particular skill, but a natural "knack" for working with people, he or she is needed for club leadership. For clerical workers we have a tremendous need. "Friendly visiting" in the neighborhood offers an interesting job to the mature volunteer who enjoys making new contacts. Neighborhood organization presents a challenge to the volunteer with genuine leadership ability.

Two examples of groups lacking leadership which come instantly to mind are: a group of little girls who wish to learn to knit so that they can help the Red Cross, and a group of small boys in an under-privileged neighborhood who are eager to have a wood-working leader who will show them how to make simple Christmas toys for their even smaller sisters.

If readers are interested, and could spare one morning, afternoon, or evening a week (or more!), I hope that they will send a note to Miss Claire Fisk of the Volunteer Service Bureau, Boston Council of Social Agencies, 80 Federal Street, Boston, or, better still, call LIBerty 8515 for an appointment.

(MISS) BERTHA GOLDTHWAITE, President
United Settlements of Greater Boston
Boston

McNutt and Drinkwater

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read the letter of Mrs. A. E. Christoph in which she proposes as a bold heading for newspapers the fine sentiment expressed by Paul V. McNutt, "No man can be free if his country is not free." May I suggest that this thought was most happily phrased by an Englishman, the late John Drinkwater, in one of his poems which I had the pleasure of hearing him read in this city some years ago. Never shall I forget the impressive effect of his clear, sonorous voice as he declaimed:

"No man is free while one for freedom
yearns."

I think this one of the noblest lines in all English literature, and it may well be used as a rallying cry in the present national crisis.

GUY RICHARDSON

Jamaica Plain, Mass.

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